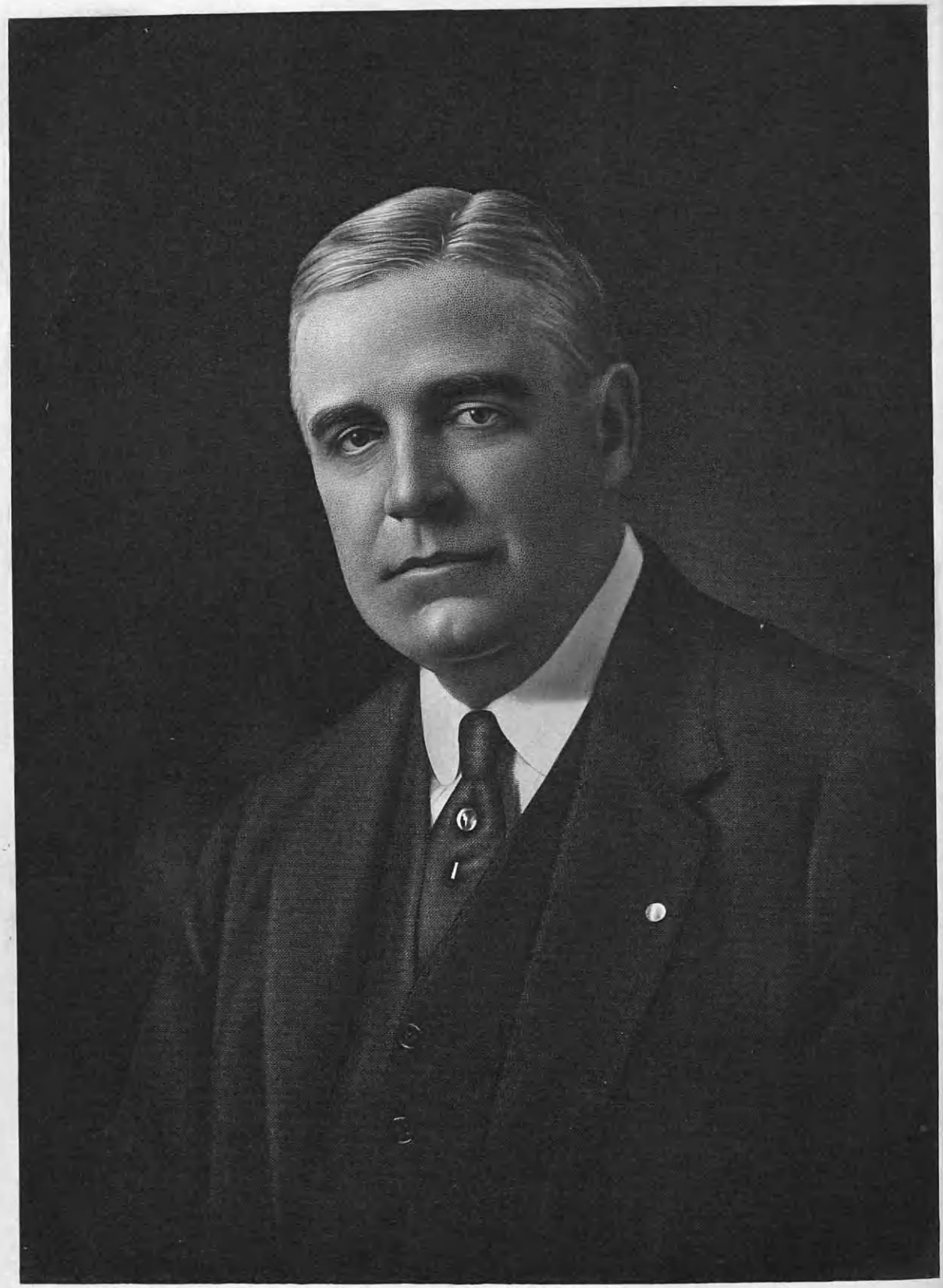

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# AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

## A NEW CYCLOPEDIA

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# BIOGRAPHICAL

J. Barlow Moorhead

# ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

## MOORHEAD, Joel Barlow,

**Manufacturer.**

The Moorhead family, from which the late Joel Barlow Moorhead, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was descended, was long established in Lanarkshire, Scotland. The name in the early period was spelled many ways: Muirhead, Muirched, Moorhead, and Morehead, being some of them. The family seat (or free barony) in Lanark was known as "Lauchop."

Sir William Muirhead, of Lauchop, by his wife, Lade Jane Hay, daughter of Hay of Lacharret, direct ancestor of the Marquis of Tweeddale, was most famous through the beauty of his daughter Janet, who was known in all the west as the "Bonnie Lass of Lechbruanch." Sir William lived prior to 1450. In 1469, Andrew Muirhead, of this family, was Lord Bishop of Glasgow, and bore as cognizance three acorns on a bend.

A branch of this family was settled at Herbertshire, County Stirling, and registered their arms in the Court of the Lord of Lyon, in 1718. It is this branch which began to spell the name Morehead, and from which were descended three brothers who settled in the North of Ireland after the "Plantations of Ulster." Before that time, in the seventeenth century, several members of the family had entered England, when the union of the Crown of Scotland and England was consummated by the annexation by a Scottish King of the English throne to his own paternal throne of Scotland. Among the descendants of the three Moorhead brothers who entered Ireland as gentleman colonists was a William Moorhead, a friend of Lord Marserene. In 1710 that nobleman mentions him in a letter as one of the subscribers to the Antrim racing plate. The arms of the family were:

*Arms*—Argent, on a bend azure, three acorns or. In chief a man's heart proper within a fetter-lock, sable.

*Crest*—Two hands conjoined, grasping a two-handed sword proper.

*Motto—Auxilio Deo.*

(I) William Moorhead, the founder of the Moorhead family in Pennsylvania, was a member of this family. He was born in County Down, near Belfast, in 1774, and remained in Ireland until 1798, when he emigrated to Pennsylvania and settled in Lancaster County. After residing there a few years he removed to Dauphin County, where in 1806 he purchased a property on the banks of the Susquehanna River, about twenty miles above Harrisburg. For many years this place, now called Halifax, was known as Moorhead's Ferry, and, as the main road from the East to the settlement on the Upper Susquehanna crossed the river at this place, it soon became a point of considerable importance. Here William Moorhead continued to reside until 1815, being widely known not only as a successful farmer and an enterprising business man, but as a gentleman of more than ordinary education and refinement. He took an active interest in the political affairs of his day, and was one of the most ardent supporters of the adminstration of President Madison, by whom in 1814 he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenues for the Tenth District of Pennsylvania to collect the direct tax imposed to meet the expenses incurred on account of the second war with Great Britain.

As the duties of this office compelled him to spend most of his time at Harrisburg, he removed with his family to the State Capital in 1815, and it was there that he died suddenly, two years later. In the spring following his death, the widow, with her six surviving children, returned to the farm at Moorhead's Ferry, but as the estate had been left in a most unsettled condition, even this property had to be sold. Mrs. Moorhead was enabled to remain as a tenant, her eldest son, James Kennedy Moorhead, acting as manager for her.

William Moorhead married, March 18, 1802, Elizabeth (Kennedy) Young, relict of John Young, and daughter of James and Jane (Maxwell) Kennedy, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. She died, July 24, 1847, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. (See Kennedy Line). Issue of William Moorhead and Elizabeth (Kennedy-Young) Moorhead: 1. Ann, born in 1804. 2. Eliza, born in 1805, died August 29, 1858; married, January 24, 1826, William Montgomery, born in 1791, died in 1858. 3. James Kennedy, born September 7, 1806, died March 6, 1884. 4. William Garroway, born July 7, 1811, died January 13, 1895. 5. Joel Barlow, of further mention. 6. Adeline, died unmarried. 7. Henry Clay, born March 19, 1815; died unmarried, April 15, 1861; he was a graduate of West Point Military Academy, and served in the United States Army. He studied law and was admitted to the bar. He practiced in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, until invalided.

(II) Joel Barlow (J. Barlow) Moorhead, son of William and Elizabeth (Kennedy-Young) Moorhead, was born at Moorhead's Ferry, Pennsylvania, April 13, 1813. Associated with his brother, James Kennedy Moorhead, he joined in the work of constructing the Pennsylvania Canal, and was also connected with the building of the Philadelphia & Columbia and the Portage railways, the development of the Monongahela Slack Water Navigation Company, and the building of the earliest bridges over great waterways. In 1843 J. Barlow Moorhead became interested in the improvement of the navigation of the Monongahela River by a series of pools, dams and locks, popularly known as "slack-water navigation," a work which he completed in 1844. He opened up a vast extent of territory to the advantage of navigation, the locks being of sufficient capacity to transport great steamships; and he was one of the largest stockholders of the enterprise which is now owned by the Monongahela Navigation Company for the construction of a line from Sunbury to Williamsport, which was finished in 1855.

In 1856 J. Barlow Moorhead moved to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and in the year following became interested in the iron business at Conshohocken, purchasing the Merion blast furnace from Stephen (Merion) Caldwell. In 1872 he added a new furnace, and in this business he became very successful, acquiring a large fortune. He was vestryman of the Church of the Holy Trinity of Philadelphia, and was one of the founders and builders of the beautiful Holy Trinity Church, in Spring Lake, New Jersey, where was his summer home. A Democrat until 1861, he became a Union Republican when the Civil War broke out, and remained attached to the Republican party during the remainder of his life. His death occurred in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 25, 1889.

J. Barlow Moorhead married, February 7, 1837, Elizabeth Hirons, who was born April 4, 1813, and died February 7, 1890; she was the eldest child of John and Ann Ferris (Gilpin) Hirons. (See Gilpin VI). Issue of J. Barlow and Elizabeth (Hirons) Moorhead: 1. Charles Hirons, born January 31, 1840, died January 7, 1905; married Lucy Phelps Hickman; issue: J. Barlow, Jr., died

aged twenty-one years. 2. Ada Elizabeth, born December 10, 1843, died June 3, 1924; married, November 26, 1867, George Clifford Thomas; (see biography of George C. Thomas, in this work). 3. Clara Alice, born March 13, 1846; married, April 23, 1868, Jay Cooke, Jr., banker, of Philadelphia; Mr. Cooke died December 16, 1912. 4. Caroline Frances, born March 13, 1846; married Joseph Earlston Thropp, of Philadelphia.

At the time of the death of J. Barlow Moorhead, his friend, the late Colonel Alexander K. McClure, wrote the following tribute to his memory, in the columns of the Philadelphia "Times":

A Family of Mark.—The death of Joel Barlow Moorhead, one of the leading iron manufacturers of this city and State, recalls the record of one of the most noted families in Pennsylvania in the great progress achieved by our people during the last half-century. The father of Mr. Moorhead was a man of prominence, as is evidenced by his appointment as Internal Revenue Collector by President Madison in 1815. Three of his sons have made their names memorable as imposing factors in the material advancement of the State. Joel B. Moorhead, whose death is now lamented in this city, James K. Moorhead, who died several years ago in Pittsburgh, and William G. Moorhead, yet lives in West Philadelphia, all came to early manhood just when the era of public improvements had dawned that developed our Canal System.

The construction of a line of railroad and canal from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh over sixty years ago, required more breadth of grasp and more courage than did the construction of the Pacific railways nearly forty years later, and the young Moorheads were in the forefront not only in conceiving and perfecting the system of these improvements but also in constructing them. They were large contractors in the construction of both the Philadelphia & Columbia and the Portage railroads and also of the canal; and the Monongahela slack-water navigation and the earliest advanced bridges over great rivers are inseparably connected with the skill, energy, and courage of the Moorheads. The present generation knows little of the achievements of the men who inspired and led in progress three-score years ago, and all that was done in the early days is now accepted as only the logical and inevitable, while only the present is credited with truly great advancement; but those who can yet recall the struggle of some sixty years ago to develop great highways as arteries of trade, well appreciate the fact no undertaking of modern times, colossal as many of them have been, equalled the courage and skill in utilizing resources which were necessary to bring Pennsylvania up to the plane of a liberal system of internal improvements.

Soon after the completion of the line from this city to Pittsburgh, the State narrowly escaped the stain of repudiation, and for some years it was a disputed question whether Pennsylvania could maintain her credit with $40,000,000 of debt. Now, both the rude improvements of that day and the debt incurred in their construction belong to the past, and the men who were the bold pioneers in the improvements which now extend to every centre of population in the State, are almost forgotten in the grandeur of their perfected work.

Of the three Moorhead brothers who are so creditably identified with the early progress of the State, Joel B. has just passed away after a long residence in this city as a successful iron manufacturer. James K., was always more or less active in politics, and he entered Congress as one of Allegheny's representatives in 1858 and served with great usefulness for ten years, covering the entire period of the war. He and Joel B. both lived, with the partners of their youth, to celebrate their golden weddings. William G., is best known to the people of today as the partner of Jay Cooke in his great banking house, but he had been one of the foremost men of the State before that house was founded. He was the first president of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad who could command the means and perfect the needed measures for the completion of that long-delayed and important enterprise, and he had represented our country abroad with eminent credit. It is rare, indeed, to find a family that has so indelibly and so creditably written its records in the best advancement of a great Commonwealth as has the Moorhead family in Pennsylvania.

At the time that the foregoing was written, the "Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association," of Philadelphia, under date of October 30, 1889, said:

Death of J. B. Moorhead.—We are again called upon to record the death of another of the old friends and executive officers of the American Iron and Steel Association. On Friday last, October 25, Mr. Joel Barlow Moorhead, president of the Merion

Iron Company, died at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. George C. Thomas, at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, in his seventy-seventh year. Our deceased friend was a man of firm convictions, great energy, exceptional business sagacity, unswerving uprightness, simple, and gentle manners, and great kindness of heart. He had been a member of the executive committee of the American Iron and Steel Association for about twenty years.

(The Kennedy Line).

Elizabeth (Kennedy-Young) Moorhead, wife of William Moorhead, was descended from the noble house of Cassilis, in Scotland. Her father, James Kennedy, a native of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, was a son of William Kennedy, who was born in the North of Ireland in 1695. Her mother was Jane Maxwell, a daughter of John Maxwell, of New Jersey, and a sister of General William Maxwell, of the Revolution. Her grandfather, William Kennedy, was a son of the Rev. Thomas Kennedy, who was moderator of the General Synod of Ulster in 1696, and died in Ireland, January 20, 1716. The Rev. Thomas Kennedy was a son of Colonel Gilbert Kennedy, and was in Ireland with the Scotch troops in 1645, when he was only a captain, and was very active in helping the Scotch Presbyterians in Ireland. Colonel Gilbert Kennedy was a son of the Laird of Drumurchie, and a brother of John Kennedy, the sixth Earl of Cassilis. He was with Cromwell at the battle of Marston Moor. His niece, Margaret Kennedy, daughter of his elder brother, the sixth Earl of Cassilis, was the wife of Dr. Gilbert Burnett, Bishop of Salisbury.

The house of Cassilis was descended from Sir Gilbert de Carrick, who obtained a charter of the lands of Kennedy in Ayrshire, Scotland. Sir John Kennedy, designated so by Sir Gilbert de Carrick in many writs, obtained a confirmation charter of the lands of Castlys from King David II. His son, Sir Gilbert Kennedy, was one of the hostages to the English in 1357. This Gilbert Kennedy, by his first wife, Marian Sandilas, daughter of Sir James Sandilas, of Calder, was the father of Thomas Kennedy, of Bargany; by his second wife he was the father of Sir James Kennedy, who married Mary Stewart, a daughter of King Robert III. The eldest son of this younger son became the first Lord Kennedy, who was the grandfather of David Kennedy, the third Lord and first Earl of Cassilis.

The first Earl of Cassilis fell at the battle of Flodden Field in 1513; the second Earl was killed in 1527, while trying to rescue King James V from the Earl of Arran; the third Earl died in Dieppe in 1558, while on a mission to France to assist at the marriage of Mary, Queen of Scots, with the dauphin, afterward King Francis II.; the fourth Earl died in 1576, and the fifth Earl, after a turbulent life, died in 1616, without issue. John Kennedy, fifth Earl of Cassilis, was succeeded by his nephew, John Kennedy, son of Gilbert Kennedy, Laird of Drumurchie.

Irish archæologists trace the origin of the Kennedy family to Donchuan, brother of Brian Boru, but some of the Scotch genealogists are content with one Kenneth, and others find the beginning with Duncan de Carrick, who owned a considerable estate in Ayrshire at the beginning of the thirteenth century. The first of the name on record are Alexander Kennedy, canon of Glasgow, and Hurvé Kennedy, chevalier of Lanarkshire, who swore fealty to King Edward I of England. These names appear on the "Ragman Roll" for 1296.

James Kennedy, son of William and Marion Henderson Kennedy, born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in 1730, married, in 1761, Jane Maxwell, daughter of John Maxwell, and a sister of General William Maxwell.* William Kennedy,

* General William Maxwell was the chairman of the Committee of Safety of Sussex county, New Jersey. He was brigadier-general in the army of

son of James and Jane (Maxwell) Kennedy, born in 1766, died in Easton, Pennsylvania, in 1850; married, January 28, 1798, Sarah Stewart Randall, then only fifteen years of age. He gave his services to the Continental forces as an aid to his uncle, General William Maxwell. Politically a Democrat, he represented the counties of Sussex and Warren in the Legislature of New Jersey several successive sessions and presided with honor and dignity over the upper house. In the same counties he served for many years as judge of the courts.

(The Gilpin Line).

This ancient and honorable race of Anglo-Norman origin has in the successive generations given to the world many statesmen, warriors and divines, and has exercised no small influence in the advancement of learning and art. Both in England and American annals the name is a prominent one, its original form of de Gylpyn having been gradually modernized by dropping the "de" and changing the "y" to "i". There is a tradition that the family was planted in England by Bert de Gylpyn, who went thither in the train of William the Conqueror, and whose crest was, as an old rhyme says:

The rebus of his name,
A pineapple—a pine of gold.

Richard de Gylpyn was the first of the family of whom we have authentic knowledge. He displayed signal courage in slaying a wild boar which had committed grave devastation in Cumberland and Westmoreland, and as a reward was granted by the Baron of Kendal the estate of Kentmere, situated in the latter county. The Baron, like most of the nobles of that time, could neither read nor write, and therefore on going to Runnymede to assist in wresting Magna Charta from King John, took Richard de Gylpyn with him as secretary. For this service, as well as for his other achievements, he was knighted, adopting the arms which have ever since been borne by his descendants.

*Arms*—Or, a boar statant sable, langued and tusked gules.

*Crest*—A dexter arm embowed, in armor proper, the naked hand grasping a pine branch fesswise vert.

*Motto*—*Dictis factisque simplex.*

The estate was increased in the reign of Henry III by the grant of Peter de Bruys of the Manor of Ulwithwaite to Richard, the grandson of the first of that name. This grant, written in Latin, is still preserved by the English head of the family. Kentmere remained in the family until the civil wars of the time of Charles I, when members of the family were fighting on both sides. About the same period another Richard Gilpin purchased Scaleby Castle, near Carlisle, which has been in the family ever since, although it is not now owned by a Gilpin, but has passed into the female branch.

Among the most distinguished of those who have shed lustre on the family name was Bernard Gilpin, often called "The Apostle of the North." Brought up a Roman Catholic, he was made rector of Houghton, but before the death of Queen Mary he became satisfied with the doctrines of the Reformation, and until his death wielded an immense influence in ecclesias-

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Washington; a noble soldier and patriot; served in the French War, 1755-1759, as an officer of the Provincial troops; was with Braddock when that officer was defeated at Fort Duquesne, and fought with Wolfe in the attack upon Quebec. Upon the outbreak of the war between England and her American colonies he resigned his commission in the English army and marched on foot to Trenton, where he tendered his services to the Provincial Congress, accepting a colonel's command, but was soon promoted to brigadier-general. He served with distinction in the battles of Germantown and Monmouth.

tical affairs. He was summoned to appear before Dr. Bonner, Bishop of London, to stand trial for heresy, and on the journey fell from his horse and broke his leg. Before he was able to appear before the judges, Queen Mary died, the reformers came into power, and he had nothing to fear. In those turbulent times Bernard, contrary to custom, went unarmed and fearless, and was noted for his unflinching devotion to the people and to what he considered his duty. On one occasion, on entering a church, he saw a gauntlet suspended in mid-air—a challenge of some trooper in the building. Taking the glove with him, he said during the sermon, "I see there is one among you who has, even in this sacred place, hung up a glove in defiance." Then, displaying it, he added, "I challenge him to compete with me in acts of Christian charity," flinching it, as he spoke, upon the floor. Queen Elizabeth offered him the bishopric of Carlisle, which he declined, preferring to preach the Reformation and endow schools. He was a spiritual guide, beloved by old and young alike.

A brother of Bernard Gilpin was William Gilpin, from whom the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, branch of the family is descended. He married Elizabeth Washington, of Hall Heal, a collateral ancestress of George Washington, first President of the United States. William Gilpin died and was buried at Kendal, January 23, 1577.

Thomas Gilpin, of Warborough, was a colonel in the Parliamentary army and fought at the battle of Worcester, September 3, 1651. He afterward joined the Society of Friends, and for forty years was a preacher.

(I) Joseph Gilpin, sixteen generations from Richard Gylpyn, son of Thomas Gilpin, was the founder of the American branch of the family. He was born in 1664, and like his father was a Friend. He emigrated in 1696 to the Province of Pennsylvania and settled in Chester County, his home in England having been in Dorchester, County Oxford. In the new land Joseph Gilpin, after the manner of Friends, lived in perfect harmony and friendship with his Indian neighbors. It has been believed and handed down that his philanthropy and patriotism were not surpassed by any in the country. Great numbers of emigrants, principally Friends, on coming over, were kindly received and entertained at his house week after week, and he cheerfully devoted a good portion of his time for several years in assisting them to find suitable situations and to get their lands properly cleared. Part of his house is still standing, and the last of the property passed out of the family less than fifty years ago. It was situated at Birmingham meeting-house, on the Brandywine, and the house is said to have been the headquarters of General Howe. Joseph Gilpin married, February 23, 1692, in Baghurst, Southampton, England, Hannah Glover, the maiden name of whose mother was Alice Lamboll; she died January 12, 1757. Of the fifteen children of this issue, one only died under sixty years of age, and at the time of Hannah (Glover) Gilpin's death one hundred and twenty-three of her descendants were living. Among these children of Joseph and Hannah (Glover) Gilpin were two sons: Samuel, from whom was descended William Gilpin, governor of Colorado; Joseph, mentioned below. Joseph Gilpin, the emigrant, died November 9, 1741.

(II) Joseph (2) Gilpin, son of Joseph and Hannah (Glover) Gilpin, was born March 21, 1704, and in 1761 removed to Wilmington, Delaware. He married, December 17, 1729, Mary Caldwell, and they were the parents of twelve children, among them Hannah, who married John Grubb: and Vincent, the progenitor of the Phila-

delphia line. Joseph Gilpin, the father, died December 31, 1792.

To this generation of the Gilpins belongs a name illustrious in art, that of Benjamin West, who succeeded Sir Joshua Reynolds, as president of the Royal Academy. John West, the father of Benjamin, was the son of Thomas and Ann (Gilpin) West, the latter being sister of Thomas Gilpin, of Warborough, the Parliamentary colonel. It is probable that to this generation belongs also George Gilpin, a descendant of Joseph Gilpin, the emigrant. George Gilpin settled in Alexandria, Virginia, and was a friend of General Washington. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary War he was made colonel of the Fairfax militia, and was present at the battle of Dorchester Heights. After the war he was interested with General Washington in some navigation experiments on the Potomac, and at the funeral of the first President, George Gilpin was one of the pallbearers.

(III) Vincent Gilpin, son of Joseph (2) and Mary (Caldwell) Gilpin, was born December 8, 1732. He was a prominent citizen of Wilmington, Delaware, and was assistant burgess of that city in 1773. He married, December 6, 1758, Abigail Woodward, and died August 5, 1810. Of their eight children there were sons, who married and left issue: Edward, of whom further; James; and William.

(IV) Edward Gilpin, eldest child of Vincent and Abigail (Woodward) Gilpin, was born April 27, 1760, and died April 15, 1844. He was assistant burgess of Wilmington in 1791, 1797 and 1799. He married, November 22, 1788, Lydia Grubb (see Grubb IV), daughter of Samuel Grubb, and was the father of nine children, several of whom moved to Philadelphia and established the Gilpin name a second time as an influential and abiding factor in Quaker City life.

(V) Ann Ferris Gilpin, eldest child of Edward and Lydia (Grubb) Gilpin, was born May 23, 1791, and died March 21, 1871. She married September 1, 1812, John Hirons. John Hirons was a son of John and Elizabeth (Roberts) Hirons.

(VI) Elizabeth Hirons, eldest daughter of John and Ann Ferris (Gilpin) Hirons, was born April 4, 1813, died February 7, 1890; married, February 7, 1837, Joel Barlow Moorhead, one of the noted ironmasters of Pennsylvania. (See Moorhead II).

(VII) Ada Elizabeth Moorhead, daughter of Joel B. and Elizabeth (Hirons) Moorhead, was born December 10, 1843, became the wife of George Clifford Thomas, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She died June 3, 1924. (See biography of George C. Thomas, in this work).

**(The Grubb Line).**

This family is a very old one in England, and the name, spelled in the early records either Grubbe or Grubb, appears in the ancient records of Kent, Cornwall, Hertfordshire, and other English counties, as early as 1300, and in some instances still earlier. The English stock generally is of Danish derivation. The Royal Archives at Copenhagen show that the Grubbs have been since 1127 one of the oldest and at times most distinguished noble families of Denmark, and connected with many families of high rank in Germany and Austria.

(I) John Grubb, the most prominent of the family to settle in the New World, was born in Cornwall, England, in 1652, and came to the Delaware River in the ship "Kent," in 1677. He obtained a grant of land at Upland, now Chester, Pennsylvania, 1679, and at Grubb's Landing, New Castle County, now Delaware, in 1682, and subsequently elsewhere, in both the Lower counties, as Delaware was then known, and in Pennsylvania. John Grubb belonged to a county family of note in Wiltshire, Eng-

land, which had settled in that county as early as 1550, and much earlier in Hertfordshire, where Henry Grubbe, in 1506, married Joan, daughter of Sir Richard Radcliffe, who died in 1485, on Bosworth Field, in support of King Richard III, and whose descendants are still prominent citizens of the neighboring counties in England. The ancestry of John Grubbe, of Grubb's Landing, New Castle county, has been traced to Henry Grubbe, Esq., who was elected a member of Parliament for Devizes, Wiltshire, in the fourteenth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth (1571). He died in 1581, and was the ancestor of Walter Grubbe, member of Parliament, 1685; and of General John Heneage Hunt Grubbe, commander at Quebec; of Major Thomas Hunt Grubbe, who was wounded in battle under General Lord Packenham, at New Orleans, 1815; and of Admiral Sir Walter Hunt Grubbe, K. B., K. C. B., of the Royal Navy, England.

Thomas Grubbe, Esq., (eldest son of the said Henry Grubbe) of Potterne, Devizes, Wiltshire, died there February 2, 1617. His second son, Thomas Grubbe, M. A., born at Potterne, Devizes, Wiltshire, 1581; graduated at Oxford University, and became rector of Canfield, Bedfordshire.

John Grubbe, Esq., second son of Thomas Grubbe, M. A., born in Bedfordshire, England, 1610, died at Potterne, Wiltshire, 1667, was a royalist and an adherent of the Church of England during the Civil War, and after the execution of Charles I settled at Cornwall, where he married Helen Vivian, and was the father of John Grubb, the early settler on the Delaware, who was born in Cornwall, 1652, and whose wife was Frances Vane, of Kent County, England.

(I) This John Grubb, son of John and Helen (Vivian) Grubb, the pioneer settler, with William Penn, Richard Buffington, and others, signed the Plan of Government for the Province of West Jersey, bearing date March 3, 1676, and at the age of twenty-five years sought his fortune and a career in the New World. Whether he emigrated direct from Cornwall is not certainly known. As his father was buried in 1667 in the family churchyard at Potterne, Wiltshire, it is possible that John may have lived in Wiltshire at about the time he came to America. This is not unlikely, inasmuch as John Buckley and Morgan Drewett, whose land immediately adjoined his at Grubb's Landing, on the Delaware, as well as others among his friends and contemporaries who resided at Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania, and the neighboring townships, all emigrated from Wiltshire.

During his thirty years of rugged and arduous pioneer life on the Delaware, he proved himself to be a man of enterprising, vigorous and sterling qualities, and of practical business ability. He was prominent and influential in his section, and successful in his career as legislator, magistrate, farmer and leather manufacturer. He not only cleared and cultivated the various tracts of land he owned, but he also, in practical recognition of the needs of a pioneer people, erected a tannery near Grubb's Landing, and was one of the earliest manufacturers of leather in Penn's new province. He also, conformably to the provisions of Penn's very practical law and the custom of the most prominent settlers, had each of his sons taught a practical trade, in order that they might be prepared for every contingency incident to those early times. He was commissioned a justice of New Castle County, May 2, 1693, and was elected a member of the Colonial Assembly, 1692-98-1700. On June 3, 1698, Alice Gilpin, widow of Thomas Gilpin, conveyed to him one hundred and eight acres of land near Grubb's Landing, on the Delaware. In 1703-4, he purchased land at Marcus Hook, Chichester Town-

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ship, Chester County, Pennsylvania, where he was living at the time of making his will, in which he is named as of the county of Chester. He died at Marcus Hook, in March, 1708, in his fifty-sixth year, and was buried in St. Martin's churchyard. He was not a Quaker, but like his ancestors, adhered to the Church of England. His will was proved, filed and recorded in the Register of Wills Office at Philadelphia, March 26, 1708, but as he was a large landowner in New Castle county, a copy thereof was filed in the Wills Office at New Castle, Delaware. Frances (Vane) Grubb, of Grubb's Landing, married (second) Richard Buffington, her first husband's friend and associate, as has been shown by deeds signed by them and by other circumstances, and thereafter lived in Bradford Township, Chester County, where she died prior to 1721. John and Frances (Vane) Grubb were the parents of the following children: Emanuel; John, of further mention; Charity, married Richard Beeson; Phebe; Joseph; Henry; Samuel; Nathaniel; Peter.

(II) John Grubb, second son of John and Frances (Vane) Grubb, born at Grubb's Landing, New Castle County, Delaware, November, 1684, was an extensive landowner in New Castle county. In addition to several other tracts in Brandywine Hundred, he obtained fifty-six acres of Stockdale's plantation on the Delaware river, at Grubb's Landing, and two hundred acres of an adjoining tract called "Mile End," on the division of lands in 1735, between himself, his elder brother, Emanuel, and his wife's brother, Adam Buckley. He also owned considerable land in Chichester Township, Chester County. He married Rachel Buckley, born, April 4, 1690, died December 15, 1752, daughter of John and Hannah (Sanderson) Buckley, of Brandywine Hundred, New Castle County. He died March 15, 1758. In his will, dated March 10, 1753, he devises his property to his sons and daughters, and provides for the emancipation of his negro slaves. He was buried in the Friends' Burying-Ground at Chichester, Pennsylvania. John Grubb was co-executor with his mother, Frances, of his father's will.

(III) Samuel Grubb, fourth son of John and Rachel (Buckley) Grubb, born March 28, 1722, at Brandywine Hundred, New Castle County, became a member of Chichester Meeting of Friends, August 4, 1746; married there (first) September 30, 1746, Rebecca Hewes, born January 30, 1727, died December 6, 1760, daughter of William and Mary Hewes, of Chichester, and sister to his elder brother, William's wife; married (second) July 15, 1762, Lydia Baker, born June 12, 1732, died September 23, 1782, daughter of Joshua and Margery Baker, of Chichester; died in Pennsbury Township, Chester County, January 21, 1769.

(IV) Lydia Grubb, daughter of Samuel Grubb by his second wife, Lydia (Baker) Grubb, born July 21, 1766, died May 3, 1831; married, November 22, 1788, Edward Gilpin, son of Vincent and Abigail (Woodward) Gilpin (see Gilpin IV), and an uncle of Edward W. Gilpin, Chief Justice of Delaware.

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## THOMAS, George Clifford,

**Banker, Philanthropist, Churchman.**

Among those sterling business men who, during the latter half of the nineteenth century, aided in strengthening and upholding the most vital interests of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, not one stood higher in the esteem of his fellow-citizens than the late George C. Thomas, member of the banking house of Drexel & Company, and who as banker, philanthropist and churchman, won for himself a place all his own.

(I) John Thomas, grandfather of George C. Thomas, came to Pennsylvania from

Wales. He married Martha Taylor, and among his children were: George C., who died, May 2, 1907, in the ninetieth year of his age; and John W. Thomas, of whom further.

(II) John W. Thomas, son of John and Martha (Taylor) Thomas, was born in Philadelphia, November 11, 1816, and received his education in the schools of that city. For many years he was one of Philadelphia's most prominent dry-goods merchants. His first mercantile establishment was located at Second and Callowhill streets; later he removed to Chestnut Street, occupying the site of the present store of Joseph G. Darlington & Company, Mr. Darlington having been in his employ, and later succeeding him, January 1, 1874, when Mr. Thomas retired. John W. Thomas was officially connected with various banks of his city. He was one of the original members of the Chelten Hills Company. In politics he was a Whig, and later a Republican. He was for many years a member and warden of old St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia, and he took a very active interest in organizing the parish of St. Paul's, Cheltenham (suburb of Philadelphia), of which he was a member and senior warden till death. John W. Thomas married Sophia Kezia Atkinson, born January 26, 1819, daughter of Judge John and Mary (Bigelow) Atkinson, of Burlington, New Jersey, of which county Judge Atkinson was judge of the Circuit Court. Judge John Atkinson was a son of Joseph and Catherine (Vaughan) Atkinson. The Atkinson family came from Eastern Pennsylvania, a lower county, which formerly, it was said, belonged to Maryland. The Maryland Atkinsons came with the colony of Lord Baltimore, and of this Maryland branch was the late Bishop Atkinson, of North Carolina. John W. and Sophia Kezia (Atkinson) Thomas were the parents of the following children: 1. George Clifford, of whom further. 2. Ella, wife of George H. Leonard, of Boston, Massachusetts. 3. Rev. Richard Newton, deceased; clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia; married Clara Horstmann, daughter of William J. Horstmann, Philadelphia, and they had children: Walter Horstmann Thomas, of Philadelphia; and Emma, wife of Norman Ellison, of Philadelphia. 4. Ida, deceased; became the wife of Charles B. Newcomb, of Boston, Massachusetts. 5. Virginia, wife of James Day Rowland, Philadelphia. 6. Laura Cooke, died in girlhood. The death of John W. Thomas occurred March 18, 1882, at his home, Chelten Hills, Pennsylvania, where he had resided since 1854, and the death of his wife occurred July 5, 1895. At the time of the death of John W. Thomas, a Philadelphia paper said: "He was a Christian gentleman of the highest and purest type, and as such will be remembered by all who knew him."

(III) George Clifford Thomas, son of John W. and Sophia Kezia (Atkinson) Thomas, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1839. He attended and graduated from the Episcopal Academy, and at an early age assumed management of his father's commercial interests, for which he displayed marked aptitude. His ability soon won recognition from Jay Cooke, who offered him a position in his banking house, and admitted him to partnership in 1861. In 1863 and throughout the period of the Civil War, when the great financial operations of the government were conducted by the firm, George C. Thomas was one of the active partners. He took a prominent part in the work accomplished by the firm, which strengthened the finances of the government so that it was enabled to carry on the war, which cost from three hundred to eight hundred million dollars annually. The great part which Jay Cooke & Company took in popularizing the govern-

ment loans has never been fully told. Mr. Thomas was actively instrumental with Mr. Cooke in promoting and carrying on the largest and most successful money operations that any government ever undertook.

Upon the failure of Jay Cooke & Company, in September, 1873, George C. Thomas gave every dollar of his fortune for the benefit of his creditors. For several months he was compelled to give his personal attention to the work of straightening out the firm's affairs. Undaunted by his experience, he began business anew before the close of the same year, entering into partnership with Joseph M. Shoemaker, under the style of Joseph M. Shoemaker & Company, which later became Thomas & Shoemaker. Within a few years the firm had gained an influential clientage, the business being recognized as hardly second to any controlled by the banking and brokerage firms on Third Street.

Again the personal ability of George C. Thomas won recognition when Anthony J. Drexel invited him in 1883 to become a partner in the well known Drexel house. From that time until his death there were few large financial transactions of Philadelphia in which Mr. Thomas did not figure. He was concerned in the Reading Railroad organization and the Northern Pacific organization, and all the large operations of the Drexel & Morgan firms before his retirement. For twenty-one years he ranked among the first of Philadelphia's international bankers. Because of ill health, he retired from business in January, 1905. His financial interests were in part represented by membership in the Stock Exchange, a directorship in the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank and the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities. He was also a director of the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society and an investor in many other financial institutions.

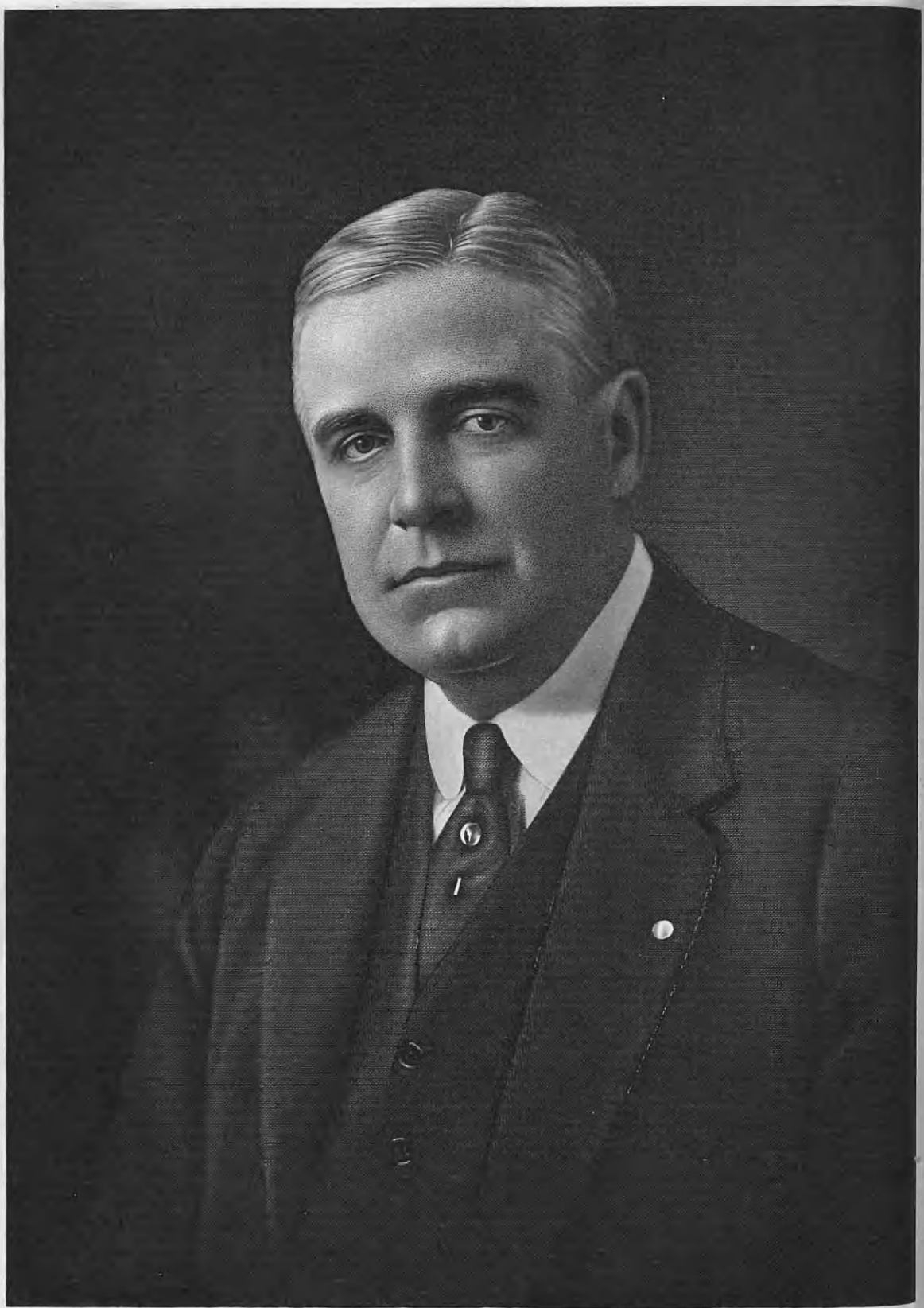
A man of deeply religious nature, George C. Thomas gave largely of his fortune to all forms of religion and charity. He was a truly great churchman, giving himself with equal devotion to the far and the near. Missions gave outlet and expression to his world-wide sympathies; his own parish furnished abundant opportunity for close personal contact and individual helpfulness. He was treasurer of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church for thirteen years, and was deputy to general conventions representing his diocese for twenty-one years. Reared in old St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church under the Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., its rector, Mr. Thomas was always interested in church work. When the Rev. Phillips Brooks, Rev. Samuel Appleton, D. D., and others, organized the Church of the Holy Apostles, at Twenty-first and Christian streets, Philadelphia, Mr. Thomas was elected accounting warden, and was asked to take charge of the Sunday School until "a regular superintendent could be found." Mr. Thomas entered into the Sunday School work with zeal, and "the regular superintendent" was found, for in the forty-one years which elapsed ere he passed from this life, he was seldom away from the school at its regular sessions and only when necessity obliged him to be absent. The little Sunday School of the Church of the Holy Apostles became one of the strongest in the city, and Mr. Thomas became one of the noted Sunday School workers in the country. Among the munificent gifts made by Mr. Thomas to the church was the Chapel of the Holy Communion, at Twenty-first and Wharton streets, as a thank offering for the recovery of his son, George C. Thomas, Jr.; the Richard Newton Memorial Building to the Church of the Holy Apostles, Twenty-first and Christian streets; and Cooper Hall and Gymnasium, Twenty-

third and Christian streets. He also gave the large piece of ground for the nurses' home of the Hahnemann Hospital to that institution. With Mrs. Thomas, he gave a large parish house to the Chapel of the Holy Communion, and also donated $12,000 toward erecting the parish house of the Chapel of the Mediator at Fifty-first and Spruce streets. His last gift was given on Palm Sunday, when he gave $5,000 to the Chapel of the Mediator. But what was greater than his gifts of money was that he gave himself, gave of his time, his energy and his thought, to the work of the church, and was a leader in all its movements. In addition to being superintendent of Holy Apostles Sunday School, he maintained for more than forty years a Friday Evening Teachers' Lesson Study, and for five years a normal class for intending teachers, which brought the instruction of the school to the highest standard. Many of Mr. Thomas' friends frequently wondered how he could so successfully direct so many departments of the church and keep them so thoroughly abreast of the times. His absolute sincerity in everything he attempted is believed to have been the basis of his success. Often, after a strenuous day or night in his religious work, Mr. Thomas sought relaxation in music. He was organist for his church for many years. He spent many of his quiet moments with the old masters at his pipe organ. He was an accomplished musician, but played chiefly for his own amusement. In the year 1870 he originated and organized the Sunday School Association of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, of which from the year 1875 to the date of his death he was a vice-president, and by his splendid enthusiasm, his earnest consecration, and his unostentatious generosity, did very much to make it the efficient organization it is today.

There were many quiet charities in which George C. Thomas was concerned that were practically unknown. In addition to helping many young men over the rough edges of life, he also enabled many young women to accomplish their ambition by providing for their education. Next to the charities which Mr. Thomas fostered, was his collection of books, pictures, priceless relics and art treasures, which form a collection probably unequaled in any other private collection in America.

George C. Thomas was a member of various clubs, among them the Union League, Art, Corinthian Yacht, Merion Cricket, Germantown Cricket, Philadelphia Country, Racquet and Church. He made frequent cruises on his yacht "Allegro," or his schooner "Ednada," and thus won recreation from business cares.

Mr. Thomas married, on November 26, 1867, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in Holy Trinity Church, the Rev. Phillips Brooks officiating, Ada Elizabeth Moorhead, daughter of the late J. Barlow and Elizabeth (Hirons) Moorhead, of Philadelphia. The death of Mrs. George C. Thomas occurred June 6, 1924. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas were the parents of the following children: 1. Elizabeth Moorhead, born October 24, 1869, died March 31, 1875. 2. George Clifford, Jr., born October 3, 1873; educated at Episcopal Academy, University of Pennsylvania, and for a number of years connected with Drexel & Company, bankers, of Philadelphia; has written "The Practical Book of Outdoor Rose Growing," now in its fourth edition; married, July 6, 1901, Edna H. Ridge, daughter of Joseph Betney and Annie (Campbell) Ridge, of Philadelphia, and has two children; George Clifford (3), born April 13, 1905; and Josephine Moorhead, born April 14, 1907. 3. Sophie, wife of Capt. Walter Schuyler Volkmar, United States Army, of California; by a former marriage Mrs. Volkmar



Wm. C. Sproul

has a son, George Clifford Thomas Remington, born July 19, 1899. 4. Leonard Moorhead, born March 27, 1878; educated in Episcopal Academy, St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, graduated from Yale, 1901; appointed secretary to the United States Embassy in Rome, Italy, for five years, then became first secretary of the United States Legation, Madrid, Spain, resigning from this post after one year; has composed considerable music. He is the father of two sons: Leonard Moorhead, Jr., born May 2, 1911; and Robin May, born April 26, 1915.

The death of George C. Thomas, which occurred April 21, 1909, deprived Philadelphia of one of her most valued citizens. Among the many hundreds of tributes paid to his memory, we quote the following editorial from a Philadelphia paper:

Banker, philanthropist and churchman, George C. Thomas has enriched far more than himself during a long, busy and successful life. He began with the advantages of fortune and he used them wisely, shrewdly and with high success, but he did far more than merely making money in business and in banking. He held high standards of personal integrity and business honor. When reverses came he pleased no legal bar to his liabilities and his success through life was measured by no man's losses. He continued the sound, careful, conservative tradition of the banking of this city and he did his work as a banker by the wise and fruitful use of personal honor, credit and resources and not through banking corporations or their manipulation. Such men by example and by achievement strengthen every good impulse in their callings, lessen the force and peril of temptation for others and by rendering investments more secure and credit more stable, stimulate thrift, encourage saving and give hope and security to multitudes. The whole level of business transactions, of care in contracts and of diligence and prudence in dealing with the investment of others, is raised and advanced by a banker like George C. Thomas. Through his honesty, honor and prescience other men profit and the community gains. He added to his large gifts and he gave them with a banker's far-seeing system. He understood that men immeasurably increase the value of their benefactions when they build into institutions and aid and endow organizations that live after them. The Church for which he did so much, the Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and a wide range of personal charities, profit for all years to come by his generosity. Still more, he gave himself. He was a conspicuous example of the many American laymen to whom wealth is responsibility and not privilege and who give to the services and the institutions of the communion to which they belong, a daily diligent labor, more valuable than all their gifts. Lives were lit by his timely aid, men and women in need, in perplexity and in temptation had from him the wise counsel, whose worth his own lavish success proved. As he went in and out among men, in all his ways and work, his acts, his utterances, his optimism and his consistent life made all who knew and met him more awake and more likely to lead the life which fills the earth with good deeds because of the belief that better than this earth gives lies beyond, secure and steadfast.

This is the description of a true life—a life of quiet force, high-minded endeavor and large benevolence, a life that left the world better than it found it. Such was the life of George Clifford Thomas.

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## SPROUL, William Cameron,

**Editor, Ironmaster, Manufacturer, Philanthropist, Statesman.**

William Cameron Sproul, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, and former State Senator, is widely known as a steel manufacturer and financier. Mr. Sproul, who is a resident of Chester, is president of the General Refractories Company, of which he was the creator, and is officially identified with a number of the leading industrial and financial interests of the Keystone State.

Robert Sproule (as the name was originally spelled), great-great-great-great-grandfather of William Cameron Sproul, was a native of Scotland, whence he migrated to Ireland, settling near the village of Castlederg, County Tyrone. It was there that he died in 1680, his gravestone being the oldest in the cemetery

which surrounds the Village (Presbyterian) Church.

Charles Sproul, great-grandson of Robert Sproule, was a farmer of County Tyrone, Ireland. He married Margaret Nelson, a native of that county. In 1786 Mr. and Mrs. Sproul emigrated to the United States, settling in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, and also living in Chester County, same State, where Mr. Sproul became a farmer as in his native land, and also operated small iron furnaces or forges. On coming to the United States he brought a demit as a past master of a chapter of Royal Arch Masons at Magheracreggan commending him to his brethren of the order "around the world."

James Sproul, son of Charles and Margaret (Nelson) Sproul, was born in 1780, in Castlederg, County Tyrone, Ireland, and was about six years old when brought by his parents to the United States. He received a good education, and learned all that his father could teach him of iron-making processes with the result that he became one of the well known ironmasters of that early period of the industry. He was the owner of three forges and a bloomery on the Lancaster County side of Octoraro Creek, and conducted an extensive trade in finished iron, his principal warehouse being in the city of Lancaster. Mr. Sproul married Anne Johnson, daughter of William and Nancy (Dunlap) Johnson, of Steelville, Chester County, Pennsylvania, and their son, William Hall, is mentioned below. Mr. Sproul became one of the wealthiest citizens of Lancaster County and one of the largest landowners in the surrounding region. His death occurred January 7, 1847, and his widow survived until December 21, 1889. She was a woman of unusual administrative ability as appeared in her management of her dower rights, which lasted for nearly forty-three years and included much real estate in the counties of Chester and Lancaster.

William Hall Sproul, son of James and Anne (Johnson) Sproul, was born November 6, 1837, at Sadsbury Forge, Pennsylvania, and was named after an ironmaster of Lebanon who had been the associate of his father. After completing his education, William Hall Sproul lived in Kansas and Pennsylvania until 1874, when he moved to Negaunee, Michigan, where he held an executive position with a large mining and smelting company. In 1882 he returned to Pennsylvania, where, until his retirement, he was interested in the Chester Rolling Mills.

Mr. Sproul married, March 5, 1862, Deborah Dickinson Slokom, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Walker) Slokom, and granddaughter of Thomas and Susan (Miller) Slokom. The Slokoms and Walkers were of English origin, and members of the Society of Friends, while the Millers were German, tracing their descent from an ancestor who came with the Amish emigration of about 1728. Samuel Slokom was a banker and capitalist, and when he died, in 1889, was said to have been one of the wealthiest men in Lancaster County. Mrs. Slokom died April 20, 1893, in Chester, at the advanced age of eighty-seven. She was a descendant of Lewis Walker, who settled in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1682, later generations of the family becoming, in course of time, allied with the Newlins of Concord, the Moores, Jermans, Starrs, Dickinsons, Taylors, and Mendenhalls. During the Colonial period seven representatives of these families were members of the Assembly of Pennsylvania. William Hall Sproul died March 2, 1918, and Deborah Dickinson (Slokom) Sproul died on November 4, 1921.

William Cameron Sproul, son of William Hall and Deborah Dickinson (Slokom) Sproul, was born September 16, 1870, on a farm on the banks of Octoraro Creek, in Colerain Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and was four years old when his parents moved to Negaunee, Michigan. In his sixth year he became a pupil in a private school taught by Miss Louise N. McIntyre, and in 1881 he entered Negaunee High School. The following year, when the family returned to Pennsylvania, settling in Christiana, he attended the high school during one winter. In March, 1883, the family moved to Chester, where he completed his high school course, and in 1887 graduated, with a teacher's diploma, from the Chester High School. In the autumn of that year he entered Swarthmore College, where he took the full scientific course, graduating in 1891 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. During his college days Mr. Sproul was editor of the "Swarthmore Phoenix," and also of the "Halcyon," the college annual. He was member and manager of the football team, president of the Eunomian Literary Society, a charter member of the Swarthmore Chapter, Phi Kappa Psi, winner of one of the college oratorical prizes, and a participant in all student movements.

Soon after graduating Mr. Sproul, in association with his kinsman, E. Lawrence Fell, purchased an interest in the Franklin Printing Company, an old established Philadelphia house. The strong leaning toward journalism which he had manifested while in college and even as a boy led him, in March, 1892, to become half-owner of the "Chester Times," for which he had begun to work in 1884, while still in the high school. His work, even then, was of superior quality and attracted the attention of John A. Wallace, the owner of the paper, who offered to compensate him for what he could accomplish after school and in the evenings. It is worthy of note as illustrating the standards of compensation which prevailed in those days, and also the earnest spirit of the youthful journalist, that he was satisfied with twenty-five cents a day. In the following year he became Chester correspondent of the "Philadelphia Press," under R. E. A. Dorr, then news editor, who later delighted to tell how, in 1885, he sent for his Chester correspondent to give him some instructions and was surprised to see the summons answered by a fifteen year old boy. While at Swarthmore Mr. Sproul, in addition to the college publication, conducted general college departments in several metropolitan journals.

On becoming half-owner of the "Chester Times," Mr. Sproul entered into partnership with his early friend and employer, John A. Wallace, and, needless to say, gave the best that was in him to his chosen work, learning the business thoroughly and developing into a forceful writer as well as an efficient business manager. He became, eventually, president of the "Times" and also of the "Morning Republican," also of Chester. In 1895 his business qualities were recognized by his election to a directorship in the First National Bank of Chester, and in 1898 he was chosen vice-president of the Delaware River Iron Shipbuilding and Engine Works (formerly Roach's shipyard). In 1899 he resigned this office and organized the Seaboard Steel Casting Company, which was incorporated with a capital of $500,000. Mr. Sproul was elected president, thus becoming identified with the industry with which four generations of his ancestors had been associated. A large plant was erected at the foot of Jeffrey Street, Ches-

ter, and on December 31, 1900, the last day of the nineteenth century, the first heat was poured from its furnaces. The enterprise was most successful, bringing under its able management very great advantages to the city of Chester. Mr. Sproul subsequently resigned the presidency, and the business is now owned by the American Locomotive Company.

But William C. Sproul is a type of man whom the conquest of difficulties stimulates to greater efforts in wider fields, and the sphere of his interests soon included lumber, coal, railroad, and banking companies and shipping. In 1900, in association with others, he organized the Chester Shipping Company, with a line of steamers on the Delaware River, becoming president of the corporation. He was for many years a director of the Delaware County Trust Company, and is still on the board of the Delaware County National Bank. His lumber, coal, timber, and railroad interests lay principally in West Virginia. He was formerly president of the Coal River Railway Company and the Ohio Valley Electric Railway Company of West Virginia, Kentucky, and Ohio, and manager until he disposed of them, president of the Kanawha Valley Traction Company, the Charleston and South Side Bridge Company, the Coal River Land Company, the Kanawha Bridge and Terminal Company, and the Seaboard Fuel Company. He is a director of the Bank of North America and Trust Company, one of the largest financial institutions of Philadelphia.

In 1911, in association with the late W. A. Stanton, Mr. Sproul organized the General Refractories Company, which now has more than $15,000,000 of capital invested in fire-brick plants numbering fifteen and situated in Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Kentucky, and Illinois. He is president of this company, and also of the Lebanon Iron Company of Lebanon and Duncannon, Pennsylvania; the Lackawanna & Wyoming Valley Railroad Company; and the Scranton and Wilkes-Barre Traction Corporation. He is a director of the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad Company and the Valley Railways Company. In 1916 he purchased the old-established engineering works of Robert Wetherill & Company, Incorporated, at Chester, and shortly after sold this plant, with a large nearby tract of land on the river front, to the Sun Shipbuilding Company, which constructed there one of the largest shipyards in the United States. Mr. Sproul is a director of the Sun Shipbuilding Company, of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel Company, of Philadelphia, and the Trust Company of North America, of New York. This necessarily brief outline permits mention only of the most important of Mr. Sproul's business operations (exclusive of the organization and development of numerous railroads, mining, traction and power enterprises in West Virginia), which would not be sufficient to occupy the time and attention of a man of his energy. He is actively interested in many banks.

While thus ceaselessly aggressive in the world of affairs, William C. Sproul had entered upon the stage of public life. Even before attaining his majority he was an active political worker and a strong advocate of the principles of the Republican party. After becoming half-owner of the "Chester Times" he rose into political prominence, and in March, 1896, was nominated by the Republican Convention for State Senator as the successor of Jesse M. Baker. The following November he was elected by a majority of almost 10,000 votes. In connection with this was an interesting incident of his-

tory repeating itself. In 1794 Mr. Sproul's great great great-grandfather, Nathaniel Newlin, was elected second Senator from Delaware County, the same seat to which his descendant was chosen one hundred and two years later. Mr. Sproul was then only a year beyond twenty-five, the constitutional age limit for senators, and for six years was the youngest man in the State Senate. Despite his youth and his pronounced independence, he was assigned to important committees and became a "man of mark" in connection with Legislation vital to the interests of his State. In 1900 he was not only re-nominated, but his re-election was accomplished without serious opposition. In the session of 1901 he was among the strongest opponents of the so-called "ripper" bills for changing the form of government of cities and, though closely affiliated with the regular Republican State organization, gave proof of disinterested public spirit by strenuously laboring for the defeat of the Pittsburgh "ripper," which was the political sensation of that session. In 1903 Senator Sproul, after carefully studying the subject of road improvement, drafted the general plan of State aid in highway construction which, combined with some features of a bill introduced by the late Senator Roberts, of Montgomery County, was passed during the session of 1903. This bill marks the inception of the highway improvement movement by which many of Pennsylvania's inferior roads have been changed into splendid modern avenues of travel, and which has made the cause of "Good Roads" the most vital and important of all State improvements. Senator Sproul did not allow the subject to fall into the background, but in 1909 and 1913 originated the "Sproul Road Bills" which created the system of State highways. In 1903 Senator Sproul was unanimously chosen by the Republican members of the Senate for president of that body, and was elected by the party vote. In 1904 he was re-elected to the Senate, and in 1905 was again chosen president by his party associates. He is the author of bills calling upon Congress to consider uniform divorce laws and of other measures, and has also served upon several State commissions, besides rendering his State valuable service by his efforts in behalf of public charities and philanthropies. In 1908 and 1912 Senator Sproul was again re-elected, and once more, in 1916, was triumphantly chosen, being then, by far, the oldest member of the Senate in point of service. In the campaign of 1912 Senator Sproul was opposed by both Democratic and Progressive candidates, but despite the Roosevelt landslide of that year scored a majority over both his opponents combined. In 1916 he represented his district in the Republican National Convention; was a delegate-at-large from Pennsylvania in 1920, and was again elected from the district in 1924. In 1913 he drew the bill providing for the creation of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, and was appointed by Governor Tener a member of that body. He was, until his resignation, its chairman and a prime mover in the work which it accomplished. He resigned from the Senate on January 20, 1919, after a continuous service of twenty-two years, and the next day was inaugurated as Governor of Pennsylvania.

During this period of strenuous activity the interests of Senator Sproul were of wide range and great variety, as they have ever since continued to be. He is one of the managers of Swarthmore College, and in 1903 was chosen president of the Alumni Association. In March, 1907, he presented the college with funds sufficient to equip the observatory with one

of the largest and most powerful telescopes in the World. In 1912 Senator Sproul (as he then was) received from Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, the occasion being the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the institution. In 1918 he received the same degree from Gettysburg College, and in 1919 from the University of Pennsylvania, the University of Pittsburgh, Lafayette College, Pennsylvania Military College, and Swarthmore, his *alma mater*. In 1920 the degree was conferred upon him by Allegheny and Grove City colleges. He is a trustee of the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, at Elwyn, and his private charities are liberal but wholly devoid of ostentation.

He affiliates with the Masonic Order, holding the thirty-third degree, and belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Patriotic Order Sons of America, the Patrons of Husbandry, the Phi Kappa Psi and the Book and Key, the two last-named being college fraternities. He is also a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. He belongs to the American Philosophical Society, is a Councillor of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and a member of the Franklin Institute. His clubs are the Union League of Philadelphia, (president 1917-18), the Philadelphia Club, the Corinthian Yacht, Pen and Pencil, Clover and Bachelors' Barge, of Philadelphia; Manhattan, Bankers' and India House, of New York; Chester, of Chester; Harrisburg, of Harrisburg; Rose Tree Fox Hunting and Springhaven Country, and numerous political organizations. In the Union League of Philadelphia Mr. Sproul takes a special interest, having served for eight years as a member of its board of directors and for four years as vice-president. The presidency he resigned after his election to the governorship. He is a member of the Religious Society of Friends. In 1919 Governor Sproul was honored by being constituted a Commander of the Order of the Royal Crown of Italy, and in 1922, by personal direction of King Albert, received appointment as a Commander in the Order of the Crown of Belgium.

In seeking relief from the cares of public life, Mr. Sproul frequently resorts to the pleasures of the open, which possess great attractions for him, delighting as he does to exercise his skill as a hunter and angler. He has travelled more extensively than many men who lead the strenuous life, finding in change of environment another source of rest and recuperation. His record may be epitomized in a few words of large meaning—editor, ironmaster, manufacturer, philanthropist, and statesman. It is also written in the line of his countenance as it appears in his portrait which, with the printed narrative, will be a valued heritage not only to his descendants, but also to the State of Pennsylvania whose citizens called him to be their standard-bearer.

Mr. Sproul married, January 21, 1892, Emeline Wallace Roach, daughter of the late John B. Roach, the famous shipbuilder of Chester, and his wife, Mary Caroline (Wallace) Roach. Mr. and Mrs. Sproul are the parents of a daughter and a son: Dorothy, who was married on October 7, 1914, to Captain Henry J. Klaer, who died in 1918, and in 1923 became the wife of Lawrence P. Sharples; and John Roach, who holds the rank of captain, having seen service with the Fourth Infantry of the United States Regular Army in France. He was gassed in the drive upon Chateau Thierry but recovered, and rejoined his regiment, and has five battle stars on his victory stripe.

Captain Sproul is apparently treading in the footsteps of his father in politics, and is even now spoken of in connection with political preferment. He is connected with his father's business activities.

"Lapidea Manor," the historic and beautiful Sproul home, in Nether Providence, just beyond the limits of the city of Chester, contains a valuable collection of art objects, a large library, and many articles treasured for their historical associations. The estate comprises nearly two hundred acres, being one of the largest tracts in the lower end of Delaware County. Mr. Sproul restored at his own expense the ancient Chester Court House, the oldest public building in Pennsylvania, which, built in 1724, is an historical landmark.

On November 5, 1918, Senator Sproul was elected Governor of Pennsylvania by the greatest majority ever given to any Chief Executive of the Keystone State. The reasons for the widespread rejoicing over the result at the polls are best stated in his own words, spoken the day after his election:

Most of the men who have risen in politics and then have gotten into trouble have ignored the wishes of the people—the citizens who elected them. And executives have gotten into trouble, too, because they tried to set up in politics for themselves, carried away by the delusion that they ought to run for something else. I don't believe I suffer from any delusions of this kind. I have been elected to the Senate six times and now to the Governorship, and each time with a majority and a decisiveness that gave the election authority. I hope that I have that indefinite thing that is called vision. My training has been along practical lines. I regard the Governorship as I do my place in the Senate—as a very serious charge placed upon me.

John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's merchant prince, who was ever foremost in efforts for clean government, wrote the following letter to Senator Sproul when the latter became a candidate for Governor:

My dear Mr. Sproul:—With a long friendship of thirty years for yourself and family, I intended before this to express to you by letter my pleasure upon your nomination for Governor and give you the assurance of my earnest support and the vote of myself and my friends throughout the city and State. * * * It will be a pleasure to place you in the Governor's chair at this particular time when we expect the early return of our soldier and sailor boys who have done so large a part in their brave, heroic service in winning the war.

Pennsylvania looks to you and trusts you to see that her wounded and crippled sons of the battlefields shall not only be honored, but cared for.

I have publicly said at the Union League and to its members that William C. Sproul, as a citizen and as a member of the Legislature, has kept the faith, and I say it to you again in this personal letter that the best thing I know about you is that you know how to keep the faith, and I have confidence that in the new position to which you are about to be elected you will prove this as the great fact of your life—William C. Sproul keeps the faith.

Very sincerely yours,

JOHN WANAMAKER.

In 1920, during his second year as Governor, Mr. Sproul, although he was in no sense a candidate, received the unanimous vote of his State and other scattering votes through seven ballots for the Republican nomination for President of the United States, this honor being conferred upon him by the Republican National Committee.

Among the numerous printed utterances called forth by the election of Mr. Sproul to the Governorship was the following:

The advent of William C. Sproul will be * * * a guarantee that both the Governor and the Legislature will work together along broad gauge lines for the interests and advancement of the Commonwealth.

That this prediction was accomplished history bears witness. In 1923, after an administration of notable excellence, Mr. Sproul retired. Many worthy achievements rendered his term of service a memorable one and will, without doubt, bear fruit abundantly in future years, but

his name will live in the annals of his State chiefly as an exponent of education and as the "Father of Good Roads."

## FRITZ, William Wallace, M. D.,

**Physician.**

A pioneer in advanced thought and one of the strong and interesting figures in the medical world is Dr. W. Wallace Fritz, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, formerly assistant professor of anatomy in the Medico-Chirurgical College, and of anatomy and surgery in the Philadelphia Dental College, and professor of anatomy in Philadelphia School of Anatomy and of surgery in the Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy, and founder of the American College of Neuropathy. Dr. Fritz was president of the Allied Medical Associations of America, which, of all medical organizations, has the broadest platform.

The Fritz family is of ancient and knightly origin, the earliest of the name in authentic records being a Sir Knight Crusader, Johan Von Fritz, mentioned in the "History of the Crusades and Crusaders," the first printed book published in Frankford, Germany, the date of its publication being 1583. Johan Von Fritz bore the following arms, which have ever since been displayed by his descendants:

*Arms*—On a shield of sable and gold a griffin of the same tinctures reversed, holding a silver sword, gold hilted, with a wreath of green laurel at the apex of the sword.

*Crest*—Helmet of silver surmounted by a gold griffin holding the silver sword with gold hilt and wreath.

*Mantling*—A blending of sable and gold.

*Motto*—Forward—God wills it.

The patronymic Fritz is an abbreviation of the Teutonic name Frederick, signifying peaceful ruler. The family was numbered among the armorial families of Alsace, for many years resident in the old city of Strasburg.

(I) John Jacob Fritz, founder of the line represented by Dr. W. Wallace Fritz, was of Strasburg in the opening years of the eighteenth century, and is mentioned in records as Jean Jacques Fritz, Alsace having recently come into French possession. He had two sons, Jacob and Hans, who emigrated in 1723 to the province of Pennsylvania, no doubt to escape the persecution to which the Alsatians were subjected by their conquerors. In 1727 Jacob was among the arrivals at the port of Philadelphia and whether he remained there is not certain, but indications point to many of the Fritzes of that city as descended from him. Thirty-two members of the Fritz family fought in the Revolutionary War, among them Peter Fritz, ancestor of Joseph L. Fritz, of Philadelphia, and John Fritz, ancestor of Dr. W. Wallace Fritz. The Revolutionary records of the various Fritzes are appended to this biography.

(II) Hans (or John Hans) Fritz, son of John Jacob Fritz, came to Philadelphia in 1728, and in 1734 is recorded as having been given a grant of land comprising fifty acres in the county of Philadelphia. In connection with this grant the Fritz name first appears in Philadelphia real estate records. Unfortunately for his descendants he died in 1734 or 1735, ere he could comply with the terms of the grant, and it was "vacated," thus involving the loss of a colossal fortune to his future heirs, the present valuation of the land being roughly estimated at sixty million dollars. Hans Fritz brought with him his wife and several children, and a "Grandfather's clock," which was made in Strasburg, that city being then famous for its clocks and clockmakers. This exquisite old relic, in a perfect state of preservation, is now in possession of George W. Fritz, of New Bloomfield, Perry County, Pennsylvania.

(III) Jacob Fritz, son of Hans Fritz,

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W. Wallace Fritz, M. D.

William Fritz, Jr.

Sarah Miller Fritz

FORWARD – GOD WILLS IT
FRITZ A.D. 1096

was one of the pioneer settlers of Strasburg, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and among the quaint and romantic survivals of the past in that place is the charming old Colonial building, or, more properly speaking, manor, which, for half a century or more, has been noted as Fritz's Hotel. In 1765 Jacob Fritz died in Strasburg, Lancaster County, leaving two sons, Jacob and John, and a daughter.

(IV) John Fritz, son of Jacob Fritz, was born November 9, 1754, at Strasburg, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and in 1773 had a grant of eighty acres in Rapho, in the same county. Until recently the old house which he built thereon was still standing. He was a soldier of the Revolution, enlisting, in 1777, in the Third Battalion of Lancaster County, commanded by Colonel Alexander Lowry, and serving until 1783. In 1778 he was one of the patriots who contributed grain and forage for Washington's starving and sorely-tried Continentals at Valley Forge. In 1790 he was still living at Rapho, but shortly after removed to New Bloomfield, Perry (then Cumberland) County, Pennsylvania, where he passed the remainder of his life. He married, April 26, 1785, Elizabeth Robison, born December 4, 1764, whose ancestors, representatives of an ancient English family, were among the early Quaker settlers of Pennsylvania. John Fritz died February 4, 1832, surviving his wife, whose death occurred January 13, 1828.

(V) William Fritz, son of John and Elizabeth (Robison) Fritz, was born February 27, 1797, on the old Fritz farm near New Bloomfield, Perry County, Pennsylvania, and in 1822 removed to Elders Ridge, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, where, on May 3, 1825, he married Sarah Wolf, born April 9, 1803. His death occurred January 20, 1850, and his widow passing away May 15, 1886.

(VI) William Fritz, Jr., son of William, Sr., and Sarah (Wolf) Fritz, was born March 19, 1834, at Elders Ridge. He married, January 7, 1857, Sarah Miller, born November 22, 1830. William Fritz, Jr., died in 1907, at his birthplace, Elders Ridge.

(VII) William Wallace Fritz, son of William, Jr., and Sarah (Miller) Fritz, was born April 25, 1872, at Elders Ridge, Indiana County, Pennsylvania. About that time, not far from Elders Ridge and also in Indiana County, resided the ancestors of a man whose name today is famed the world over, General John F. Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American forces in France during the World War. Until the age of sixteen William Wallace Fritz, having for some years attended school and assisted his father in farm labor, graduated at the Elders Ridge Academy with high honors and then joined a civil engineering corps as axeman. In the spring of 1889 he returned home to assist his father, and during hay harvest was so injured by falling from a load of hay that his life was despaired of. Nevertheless he recovered and during the period of convalescence began the study of anatomy, that study determining his future career.

In the autumn of 1891 Mr. Fritz (as he then was) entered the Medico-Chirurgical College in Philadelphia, graduating in 1894 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, having been a charter member of the L. Webster Fox Ophthalmological Society and a member of the William Easterly Ashton Gynæcological Society. He was also assistant gynæcologist in the dispensary service of the college and hospital. He was among those who took the first examination of the Pennsylvania State Medical Board, receiving from the board a license to practice medicine and surgery.

In 1892 Dr. Fritz received from the

Philadelphia School of Anatomy a diploma for proficiency and research work. He was demonstrator in the school in 1895; in 1896 was elected dean and director, and was lecturer on anatomy in the Medico-Chirurgical and Philadelphia Dental Colleges. In 1897 he was appointed lecturer on minor surgery in the Philadelphia Dental College; in 1898 became surgeon on the staff; and in 1899 consultant medical chief of the Garretson Hospital; and in 1900 was graduated Doctor of Dental Surgery at the Philadelphia Dental College. During the latter year Dr. Fritz organized the medical and pharmaceutical departments of Temple University, and was elected dean, serving for three years in that position and as professor of anatomy and clinical surgery. It was there that he inaugurated a five-years' course of study for medical students, Temple University being the first university in the United States to require five years' study. During this time he was surgeon on the staff of the Samaritan Hospital, and professor of anatomy and surgery in the Philadelphia Normal Training School.

Always a student, and ever seeking more efficient means of relieving human ills, Dr. Fritz became interested in drugless treatment, and in 1906 accepted the appointment of professor of surgery and clinical surgery in the Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy, being elected in 1907 professor of Obstetrics. In 1908 he organized the American College of Neuropathy, giving to drugless practice a new name and a temple of learning. He was elected dean, professor of anatomy, surgery and clinical surgery and a member of the board of trustees, becoming in 1909 president of the corporation of the college. The institution has prospered, taking a recognized position as the champion of a treatment rational, scientific and efficient.

Dr. Fritz is one of the iconoclasts of the medical profession, having evolved a number of theories contrary to its generally accepted beliefs. He denies that most diseases are caused by bacteria, claiming that the beginning of all diseases is the loss of the function of the nerve mechanism governing the blood supply to the involved area, producing hyperemia, followed by blood stasis, diminishing the resisting power in the involved area, which thus becomes susceptible to the invasion of disease germs; also that diseases can be prevented by removing the blood and lymphatic stasis from the involved area by regulating the blood supply to all parts of the body through the nerve mechanism. He also maintained that there was no epidemic of infantile paralysis during the summer of 1916; that the majority of such alleged cases were mistaken diagnoses; that infantile paralysis is not contagious or infectious, but is caused by errors in diet and in hygienic conditions; and that ninety-nine per cent of reported cases could have been cured by drugless treatment or neuropathy. Finally, in 1917, he announced the theory that the white blood corpuscle is not a phagocyte or scavenger of the body, as have been believed for many years, but that such corpuscles were in fact a mass of dead debris thrown off as waste products of the body and that their movement in the blood is due to the gases caused by fermentation. He was the first to raise his voice against the restriction placed on the physician by the Volstead Act and in this he has been followed by many eminent doctors.

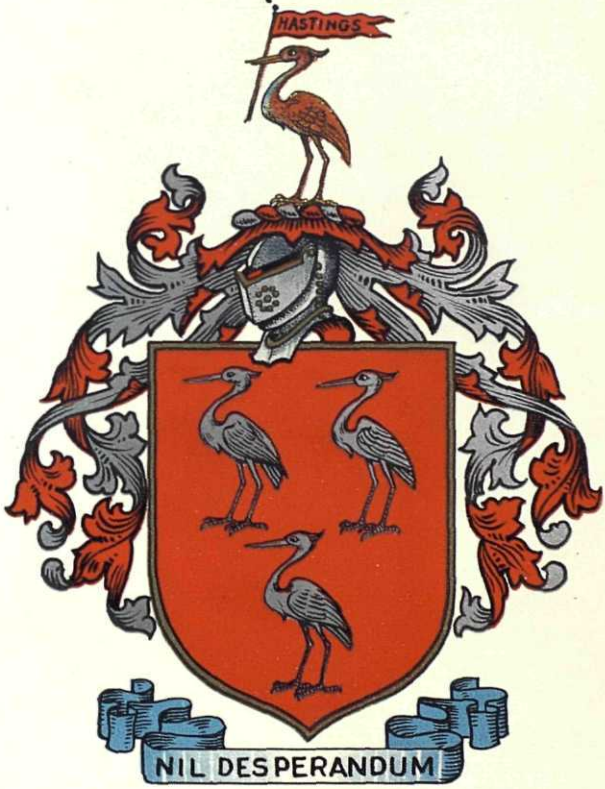
In 1910 Dr. Fritz organized and was elected president of the American Association of Neuropathy, and of the Pennsylvania Neuropathic Association. In 1912 he organized and was elected president of the National Association of Drugless Physicians. He is a member of the New Jersey Neuropathic Association, to which he was elected in 1911; in 1913 he became an honorary mem-

Wolf

Miller

Robison

Schembs




Horn

William Wallace Fritz, Jr.

ber of the Luther Burbank Society, and in 1914 was elected a member of the Pennsylvania Drugless Therapeutic Association, and an honorary member of the Naturopath Association, and the New Jersey Chiropractic Association. He belongs to the British-American Dental Society, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Philadelphia Medical Club, the Chiropractic Research Society, the American Association of Progressive Medicine, the American Academy of Medicine, Art Alliance and the Academy of the Fine Arts; an alumni of the Medico-Chirurgical College and of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1895 he was appointed medical director of the Pennsylvania Mutual Life Insurance Company, a position which he has long retained. In 1920 he was elected president of the Allied Medical Associations of America, which has the broadest platform of any medical organization. In 1917 he received the degree of Ph. C. In addition to his other gifts he wields a trenchant pen, and in 1908-1910 was editor of the "American Neuropathic Journal," and in 1915-16 was editor of the department of neuropathy in the "Naturopath Magazine." In 1920-22 he was editor of the "Journal of the Allied Medical Associations of America."

In whatever position Dr. Fritz has been placed he has proved his worth, and it is difficult to see how more earnest, practical and successful work could be crowded into a period of little more than twenty-five years. Preëminent as a scholarly and scientific investigator and author in his chosen field, and one of the foremost medical men of Philadelphia, he possesses also the kindly and courteous manners of a gentleman of the old school, and is beloved by the students who attended his lectures and who speak of him in the most endearing terms.

Dr. Fritz married, September 26, 1894, Mary Veronica Schembs, and they are the parents of one son, William Wallace, Jr., born April 3, 1898, who married, April 19, 1916, Lillian Ruth Horn. During the World War he enlisted, August 5, 1918, in the United States Navy. Two children were the issue of this union: Phylis Elaine Fritz, born March 28, 1920; and William Wallace Fritz III, born October 31, 1923.

Much of Dr. Fritz's record has already passed into history, and when the completed whole shall await the verdict of posterity, that verdict will place him among the benefactors of mankind.

*Revolutionary Records.* Pennsylvania Archives, 3rd Series—Vol. 23, Pennsylvania Navy, 1776-1779. In Captain Rue's Company of 1777. Enlisted May 1st, Peter Fritz*.—Vol. 5, P. 721, of 5th series. 13th Regiment, Pennsylvania Continental Line. Peter Fritz, March 31, 1778*.—Vol. 4, Soldiers of the Revolution. Continental Line. Invalid regiment. Depreciation pay. John and Peter Fritz*.—Vol. 7, P. 54 of 3rd series. In Captain Sleter's Company, 1772, of Lancaster County. Valentine Fritz.—Vol. 2, 5th series. Roll of Captain John Marshall's Company, 2nd Regiment of Pennsylvania, commanded by Colonel Walter Stewart—September 5, 1778. In this Joseph Fritz.—Vol. 2, P. 826 of 5th series. Muster Roll Captain Jacob Ashmead's Company, 2nd regiment of Pennsylvania, Colonel Stewart, April, 1-1779. In this, Joseph Fritz.—Vol. 2, P. 837, same company, Colonel Stewart. John Fritz, 1780.—Vol. 4, P. 321, Northampton County Militia Depreciation pay, Balthasar Fritz, and page 322 of same, Bernard Fritz.—Vol. 5, P. 240 of County Berks, Captain Ritter's Company of 1780, Melchior Fritz.—Vol. 5, P. 383 of County Bucks, Captain Mac Henry's return of Bediminister Township, Bucks County Militia, September 24, 1781, Daniel, Christian and Jacob Fritz.—Vol. 5, P. 401 Bucks County, Roll of the Associated Company for Lower Milford Township, 1775. Frederick Fritz.—Vol. 7, P. 33 of 5th series. In Captain Wm. Smyth's Lancaster County Company of 1780. Jacob Fritz.—Same Vol. P. 54, in Captain Sleter's Company of 1782, Valentine Fritz.—Same Vol. P. 62, 1st Battalion Lancaster County, 1782, Jacob Fritz.—Same Vol. P. 193, in Captain Furey's (Manheim) Company, Lancaster County.—Same Vol., P. 202, in Captain McKees Company, 3rd Battalion, Lancaster County,

*Peter Fritz—ancestor of Mr. Joseph L. Fritz, of Philadelphia.

1779, Jacob Fritzes.—Same Vol., P. 381, in Captain John Rutherford's Company, 4th Battalion, Lancaster County, 1778, John Fritz.—Same Vol., P. 391, in Captain McKinney's Company, 4th Battalion, Lancaster County, 1779, John Fritz.—Same Vol., P. 696, in Captain Ceasey's Company, 7th Battalion, Lancaster County, 1781, John Fritz.—Same Vol., P. 744, John Fritz, in Captain Ceasey's Company, in 1782.—Same Vol., P. 832, in Captain Hubley's Company, 8th Battalion, Lancaster County, 1781 Ludwig Fritz.—Same Vol., P. 852, same in same company, in 1782.—Same Vol., P. 1007, in Captain Cochrane's Company, of Lancaster County, Martain Fritz and John Fritz, 1781.—Same Vol., P. 1016, 10th Battalion Lancaster County, 1781, in this, John Fritz. In same Battalion, 1782, Martain and John Fritz.—Vol. 5, P. 1144, of 5th series Pennsylvania Archives.—Contribution of Grain, Forage, etc., for the Continental Army of Valley Forge, 1778, John Fritz, 4 bushels wheat, 4 bushels Forage (Ancestor of Dr. Wm. Wallace Fritz).—Vol. 8, P. 67, Captain John Jacoby's, Nicholas Seeger 1st Battalion, Northampton County, of 1782, Blaser Fritz.—Same Vol., P. 161, Captain Heller's Northampton County, Company, John and Henry Fritz.—Same Vol., P. 119, Captain Baliet's Bethlehem Township Company, of Northampton County Militia, 1780, Henry Fritz. —Same Vol., P. 172, Same Company, 1728, John Fritz.—Same Vol., P. 204, Same Company, 1783, John and Henry Fritz.—Same Vol., P. 233, Captain Horner's Company, Northampton County, George Fritz.—Same Vol., P. 239, Captain Siegfield's Northampton County Company, Baltzer Fritz.—Same Vol., P. 144, in the 2nd Battalion Northampton County Militia, Henry Fritz, 1781.—Same Vol., P. 447, in Colonel Geiger's 6th Battalion Northampton County, John Seeger, Jacob Fritz.—Same Vol., P. 463, in Captain Sechler's Company, 6th Battalion Northampton County Militia, Balthaser Fritz and George Fritz.—Same Vol., P. 479, in Captain Staller's Company, of Northampton County, 1781, Corporal George Fritz, Baltzer Fritz. In same, 1782, also Jacob Fritz.—Officers and men of New Jersey in War of Revolution, Peter Fritz, Hunterdon County. —New York in the Revolution by Comptroller Roberts. Robert and William Fritz, both in 10th Regiment of Albany County, New York, Militia, 1776.

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## TRACY, David Edward,

**Man of Affairs, Philanthropist.**

For many years the late David Edward Tracy, one of the best-known business men of Eastern Pennsylvania, was numbered among the signal figures of Harrisburg. Respected as a man of affairs, Mr. Tracy was held in equal honor as a public-spirited citizen and an enlightened philanthropist.

The surname Tracy is taken from the Barony and Castle of Traci, near Vire Arrondissment of Caen. The first of the name of whom there is record is Turgis de Tracie, who, with William de la Ferte, was defeated and driven out of Main by the Count of Anjou in 1078, and was in all probability the Sire de Tracie, mentioned below, in the army of Hastings. The coat-of-arms of the family was borne in the middle of the twelfth century.

Sire de Tracie, mentioned as being in the army of Hastings in 1066, was an officer in the army of William the Conqueror. Henri de Tracie was his son, and was Lord of Barnstable. He settled in County Devon, and was the only man of noble birth in that county who stood firm for the king during the invasion of the Empress Maud, and received as a reward the Barony Barnstable. He died about 1146. The family has always held high place in Britain, and have held large estates in County Devon, County Gloucester, Herefordshire, etc.

*Arms*—Or, an escallop in the chief point sable between two bendlets gules.

*Crest*—On a chapeau gules turned up ermine an escallop sable between two wings or.

*Supporters*—Two falcons proper beaked and belled or.

*Motto*—*Memoria pii aeterna.* (The memory of the pious is eternal.)

The Tracy crest shows that it was won by one of the family in the crusades. There are but few of similiar kind and origin on record in England.

The family claim descent from Woden, who some antiquarians claim to have descended from the eldest son of Noah. Woden made himself master of a considerable part

David E. Tracy

of the North of Europe in the third century, and died in what is now Sweden. He is claimed by the Tracy family as an ancestor through his descendant Cedric, first king of the West Saxons. No family in England can claim armorial bearings more ancient than those of the Tracy family.

David Edward Tracy was born March 11, 1867, in Conshohocken, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, and was a son of James and Margaret (O'Brien) Tracy. James Tracy was one of the pioneers of Conshohocken, his father before him having been a large grain, coal, and ore dealer.

The early education of David Edward Tracy was received in St. Matthew's Parochial School, Conshohocken, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1881, then entered the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, which conferred upon him in 1886 the degree of Bachelor of Science, and in 1887 that of Mechanical Engineer. Immediately thereafter, Mr. Tracy came to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where he was employed for three years by the Harrisburg Ice Machine Company. In 1889, in association with William T. Hildrup, Jr., and J. Hervey Patton, he organized the Harrisburg Pipe Bending Company, Limited, of which he was one of the largest stockholders. Until 1894 he held the office of general superintendent, and in that year assisted in the organization of the Harrisburg Pipe & Pipe Bending Company, of which he became general superintendent and director, succeeding, in 1912, to the office of president. This concern was formed for the bending of iron pipe for refrigerating plants, and later entered the field of pipe manufacture and steel stamping plates in which the company built up a large business. They have their own steel mills, and during the World War manufactured great quantities of munitions for the Allies and the United States Government.

On retiring from the presidency of the Harrisburg Pipe & Pipe Bending Company, Mr. Tracy retained many of his financial interests, and a place on the board of directors. He left the industry he had founded in sound financial condition, and one of the most important manufacturing concerns in this section of Pennsylvania.

The business interests of Mr. Tracy, apart from the presidency of the Harrisburg Pipe & Pipe Bending Company, included directorships in the Central Trust Company, Merchants' National Bank, Central Construction Corporation, (of which he was also president at the time of his death), Harrisburg Hotel Company, Harrisburg Light & Power Company, Hummelstown Water Company, Moorhead Knitting Company, Harrisburg Hospital, Harrisburg Welfare Federation, American Red Cross, Boy Scouts, all of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and the Valley Railways Company, Lemoyne, Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Harrisburg, and in 1917 its president, and he was also a director of the Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce. His devotion to the best interest of his city was absolutely unswerving. He also served as chairman of the Central Pennsylvania District No. Three for the National Chamber of Commerce Building Fund, (Washington, D. C.).

During the World War, Mr. Tracy was chairman of the Harrisburg Sub-Region of the Resources and Conservation Section of the War Industries Board, and he also served as city chairman of the United War Work campaign; was chairman of the Knights of Columbus War Camp Fund campaign, and chairman of the District Exemption Board for Division No. 2, of the Middle District of the State of Pennsylvania. As an independant Democrat, Mr. Tracy took an active part in local and National campaigns.

In recognition of his wide-embracing charity and his deep interest in civic work, Mr. Tracy, several years before his death, was decorated by Pope Benedict the Fifteenth as a Knight of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, civil order. He was active in planning for the erection of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; was associated with the work of the Sylvan Heights Home for Orphan Girls; and was president of the Holy Name Society and the St. Vincent de Paul Society of St. Mary's Church, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. He belonged to the Engineers' Society of Pennsylvania (of which he was for a time president), and the Pennsylvania Society of New York City, New York, and his clubs were the Harrisburg, Harrisburg Country, and the Colonial Country, all of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and the Old Colony Club, New York City, New York.

Throughout Mr. Tracy's busy life, he found time always for the kindly greeting and the word of good fellowship. Many trials and not a little early adversity served only to leave him sweet of disposition and generous of spirit, especially interested in the success of worthy young men and of those less fortunate than himself. The extent of his benefactions only he himself knew, for he was not in the habit of talking about that side of life, but those best acquainted with his career knew what a large part of his time and money was devoted to activities of a philanthropic nature.

Next to his interest in welfare enterprises, Mr. Tracy was devoted to the development of Harrisburg. As a member of the Old Board of Public Works under the two-council system, he served without salary during the period following the 1902 improvement campaign when Harrisburg was being remade. He had a large part in giving to his city the Mulberry Street Viaduct, the New Sewer System, the Filtration Plant and Remodeled Pumping Station, the Sanitary Dam in the river, the Flood Protection afforded by the Wildwood Dam, and the Intercepter Sewers along the Paxton Creek and the River Front. He was one of those who planned and executed the improvement which gave to the city its famous "Front Steps." During that time he devoted as much attention to the public work entrusted to him and his fellows as to his own enterprises. Later he did much to promote and organize the movement which resulted in the building of the Penn-Harris Hotel. Not only did he put his own money generously into the hotel enterprise, but he labored early and late to interest others, and put the project on a sound financial basis. He was one of the early admirals of the Greater Harrisburg Navy, and as such engineered a very successful Kipona celebration, (an annual river carnival). He was chairman of the Harrisburg Hospital Building Fund campaign, whose goal was to raise $900,000, and through his efforts the total passed beyond the $1,000,000 mark. He made a personal canvass among his friends, and before the campaign proper started, succeeded in raising over $300,000. He was also the first chairman of the Dauphin County Branch for the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, which association had its inception shortly before his death, and to which object he was the initial contributor, and which was the last organization to which he contributed.

In every walk of life, Mr. Tracy had friends. On his way to his offices or to or from the many meetings and conferences he was called upon to attend, it was his habit to pause and chat with those he met concerning affairs of every sort. He sought no flattery, and was a stranger to arrogance and pride, but halted at no barriers in the accomplishment of his purposes. A man of great business ability, keen, intuitive,

and resourceful, he was, nevertheless, always gentle and genial. Of fine appearance, his face was a reflex of his character, and his eyes, while keen and searching, were kindly and candid.

Mr. Tracy married, September 6, 1894, Gertrude Hemler, daughter of the late Hamilton D. and Jane (Dellone) Hemler, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Mr. Hemler was one of the most prominent financiers and business men of Eastern Pennsylvania, being president of the Central Trust Company and the Merchants' National Bank of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Tracy, a woman of culture and charm, during the World War served as president of the Catholic Ladies' Auxiliary of the Red Cross in Harrisburg. During Governor Brumbaugh's incumbency, she was one of seven ladies of Dauphin County appointed on the Mothers' Assistance Fund of Dauphin County, and is serving at present as treasurer of that organization. Upon the death of Mr. Tracy, she was appointed a director of the Central Trust Company and the Merchants' National Bank, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. In all her husband's philanthropic work, she went hand in hand with him.

On February 2, 1923, Mr. and Mrs. Tracy left Harrisburg for New York, and on February 3, sailed from New York on the steamship "Reliance," for a trip to Rio de Janeiro and other South American points, but on February 10th, while en route to Colon, Panama, Mr. Tracy suddenly passed away. The sad news was received in Harrisburg with deep sorrow, not only by his hundreds of friends, but by the entire community.

One of Mr. Tracy's closest friends said of him:

Only those who were close to him can properly appreciate his useful and kindly life. He gave freely of his time, money, and effort in promoting the welfare of others, and for Harrisburg no energy was ever spared so far as he was concerned. His humanness and goodness of soul impressed all with whom he came in contact. Material success never changed in the slightest degree his kindly and sympathetic attitude toward his fellowmen. Many an unfortunate fellowman could today tell of his warm-hearted and sympathetic disposition toward those in distress. He is going to be missed more than any other man that I can now think of in this community, because he was devoted to the interests of Harrisburg in every possible direction. His passing leaves a large void in many circles that loved him. The church and the community suffer alike, and his good works will follow him.

The following editorial, which appeared in a Harrisburg paper, expresses most felicitously the popular feeling:

The sudden and unexpected death of David E. Tracy is a shocking surprise to his hundreds of friends in Harrisburg. He was called away at the very height of an active and useful career, and he will be missed as few men would be in the community with which he was so long helpfully identified.

Even before his industry and foresight had made him independently wealthy, he gave much of his time and energy to the upbuilding of the city and the welfare of his fellows. The extent of his benefactions never will be known, but they ran far into the thousands.

His work during the war will be well remembered. His share in the building of the Penn-Harris Hotel as a temperance hostelry long before the coming of National prohibition, his chairmanship in the Harrisburg Hospital campaign, and his own generous gifts to that building fund will be recalled. But these are only a few of the many things that might be enumerated to his credit. As a member of the Board of Public Works, under the old councilmanic system, he helped to give Harrisburg the Mulberry Street viaduct, the new sewer system, the filter plant, and the "Front Steps" along the river, which did much to transform that section of town from a public dump to a beautiful and popular place of public resort and recreation.

Mr. Tracy was a man of many accomplishments, but of democratic mien; friendly, optimistic, and ever remindful of old acquaintance. He was one whom Harrisburg can ill afford to lose; a good citizen, a good neighbor, and a good friend.

In Mr. Tracy's will, sums were provided

for the care of orphans and the education of young men for the priesthood in the Harrisburg Diocese of the Roman Catholic Church. None of the charitable bequests become effective until after the death of Mrs. Tracy, but afterward trust funds are to be created for the following institutions: The Sylvan Heights Home for Orphan Girls, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; the Paradise Protectory for Boys, Abbottstown, Pennsylvania; Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Maryland; the Society for the Propogation of the Faith, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; St. Mary's Church; the Sisters of Mercy, Fifth and Maclay streets; St. Vincent de Paul Society; the Roman Catholic High School, and the Harrisburg Welfare Federation, all of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania,—the money so bequeathed to said Welfare Federation to be used for all orphanages, homes, and hospitals in the membership of the Federation so long as the Federation is accepting in its membership such worthy charities without regard to color, race, or creed. If the Welfare Federation ceases to exist, then the income from this trust fund is to be paid to the Harrisburg Foundation, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to be used by it for the beautification of the Harrisburg River Front.

In the closing paragraph of Mr. Tracy's will, appears the following:

> All I ask in return from the recipients of the various trust funds is that they pray for the happy repose of my soul, and upon her death for the happy repose of the soul of my wife, Gertrude (Hemler) Tracy.

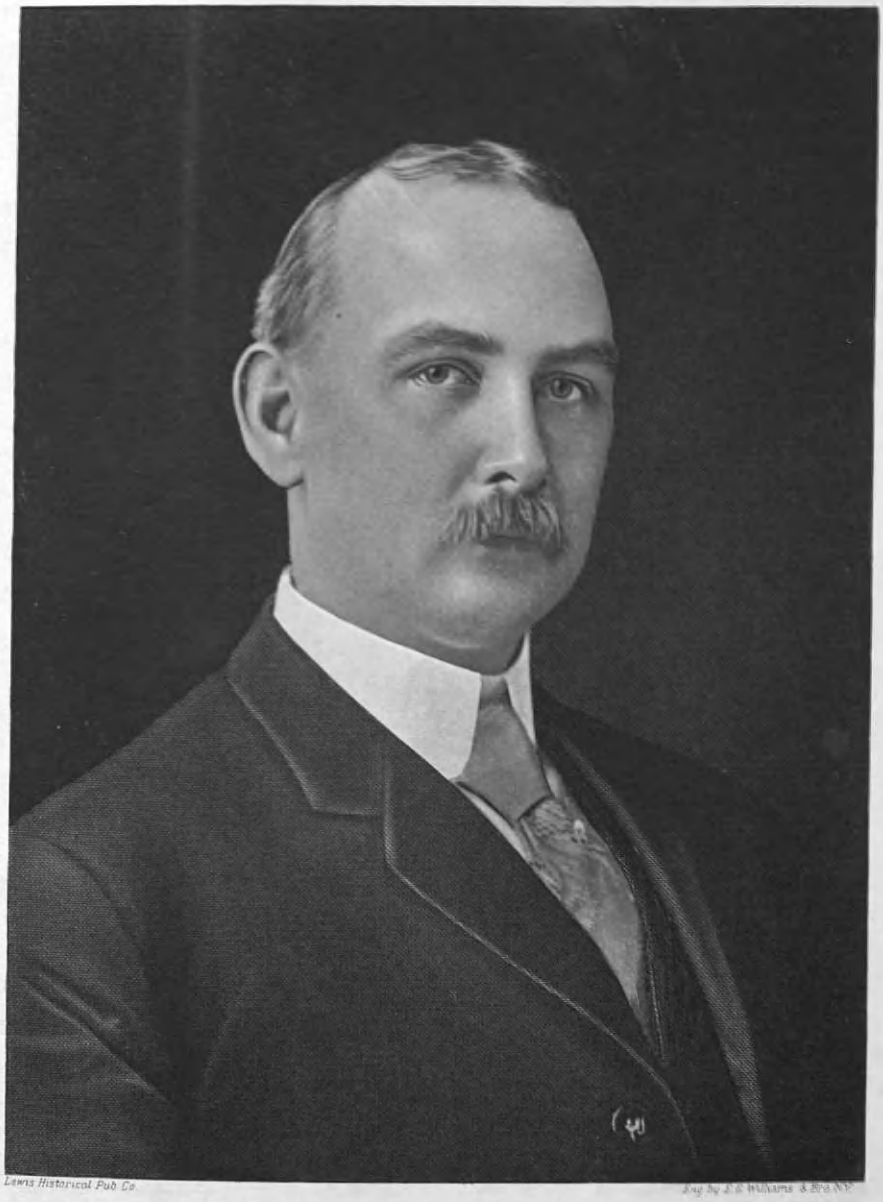
It is impossible to estimate the value to the city of such a man as David Edward Tracy, at least, during his lifetime. Nor can it, even now, be accurately measured. He has, indeed, "ceased from earth," but his life still throbs in the hearts that loved him, and he has left a blessed and a fragrant memory.

## MOFFETT, Louis Burdelle,

**Educator, Author.**

Louis Burdelle Moffett, educator, author of technical works, director of Peirce School of Business Administration since 1898, and one of its proprietors, was born March 22, 1874, in Swedesboro, Gloucester County, New Jersey. He received his elementary education in the public schools of the village, and was graduated from the high school in 1890. After serving for a time as clerk in a country store, he entered Peirce School as a student and was graduated from its Business Administration course in June, 1892. Immediately thereafter he obtained a position with William F. Murphy's Sons Company, of Philadelphia, and three months later he was offered by the late Dr. Thomas May Peirce a position in the office of the school, which he accepted, beginning his duties there in September, 1892. During the next three years, his close association with Dr. Peirce made him familiar with the details of the management of the institution, and when the doctor died, in May, 1896, the conduct of the school fell upon the shoulders of Mr. Moffett, and from that date the history of one is the history of the other.

Peirce School was established in 1865, and conducted efficient courses in Business Administration twenty-eight years before the first university course was publicly discussed, and thirty years before commercial subjects were taught in any public high school. From a small beginning, the school has grown steadily in size and usefulness, until it is now the largest private school in the United States, with an annual enrolment of three thousand students, drawn from every State in the Union and from many foreign countries. During the sixty years of its history, nearly 100,000 individual students have been on its roster, includ-



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Louis B. Mapper

ing thousands who later became successful and well known business leaders. In the city of Philadelphia alone a large percentage of the business houses include one or more partners or executives who were trained in Peirce School.

The school was first established in the old Handel and Hadyn Hall, at the corner of Eighth and Spring Garden streets. In 1869 it was removed to the Inman Building, Tenth and Chestnut streets, and in 1882, it was established in the Philadelphia Record Building, then new, the fourth floor having been especially planned for the school. Here the school remained for more than thirty years, gradually growing, gradually adding to its space, room by room, until it occupied three entire floors.

In 1915 Mr. Moffett purchased for the school the magnificent building it now occupies on Pine Street, between Broad and Fifteenth streets. It is a modern, fire-proof building, planned exclusively for school purposes, constructed of granite, steel, brick and terra cotta. It occupies a lot 56 by 136 feet, facing on three streets, and is seven stories in height. It contains the school offices, classrooms, reading-room, cafeteria, kitchens, locker rooms, assembly hall, elevators, library and all the conveniences and equipment necessary to an educational institution, and represents an investment of over half a million dollars. The acquirements of its own building definitely placed the school upon a permanent basis, and the attendance continued to increase until now the entire building is required to provide space for the various classes. .

The various courses given by the school include Business Administration, Banking, Accounting (C. P. A. preparation), Executive Secretary, Stenographic-Secretary, Salesmanship, Real Estate and Conveyancing, Teacher-Training and Civil Service training. The majority of its students are high-school graduates, and nearly every university, college and preparatory school in the country is represented in the student body. From its beginning in 1865, the facilities of the school have been available to both sexes. The school has received honorary medals and diplomas from every important exposition, beginning with the Centennial in 1876, and including the Paris Exposition of 1900.

At the outbreak of hostilities in 1917, nearly every male student of military age in attendance at that time volunteered for service in the army or navy, and the school was represented in the war by more than 1,000 of its graduates and former students, who were to be found in all the branches of the service. In the army, they occupied every rank from that of brigadier-general down, and nearly every grade was represented in the Navy and the Marine Corps. Those who earned commissions found their Peirce training of great value in mastering the "paper work" and in passing examinations.

The service flag of the school bears twenty-three gold stars, perpetuating the memory of the Peirce School boys who gave their lives for their country. The period of the war witnessed a large increase in the attendance of young women who were desirous of preparing themselves for useful service in the national emergency. Upon the completion of their courses, these young women, a majority of whom were college graduates, took positions in business establishments or in the government service, while others gave their services to the Red Cross and to other organizations directly connected with war work.

The school itself, under war conditions, was a hive of industry. The young women formed themselves into a Comfort Kit Club, with the object of equipping every Peirce boy who went to the front with a complete outfit of comforts, including sweater, leath-

er vest, etc. Special committees had in charge the sale of Liberty Bonds and of War Saving Stamps. The roof of the building was used for drill purposes; the auditorium was used by the General Committee of the Red Cross; special classes were conducted for enlisted men in the service who desired to prepare for examinations for commissions, and, in every way possible, Peirce School helped to the limits of its ability. After the signing of the Armistice, the young men who left the school to enter the army and navy began slowly to return, and within a year all of those whose studies had been interrupted by the call to the colors had resumed their school work. Other returning soldiers, including many who were more or less disabled, recognized that a Peirce School training offered the best and surest method of fitting themselves for new vocations and of making up for the time they necessarily lost while in the service of their country, with the result that the attendance during the school year 1919-1920 reached 3,050, the largest number in the history of the institution up to that time.

After the war was over, the government of the United States selected Peirce School as one of the institutions in which to rehabilitate its disabled soldiers, and during the five years following, nearly or quite 1,000 students completed courses preparing them for useful positions in peaceful business. The school has a strong faculty of more than fifty teachers, each a specialist in his own line. The various text-books used in the school were written by members of the faculty, including two, the "Manual of Bookkeeping and Accounting," and "Business Forms and Financial Institutions," written by Mr. Moffett. The life of Mr. Moffett is thus reflected in the history of Peirce School since 1892, the greater part of his time and thought having been given to the upbuilding of that institution. His work has won him recognition far beyond the confines of his city, and he is looked upon as one of the leaders in his chosen profession.

Mr. Moffett is a loyal Jerseyman, all of his ancestors for several generations having been born in that State. He is secretary of the New Jersey Society of Pennsylvania, and is also one of the managers of the Society of Sons of the Revolution in the State of New Jersey. He is a member of the Union League of Philadelphia, and the Philadelphia Rotary Club, and is a director of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania.

His line of descent from the first Moffett who came to America is as follows:

(I) Robert Moffett, great-great-great-grandfather of Louis B. Moffett, was born in England in 1700, and was one of the first settlers of Gloucester County, New Jersey. His plantation was situated between the present village of Mantua and Barnsboro, and is now locally known as the Jessup farm. He died in 1756, and his wife Rachel in 1769.

(II) Archibald Moffett, son of Robert Moffett, was born November 20, 1730, and died March 16, 1817. He was a captain of New Jersey troops in the War of the Revolution. He acquired his father's plantation by purchase, and added to it largely, owning at the time of his death about 4,000 acres of ground. The house which he built and lived in until his death stood just outside the village of Mantua, Gloucester County, New Jersey, until 1923, when it was torn down to make way for a building operation. He married Elizabeth Clark, born in 1735, died in 1804, daughter of Richard Clark and his wife, Elizabeth (Flaningham) Clark. Elizabeth Flaningham was the daughter of George Flaningham and his wife, Sarah (Jennings) Flaningham, the latter-named the daughter of Isaac Jennings and his wife Judith.

(III) Archibald Moffett, son of Archibald and Elizabeth (Clark) Moffett, was born October 14, 1765, and died August 4, 1824. He married Ann Reeves, daughter of Biddle Reeves and his wife, Ann (Clement) Reeves. Biddle Reeves was the son of John Reeves, and the grandson of Walter Reeves, one of the pioneer settlers of Burlington County, New Jersey.

(IV) Isaac Moffett, son of Archibald and Ann (Reeves) Moffett, was born July 12, 1800, and died August 1, 1853. He married Ann Focer, daughter of Valentine Focer and his wife, Sophia (Stanger) Focer, who was the daughter of Jacob and Catherine Stanger.

(V) Biddle Reeves Moffett, son of Isaac and Ann (Focer) Moffett, was born June 20, 1834, and died February 13, 1921. He married Mary Emma Eastlack, great-great- granddaughter of Francis Eastlack, a public Friend or Quaker minister, who was born in England, whence he and his family were driven by religious persecution to the Bermudos (Bermuda). Followed, even to that distance, by the machinations of their enemies, they fled to the American colonies, arriving about 1680. Francis Eastlack was one of the first settlers of Newton Colony, in New Jersey, on the banks of Newton creek, now in Camden County, but formerly a part of old Gloucester County. His son, Joseph Eastlack, married Ann Powell. Their son, Francis Eastlack, married Phoebe Driver. Their son, Samuel Eastlack, married Mary Turner, and their son, Amos Eastlack, married Rachel Cawman. John C. Eastlack, son of Amos and Rachel Eastlack, married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Hannah Fletcher, and was the father of Mary Emma Eastlack.

(VI) Louis Burdelle Moffett was the son of Biddle Reeves Moffett and his wife, Mary Emma (Eastlack) Moffett. He married, July 3, 1894, Mary Lewis Quinn, daughter of William H. and Dorothy P. (Hewett) Quinn, of Paulsboro, New Jersey. They reside in Woodbury, New Jersey, and have a son, Louis Burdelle, Jr., born June 24, 1895; served during the war in the American Expeditionary Forces, and received from Italy the Croce di Guerra.

Mrs. Moffett is of old New England lineage, numbering among her ancestors four "Mayflower" pilgrims. Her line of descent from these four is as follows: (I) John Howland, married Elizabeth Tilley, daughter of John Tilley and his wife, all four of whom were "Mayflower" pilgrims. (II) Desire Howland, daughter of John and Elizabeth Howland, married Captain John Gorham, and had (III) James Gorham, born in Marshfield, Massachusetts, April 28, 1650, died 1707; married, February 24, 1673-74, Hannah Huckins, born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, October 14, 1653, died February 13, 1727-28. (IV) Experience Gorham, born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, July 23, 1678, died in Barnstable, December 23, 1733; married, April 23, 1697, Thomas Lothrop, born in Barnstable, January 6, 1673, died July 3, 1757. (V) Mehitable Lothrop, born in Barnstable, baptized June 27, 1725, died in November, 1764; married Hon. Daniel Davis, born in Barnstable, September 28, 1713, died April 22, 1799. (VI) Mary Davis, born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, April 29, 1740, died February 8, 1782; married, October 12, 1760, Major George Lewis, born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, April 9, 1741, died in Gorham, Maine, July 24, 1819. (VII) Rev. Daniel Davis Lewis, born in Barnstable, July 22, 1777, died in New Brunswick, New Jersey, September 25, 1849; married, May 13, 1798, Mary Dyer, born in Cape Elizabeth, Massachusetts, May 23, 1782, died in Philadelphia, August 17, 1876. (VIII) Almira Butterfield Lewis, born in Fishkill, New York, August 2, 1817, died in New

Brunswick, New Jersey, March 5, 1850; married, in New Brunswick, New Jersey, November 24, 1836, Charles Brooks Quinn, born in Philadelphia, died in Philadelphia, July 11, 1849. (IX) William Henry Quinn, born in Philadelphia, September 22, 1838, died in Philadelphia, January 8, 1915; married in Paulsboro, New Jersey, December 27, 1864, to Dorothy Packer Hewett, born near Paulsboro, New Jersey, February 8, 1841, now living. (X) Mary Lewis Quinn, born in Paulsboro, New Jersey, January 25, 1874, married, in Paulsboro, New Jersey, July 3, 1894, Louis Burdelle Moffett.

Major George Lewis, above referred to, who served in the War of the Revolution, was the son of George Lewis, of Barnstable, and his wife, Sarah (Thacher) Lewis, of Yarmouth. George Lewis was the son of Judge Ebenezer Lewis and his wife, Ann (Lothrop) Lewis. Ebenezer Lewis was the son of Lieutenant James Lewis and his wife, Sarah, who was the daughter of George Lane, of Hingham. Lieutenant James Lewis was the son of George Lewis and his wife, Sarah Jenkins. Anna (Lothrop) Lewis, wife of Ebenezer Lewis, was the daughter of Hon. Barnabas Lothrop and his wife Susan (Clark) Lothrop. The father of Hon. Barnabas Lothrop was Rev. John Lothrop, one of the first Puritan preachers, who before he came to Massachusetts was the second pastor of the First Independent Society in London.

Mrs. Moffett is also descended from Rev. John Lothrop through his son, Hon. Joseph Lothrop, whose son, Thomas Lothrop, married Experience Gorham.

Rev. Daniel Davis Lewis, referred to above, was ordained as pastor of the Baptist Church in New Gloucester, Maine. He subsequently was located in Ipswich, Massachusetts; Providence, Rhode Island; Fishkill, New York; Frankford, Pennsylvania; Wilmington, Delaware; Paterson, New Jersey; and Piscataway, New Jersey. In the last-named place he is buried.

Mr. Moffett's son, Louis Burdelle Moffett, Jr., married Hannah Rae Fox, and their son, Louis Burdelle Moffett, (3), was born November 11, 1921.

## O'MELVENY, Henry W.

**Prominent Lawyer in Corporation Finance.**

The record of Henry W. O'Melveny, of Los Angeles, California, is a story of a steady rise from unpretentious beginnings to an enviable position of prominence. His career is one to inspire and encourage those who like to believe that in the end hard, persistent, conscientious effort brings a reward that is well worth the striving.

Son of Judge H. K. S. and Anna Wilhelmina (Rose) O'Melveny, Henry W. O'Melveny was born in Central City, Marion County, Illinois, on August 10, 1859. His father, Judge O'Melveny, born in Todd County, Kentucky, on March 5, 1823, was a prominent and romantic figure of his time. He went with his parents, at an early age, to Monroe County, Illinois. For that period, the education which he received was excellent. He studied law, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Illinois in 1846. Not long after, Judge O'Melveny went from Illinois to Sacramento, California, making the journey all the way on horseback, and arriving on August 4, 1849. While in Sacramento, the judge formed a law partnership with Judge Murray Morrison, but in 1850 he returned to Illinois, where he remained until 1869, practicing law and taking an active part in politics. He was an intimate friend of Douglas, Abraham Lincoln, and other great men of the period. Elected a circuit judge in 1857, he served for four years. In 1869 Judge O'Melveny again came to the coast, locating in Los Angeles. Here he formed a partnership with Judge Brunson, and later with H. T.

Hazard, who became mayor of Los Angeles. He was a member (1871) and president (1872) of the City Council, in the latter year was elected county judge, and in 1887 he was appointed superior judge, and served one term. He died in Los Angeles in December, 1893.

Henry W. O'Melveny removed with his parents from Marion County, Illinois, to Los Angeles, California, at the age of ten. He attended the Los Angeles High School, from which he entered the University of California, and in 1879 he graduated from that institution with the degree of A. B. Shortly afterward, he secured a position as private tutor in a wealthy family and in that capacity traveled with them to the Hawaiian Islands. During this time he had applied himself diligently to the study of law, and upon his return to California, after a two-year stay in Hawaii, he took examinations and was admitted to the bar, beginning his practice in the office of the late S. C. Hubbell, of Los Angeles.

From 1883 to 1885, inclusive, Mr. O'Melveny served as deputy district attorney under Stephen M. White. In 1885 he formed a law partnership with J. A. Graves, under the name of Graves & O'Melveny, a professional association that continued for a period of nineteen years, 1885-1904. In 1888 J. M. Shankland was admitted to the firm, which then took the name of Graves, O'Melveny & Shankland. During their long partnership Mr. O'Melveny and Mr. Graves were counsel for three savings banks and for the largest abstract company in Southern California, the firm soon becoming widely known as specialists and authorities in the examination of titles to real property. Their activities along these lines led them into an extensive and remunerative practice of corporation law, Mr. O'Melveny specializing in corporation finance, and achieving a noteworthy prominence in this branch of the law. In 1904 Mr. Graves retired from the partnership to engage in banking, and for two years after this Mr. O'Melveny practiced alone. In 1906, with Henry J. Stevens, he formed the partnership of O'Melveny & Stevens, several additional changes in the organization taking place within the next few years. In 1908 Mr. Milliken was admitted, and the firm took the name of O'Melveny, Stevens & Milliken. In 1918 Mr. Stevens withdrew from the organization and was succeeded by Mr. Tuller, the firm then assuming the name of O'Melveny, Milliken & Tuller. In 1922 Mr. McNeill was admitted to the firm, which took the title of O'Melveny, Milliken, Tuller & McNeill. The partners worked together with such skill, persistency and enthusiasm that today this firm is known as one of the most important in all the Southwest.

During the earlier part of his professional career Mr. O'Melveny was general counsel for the Pacific Light and Power Company, which later became the famous Southern California Edison Company. The range and breadth of his present activities are at least partially indicated by the following remarkable record of his professional connections. He is Vice-president and general counsel of the Pacific Southwest Trust and Savings Bank. He also serves in those same capacities the Titles Insurance and Trust Company. He is a director of the Security Trust and Savings Bank, and of the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank of Los Angeles, and president of the three very important organizations, the Dominguez Estate Company, the Dominguez Water Company, and the Watson Estate Company. Mr. O'Melveny is a member, and was formerly president, of the Los Angeles County Bar Association, a member of the California State Bar Association, and also of the American Bar Association. He was formerly a member for two terms of the board

of trustees of the Los Angeles Public Library; a member of the Civil Service Commission; and a member of the Board of Park Commissioners.

The unusual demands made upon his time as a result of his widely recognized professional skill and his marked public spiritedness does not prevent Mr. O'Melveny from taking part in activities connected with certain social memberships. He is a member (president, in 1923) of the California Club of Los Angeles; a member of the Flintridge Country Club and of the Los Angeles Country Club; life-member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club; a member of the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco; and a member (formerly president) of the famous Sunset Club. Mr. O'Melveny finds time to enjoy keenly the charms of his private garden and the allurements of the sport which Sir Izaak Walton has immortalized. Mr. O'Melveny has also been a prominent figure in the professional history of Los Angeles since the time when the population numbered only 15,000. His practice, his prestige, and his influence have grown and kept pace with the development of the city in which he has constantly occupied a position of prominence and popularity. His opinion has always carried a weight of authority in business, professional and civic circles. Withal a modest and unassuming type of man, he is today one of the ablest and best-known members of the bar and one of the most highly respected and influential citizens of his community.

Mr. O'Melveny married, on May 28, 1887, Marie Antoinette Schilling. They are the parents of three sons: Stuart, Donald and John.

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## PARSONS, George Whitwell,

**Public Benefactor.**

SERVICE

If I could be a drop of rain and choose the place to fall,
At liberty to seek the rose, or lily fair and tall,
To feed the sparkling rivulet, in ocean sink to rest,
Or bless a sturdy pine upon the mountain's rugged crest,
I'd pass them by, yea one and all, I'd pass them swiftly by,
And drift out to the desert dread that hears the lost one's cry;
I'd drop upon his fevered lips, that hope might live again,
And life should leap within his veins for that small drop of rain.

ELIZABETH BAKER BOHAN.

In a career which has been productive of successful effort along many lines for the good of his fellowmen, individually and collectively, George Whitwell Parsons brought to completion one monumental undertaking which, in impressive scope and potential benefits, is entitled to rank as one of imperial importance in the long list of his accomplishments,—the charting, marking and development of the watering places in the southwestern deserts. It is difficult to choose from a life unswervingly devoted to high aims one project to represent the essence and spirit of a man's service to his time, but the plainly marked guides to places of water supply in the Great American desert, directing the traveler or prospector to the life-giving element, each bear eloquent testimony to the dogged persistence and unwearying courage with which Mr. Parsons pursued a course filled with obstacles surmountable only by infinite patience and unflagging determination. He knew the desert regions as the average man knows his own neighborhood, and he knew of the death that stalked among the sands, burning heat, and cactus,—knew, too, how easily that death might be cheated of its prey if men, through the cumbersome machinery of legislation, could be brought to a performance of their duty toward those whose necessity took them abroad in these uninhabited wastes. First through a local organization of business men, later through the California State Legisla-

Geo W Parsons

ture, then, years afterward, through the Congress of the United States, he worked toward his great end, accepting disappointment, official delays and disheartening lack of interest, until finally the goal was gained. The following paragraphs give the story in its wealth of interesting detail. During the years that are to come, long after Mr. Parsons has followed his last trail and has drunk of the water that forever quenches thirst, his name will be inseparably linked with a work whose results are measured in freedom from suffering and lives saved.

George Whitwell Parsons is a descendant of early New England ancestry, and that the members of his line were loyal to the best of American principles is attested by the inscription on the tombstone of his great-grandfather, "Capt. Josiah Parsons, a patriot of Bunker Hill." Mr. Parsons' father was Samuel M. Parsons, born in Wiscasset, Maine, a noted and honored attorney and counsellor-at-law in New York City for fifty years. His mother, Virginia (Whitwell) Parsons, was a native of Richmond, Virginia, who died in New Jersey, June 22, 1869. His parents had two sons and two daughters, who survive.

Mr. Parsons was born in Washington, District of Columbia, and his acquaintance with California dates from August, 1876, although it was not until March, 1887, that he settled in Los Angeles, where he now resides. In the early part of 1880 he went to Tombstone, Arizona, which was then beginning to develop as a great mining camp, and for seven years he was one of its foremost spirits in the promotion of law and order, being one of the council of ten when the first vigilance committee was formed. His experiences of this time were of the colorful nature that have made the old West live in thrilling story, and he was always in the saddle among the first when the Apaches grew bold in their depredations. His mining interests took him into old Mexico much of the time but, after losing many friends and several times being reported killed by the Apaches, the raids of Geronimo and Chatto also hindering him greatly, he was finally obliged to abandon his undertakings.

Upon taking up his residence in Los Angeles in 1887, Mr. Parsons assumed a full share of the public-spirited labor upon which is based the notable city of today. He is charter member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and for three successive terms was a director in that organization, also serving first as chairman of the committee on mines and mining, and later as chairman of the committee on railroads and transportation. As chairman of the mining committee, he was instrumental in retaining the State Mining Bureau at San Francisco when it was proposed to transfer it to Berkeley Institute, a move that would have abolished the practical workings of the bureau. His resolutions in reference to the establishment of a school of mines at Los Angeles were unanimously adopted by the Chamber, and in 1894 he directed attention to the fact that the oil-bearing territory in the southern counties had not been given scientific attention, introducing resolutions calling for immediate action by the State Mining Bureau. This resulted in the placing of an expert in the field whose services have resulted in large advantage to the oil interests, Southern California now holding the van as an oil producing territory. In the chairmanship of the committee on railroads and transportation Mr. Parsons called special attention to the necessity for a road to Salt Lake City and to the practicability of the Tehauntepec Railway, connecting the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean. The line to Salt Lake City has been completed and in operation for a number of years and is now a part of the Union Pacific System.

Mr. Parsons was sent as a delegate by the Chamber of Commerce in the interest of the San Pedro harbor, in November, 1894, to the Tran-Mississippi Commercial Congress, sitting in St. Louis, Missouri. The efficiency and zeal with which he presented the matter entrusted to him resulted in his being placed on the Committee on Resolutions and he was asked to accept the secretaryship of that body, Hon. William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, being its chairman, but he declined the honor, having been selected to prepare resolutions championing the deep water harbor at San Pedro, which were unanimously adopted through his diligent labor.

As one of the three members of the Municipal Reform Committee of the League for Better City Government, he devoted himself wholeheartedly to the strenuous effort made to unearth corruption in the Board of Education, the campaign of the League being eventually crowned with success. In the memorable fight for a protective duty of one cent a pound on citrus fruits he was sent to the State Legislature by the Tariff Association of Southern California in an effort to have the law-making body of the State rescind its former action and increase the protective duty from twenty to forty cents per cubic foot, the legislative annals of the State bearing witness to the success of this movement. At the request of the board of directors of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce he was appointed by the governor as vice-president for the State of California in the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition held at Omaha in 1898. After determined effort to arouse the State-at-large to the importance of this undertaking, and after much work before the State Legislature, in which former Senator Bulla and Representative (now Judge) Valentine assisted, an appropriation of $50,000 for the great exposition was finally passed by the Senate, the measure then encountering the governor's veto.

During the pre-Spanish-American War period Mr. Parsons received the following communication from W. F. Fitzgerald, Attorney-General of California:

> If I were in a position to do so I would promptly accept the tender of your services to the State in the event of war, for I know of no man better fitted in all respects for a good soldier than my old friend George W. Parsons.

On June 27, 1898, Mr. Parsons was offered and accepted the command of a group of Scouts or Rough Riders, numbering eighty-four picked men, who had seen service in Arizona and on the Texas plains, Lieutenants Phipps and Cordera of the troop representing the command in this connection. Captain Parsons made immediate request to be received independently into the service or to be attached to a regular command in the field in Cuba or the Philippines, but the war closed before the troop could get into action. In two other proposed military organizations Mr. Parsons was named as major and lieutenant-colonel, respectively.

While Mr. Parsons' acquaintance with the south-western desert dates to an earlier time, his campaign in connection with water holes dates from 1901, when he made a trip across the desert regions of California with W. L. Watts, State mineralogist, his return marked by the placing before the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce of the necessity of placing guide posts and of developing water holes in these districts. In Mr. Parsons' "Thousand Mile Desert Trip and Story of the Desert Sign Post," written by him and published in 1918, he says that after numerous attempts to secure cooperation or assistance of a satisfactory nature from the State of California the Legislature finally appropriated $5,000 for the erection of des-

ert sign posts directing to water supply. Quoting further from this work in Mr. Parsons' own words:

Conditions were so unsatisfactory that I subsequently appealed to the United States Government for better and more extended work, but was there told that mine was a species of special legislation, a State matter, and not a national proposition. I contended that the saving of life and helping to ameliorate the condition of man and beast on our great American desert extending into three or four more States was a national issue. I refused to be turned down and at last, after several Congresses had denied my many appeals, victory for the prospector and miner was achieved. After a long fight, by the assistance of many friends of the cause from all over the United States, a bill was finally passed by Congress and signed by the President which empowers the Secretary of the Interior, among other things, "to discover, develop, protect and render more accessible for the benefit of the general public, springs, streams and water holes on desert arid public lands of the United States and in connection therewith to erect and maintain suitable and durable monuments and sign-boards at proper places and intervals along and near the accustomed lines of travel and over the general area of said desert lands, containing information and directions as to the location and nature of said springs, streams and water holes, to the end that the same may be more readily traced and found; also to provide convenient and ready means, apparatus and appliances by which water may be brought to the earth's surface at said water holes for the use of such persons; also to prepare and distribute suitable maps, reports, and general information relative to said springs, streams and water holes and their specific location."

United States Senator John D. Works, Governor William D. Stephens, then in Congress, and the late Congressman H. Z. Osborne, were most indefatigable in their efforts for the desert sign-post cause, and among other strong friends were W. C. Mendenhall of the United States Geological Survey, and Dr. William T. Hornaday, director of the New York Zoological Society, besides many organizations within and without the State. The main provisions of Mr. Parsons' original resolutions, endorsed by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce in 1902-3, are embraced in the act under which the United States Geological Survey began its commendable work.

Director George Otis Smith, of the United States Geological Survey, outlines the work as follows, his statements giving an idea of the magnitude of the task:

The region that has been covered lies in Southern California and Southwestern Arizona. In California, it includes the Colorado desert, the Mojave desert, the southern part of Death Valley and adjacent regions. In Arizona it includes the little known and sparsely settled region west of Tucson and Phoenix and south of Wickenburg and Parker. It was selected not only because of its aridity, but also because of the strategic importance of obtaining information on the water supplies along the three hundred and fifty miles of our National frontier, which it includes. The entire region that is so arid as to require guides to watering places and sign-posts directing to these watering places, comprises a fan-shaped area covering approximately five hundred and seventy thousand square miles or nearly one-fifth of the country. The handle of the fan is in Southern California; one side is formed by the Sierra Nevada and Cascade mountains; the other side extends eight hundred miles along the Mexican border, while the outer edge is traced by a line extending from Eastern Oregon through Salt Lake City and Santa Fé to the mouth of Pecos river. The highly developed coastal section of Southern California is situated, so to speak, at the handle of the fan, and the railroads and automobile highways that extend eastward and northeastward from this section may be regarded as the ribs of the huge fan. On the basis of the work already done, it is estimated that the rest of the region of five hundred and seventy thousand square miles can be covered after the manner of this year's work for one hundred thousand dollars, which is only about eight dollars per township. Obviously the result will be very large for the expenditure involved, and it is highly desirable as soon as possible to carry the project to completion.

The above is the statistical aspect of the work, but the following words of Mr. Parsons strike a deeper, more vibrant note:

To one who has labored fifteen years for the sake of humanity to save from the horrible tortures of thirst and ensuing terrible death—to one who has experienced just enough himself to *know*; it is with a feeling of intense satisfaction that he at last sees the practical results of his labors and knows from grateful hearts of life saved and suffering relieved. Thank God that when desert sign-posts dot the entire desert country there will no longer exist the awful conditions set forth in the following lines:

"Noon. Into the unshaded wilderness the mounted sun pours his intolerable rays, making the thin air dance. Myriad infinitesimal shadows lie shrunken in under the innumerable clumps of brush—even the gray-backed lizards have ceased their darting and sought shelter from the mid-day blaze. Nothing moves. Nothing disturbs this desolation of silence but a lost man, crazed, bareheaded, semi-blinded, moaning for water, water, in that scorched and barren waste. Anguish of thirst, the like of which may be only once endured, has drawn back his lips and the sun has cracked and baked them. His blackened tongue protrudes. Crouched in the desert there drifts to his dying ears the music of splashing waters; to his dimming eyes appears a perfect vision of fountains and marble fonts and fern embowered shade—and oh, it is so near. Leaping, uttering delirious sounds, stopping to divest himself, now of one frayed garment, now another, naked he runs to cast himself into his Eden of moisture, into his palace of shadows, and stumbles into the Paradise of the grave."

The New York "Sun," in a special article in the issue of Sunday, August 10, 1919, carried the complete story of Mr. Parsons' work, in its editorial column, and described the method pursued in placing the plan in practical operation. From this article the following is quoted:

During the year gone practically all watering places in the region were examined and about one hundred and sixty samples of water were collected and shipped for analysis to the water resources laboratory at Washington, D. C. Signs directing travelers to water were erected at one hundred and sixty-seven localities in California, and one hundred and thirty-eight in Arizona. The sign posts are galvanized iron, 1.9 inches in outside diameter and twelve feet long. Each post is anchored in the ground with two redwood blocks. The signs are of 18 guage steel, galvanized; are white, with dark blue letters. They are two sizes, 18 x 20 inches, and 9 x 20 inches.

Most of the larger signs, of which four hundred and seventy were erected, give the name, distances and directions to four watering places; thus the traveler has a choice of two or more founts of relief and may seek that well, spring or water-hole which lies nearest to his desired route. Because of the height of the post and the vividness of the white signs, these guides can be seen from a long way off.

Under date of April 18, 1919, George Otis Smith, director of the United States Geological Survey, wrote Mr. Parsons:

You will be interested to know that the work proved to be of great Military value, as all of the desert maps were turned over to the War Department and provided the best available information on geography and water supplies for a stretch of three hundred and fifty miles along the Mexican border.

A subsequent letter from Director Smith to Mr. Parsons concluded:

You surely have the right to consider these desert sign posts as monuments erected in your honor for the benefit of your fellow men.

Editorial comment from "World's Work" of March, 1917, said in part: "Mr. Parsons' public-spirit and unselfish persistence have achieved a humanitarian purpose that will be gratefully acknowledged by thousands of men and beasts."

Such work as the above might readily have absorbed Mr. Parsons' time and strength to the exclusion of other interests but, while in 1910 he described his desert work as the "longest and best sustained effort in my life" he discharged responsible duties in many civic and religious connections. He was State vice-president and treasurer of several organizations, including the Diocese of Los Angeles, created by the Episcopal church and embracing all the counties in Southern California; and he was also vice-president and a director of the Young Men's Christian Association; president of the old Los Angeles Mining and Stock Exchange; and an active member of the Free Harbor League; the Sunset Club, of which he is charter member, and the Academy of Sciences, which he serves as director, resigning as secretary. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and the long record of his activity is that of a citizen inspired with high ideals, willing to bear as much of the common burden as his strength will permit, far-sighted

and zealous in the championship of worthy causes. Those who have been his co-workers in his California home honor him for the rich results of his life-work in many fields, while thoughout the United States and in the remote corners of the globe his name is greeted as that of a practical humanitarian, a true lover of his fellowmen.

## JOHNSON, Dr. Frank Seward,

**Physician, Educator.**

It is no unusual thing for a son to follow his father in the honorable and useful pursuit of a profession, but it is a subject worthy of general attention when both have held, in their respective times, outstanding position and the universal admiration and esteem of their fellow-practitioners and the public-at-large. Thus it is that in this memorial record of the life and work of Dr. Frank Seward Johnson there is outlined, with the distinguished ancestry from which he sprang, the record of the conspicuously useful activity of his eminent father, Dr. Hosmer Allen Johnson. Both placed all other interests in positions subordinate to their professional work; both labored with an inspired zeal in the class-room, in the hospital, in the sick room, and in civic relations; and both had the source of their courage, faith and strength in the Great Physician. The annals of biography, general or professional, have been privileged to open for but few life stories of like beauty, of greatness rising from simplicity and the constant will to serve.

Dr. Frank Seward Johnson was descended paternally and maternally, from ancestry of Scotch-English origin, and through his maternal great-grandmother he was descended also from the early Dutch settlers of New York. His paternal great-great-grandfather was Joshua Johnson, who lived in Worcester, Massachusetts, where, about the year 1750, his son Samuel was born. In 1794 the latter married Hephzibah Crosby, born at Worcester in April, 1752, and shortly afterward removed to Manlius, New York, where, on September 20, 1797, a son, their second child, was born to them, and named after his father. This son, Samuel Johnson, Jr., married, on December 20, 1821, at Wales, Erie County, New York, Sally Allen, a daughter of Parmalee and Deborah (Burroughs) Allen, the latter a descendant, on her mother's side, of an old Dutch family of New York. Sally Allen was born on October 28, 1793, at Fort Ann, near the head of Lake Champlain, where for three generations her ancestors had resided. Colonel Ethan Allen, the hero of Ticonderoga, was a near relative. Samuel Johnson, Sr., who died at Boston Hill, Erie County, New York, in January, 1827, served as a private soldier in a Massachusetts regiment throughout the whole war, and was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, October 19, 1781. Parmalee Allen, also served throughout the struggle and held a commission as captain. He died at Granville, New York, in 1808, and his widow subsequently received a pension from the government.

Dr. Hosmer Allen Johnson, father of Dr. Frank Seward Johnson, was born in the town of Wales, Erie County, New York, October 6, 1822, and died at his home in Chicago, February 26, 1891. When he was twelve years of age his parents took their family to Almont, Lateer County, in the territory of Michigan, which two years later was admitted to the sisterhood of States. At nineteen years of age he became teacher of a district school, his own education up to that time obtained through his solitary study and the careful teachings of a devoted mother, and he was thus occupied for four winters, completing his preparation for college and entering the sophomore class in

the University of Michigan in 1846. Severe illness and the death of his father interrupted his college course, and while teaching school at Vandalia, the old capital of Illinois, he kept up with the studies of his class, and in April, 1849, returned to Ann Arbor, Michigan, and received his diploma. Returning again to teaching, he prepared for medical practice in the Rush Medical College of Chicago, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine in February, 1852, from this institution. Step by step he advanced in professional knowledge and skill and in the regard of his associates, assuming the duties of many responsible positions in his calling, serving the Rush Medical College as lecturer and professor and several medical journals as editor and contributor, and in 1859 was one of the founders of the Chicago Medical College, then known as the medical department of Lind University. With this institution he was connected at the time of his death, filling many chairs therein, although after 1881 he was not an active teacher but professor emeritus of the principles and practice of medicine and clinical medicine. Other institutions to which he rendered service of primary importance were the Board of Health of the city of Chicago, the National Board of Health, the American Public Health Association, the Chicago Academy of Science, the Illinois State Microscopical Society (of which he was repeatedly chosen president), the Chicago Astronomical Society, the Chicago Literary Club, the University of Chicago, the Northwestern University, the American Medical Association, the American Laryngotological Association, the Climatological Association, the Association of American Physicians, the American Academy of Medicine, the American Microscopical Society, and the Royal Microscopical Society, of London, England, of which he was a fellow. In nearly all of the above he filled high office, but one of the services of his time to be remembered with the greatest satisfaction was performed in the name of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, in connection with which he was prominently identified with the distribution of more than five million dollars after the great fire. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was appointed by the governor of Illinois a member of the Board of State Examiners, and his fidelity and his efficiency in this office were recognized by his installation as a member of the Illinois Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. The degree of Doctor of Laws conferred in 1883 by Northwestern University was one of many expressions of deep appreciation of one who was justly named one of the "most learned, honorable and influential members of the medical profession and an enlightened, patriotic and useful citizen."

Dr. Frank Seward Johnson was born in Chicago, Illinois, April 18, 1856, son of Dr. Hosmer Allen and Margaret Ann (Seward) Johnson, and died at his home in Pasadena, California, April 23, 1922. Upon the completion of preliminary studies he entered Northwestern University, and was graduated with the degree of Master of Arts in 1878, receiving his degree in medicine from the Chicago Medical College in 1881. Chicago became the scene of his practice after several years of post-graduate studies in Vienna, London, and Paris, and in addition to meeting the demands of a large private following he filled the chair of medicine and clinical medicine at Northwestern University, later becoming dean of the medical department at this institution.

Dr. Johnson was associated with the Michael Reese, Mercy, and Woman's hospitals, was a member of the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army; and among the many professional and scientific institutions in which he held membership

were the Chicago Medical Club, of which he was a charter member; the American Medical Association; the Chicago Academy of Sciences; the American Climatological Association; the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis; the American Therapeutic Society; and numerous others.

Dr. Johnson was a physician of progressive thought and inclination, a deep student of all medical advance, and, specializing in internal medicine with special attention to heart and lung diseases, as did his father, gave himself with wholehearted enthusiasm to the work of the day. He was chairman of the Book Committee of the John Crerar Library of Chicago, and for many years was a member of the board of directors of the Newbury Library. His social memberships were in the Chicago Literary Club and the Cliff Dwellers' Club and he was a charter member of the University Club of Chicago, and in these, as in all other relations in which he came into contact with his fellows, he was held in honor, respect, and affectionate regard.

Dr. Johnson married, in 1890, Elizabeth Burbank Ayer, of Chicago, daughter of Edward Everett and Emma (Burbank) Ayer, descendant maternally of an old New England family. They were the parents of two children: Hosmer Ayer, an architect of Arlington, Massachusetts; and Edward Ayer, business man of New Orleans, Louisiana.

Dr. E. J. Doering, writing editorially in the "Chicago Medical Recorder," concludes an article on the life and work of Dr. Frank S. Johnson with the following words, with whose quotation and tribute this chronicle ends:

He was the most conscientious physician we have ever met. He took nothing for granted; he was determined to find the cause and real nature of any ailment, and gave the most detailed attention to every patient, regardless of time or inconvenience, no matter whether pay or charity cases. He treated all alike, with his never failing courtesy. Dr. Johnson was a man of high ideals. His presence was an inspiration; he was an ideal companion, a loyal friend, and a true Christian.

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## HORSCH, Elias Henry,

**Capitalist.**

Were it possible to write the story of the life and work of Elias Henry Horsch as unfolded to his fifty-sixth year without mention of oil lands or oil wells it would still be the story of a man successful far beyond the average, the record of a man deserving of the typically American description "self-made." Prosperity in most impressive figures has come to him through the medium of oil, but before this there had been the gradual but sure ascent of the slope of fortune, the acceptance and efficient discharge of increasingly weighty responsibilities, the acquisition and wisely beneficial use of influence and authority, all resulting from a willingness to labor, a will to achieve success, and a restless determination that led him onward and upward. Those who knew him in former years in Illinois and Wisconsin as a clerk and merchant on a modest scale and whose acquaintance and friendship extend to the present are authority for the statement that alteration in fortune and position alone marks the difference brought by the years, that in genuine sincerity, democratic manner, and orderly habit of life, there has been no change to accompany his remarkable success throughout the periods outlined in the following paragraphs.

Mr. Horsch is a son of Samuel and Catharine Horsch, natives of Bavaria, who came to the United States as a young married couple in the early forties, settling in Joe Davies County, Illinois, on a farm which they occupied for over fifty years and where both their deaths occurred. They were

the parents of eleven children, of whom Elias Henry was the tenth. He was born at the family home in Woodbine township, Joe Davies county, Illinois, March 1, 1867, his birthplace twenty miles from Galena, Illinois, the home of many noted men, including General Grant; Swift, the packer; H. H. Kohlsatt, famous writer and newspaper publisher; and others prominent in the life of the nation. His boyhood had no points of variance from the usual life of a farmer's boy, and he attended the country school, working on his father's farm in the summer. His early ambitions were for a professional career in medicine, and with that end in view he worked and saved and at the age of fifteen years entered the German-English College at Galena, Illinois. During his course it was necessary for him to go back home and to work as a farm laborer in order to finance the following winter at college, and he cheerfully did. There were no interurban roads or railroads by which to make the trip and it was his custom to walk the twenty-two miles from Galena to his home in order to save the stage fare. It was necessary for him to observe the strictest economy at all times, and one day when he was at Warren, the nearest marketing and purchasing center, a gentleman named Wilcox, of the firm of Wilcox Brothers, general merchandise, offered him a position as an apprentice clerk in the Wilcox store. This meant temporary abandonment of his studies, but after careful thought he accepted, his wages to be one hundred dollars per year and board, with a sleeping place in the store. He used many nights in gaining a familiarity with the stock and at the end of three months his pay was raised to fifteen dollars per month, and when, at the end of six months, the store changed hands, his new employer gave him a raise to thirty dollars monthly. It was his rigid rule to save one-half of his wages, and when he was in possession of one hundred and fifty dollars he bought ten head of sheep and a buck, putting them out on shares on a Wisconsin farm. The arrangement was that he was to receive one-half of the increase and one-half of the wool clip and his profits were returned upon the same basis with the result that at the end of three years his flock had grown to five hundred and eighty-six head. About this time a change in the wool tariff made sheep-raising a most unprofitable investment and he sold his flock. During all of this time he continued his work as clerk.

From Warren, Illinois, Mr. Horsch moved to Richland Center, Wisconsin, making a profitable change, and later took up his residence in Viroqua, Wisconsin, and in the thirteen years thus covered saved $3,000. He was recognized by his business associates as an able master of merchandising, and his next position was as manager of a dry goods, clothing and shoe store at Eagle Grove, Iowa, where he remained for two and one-half years. Here his hours were long and he had but few holidays, but he held to his chosen task and was ready to accept opportunity when it came in the form of a chance to buy the clothing, dry goods and shoe stock of a bankrupt house at Corwith, Iowa. This transaction took him into debt for one-half of the amount, but with characteristic energy he set to work and in a remarkably short period surprised everyone by making the venture an unqualified success, paying off the indebtedness and and within five years showing a profit of $28,000. Carson, Pirie, Scott & Company, a wholesale dry goods house at Chicago, Illinois, at this time offered him a position as traveling salesman, with headquarters at St. Joseph, Missouri, and for one year he was on the road for this house.

At this point in Mr. Horsch's career his identification with California began, and he came to Long Beach, arriving October 10, 1904. He at once engaged in real estate dealings as an independent operator, buying and selling, and acquiring much valuable property which he purchased at a time when prices were very low. He built the Harold Square Apartments, which he continues to operate to the present time, and on December 2, 1920, he was an organizer, with other local financial leaders, of the California National Bank of Long Beach, which he now serves as a director. Mr. Horsch is a director and principal owner of the Park View Land Company, of which he was president for over ten years, and he and an associate have acquired practically all of the stock of this company and are planning the erection of a fifteen story hotel and apartment building in Long Beach. In addition to numerous other financial interests Mr. Horsch is president and a director of the Compton Land and Water Company. His great returns, however, have come from his oil lands and he is either the owner or has large interests in twelve producing wells, from which have come profits that seem to the layman almost beyond belief. Mr. Horsch was president of the H. and T. Oil Syndicates Nos. One and Two, which are producing properties, the well know Horsch No. 1, which is the discovery well on the west side of the famous Signal Hill, near Long Beach, having produced for its owners during the first three months of its existence at the rate of $90,000 per month. Mr. Horsch's holdings lay in this extremely rich field, and he has considerable property under lease to producing companies on a royalty basis, his returns from his oil properties aggregating a sum almost fabulous, while his connections and holdings are constantly expanding.

Mr. Horsch is a member of the Long Beach Chamber of Commerce, in whose works he has long taken a leading part, and he has numerous fraternal affiliations, including membership in Long Beach Lodge, No. 327, Free and Accepted Masons; Long Beach Chapter, No. 84, Royal Arch Masons; Long Beach Commandery, No. 40, Knights Templar; and Al Malaikah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Los Angeles. His place in his community is that of a man through whom large benefits have been derived and to whom his fellows look for leadership and counsel in works of progress and improvement. He gives personal attention to his great interests in a daily program that varies but little from the busy routine of his earlier years, and is a firm believer in the merits of hard work intelligently applied, supported by truthfulness and, to use a term from the oil fields, "square shooting." The famous scientist, Pasteur, has expressed the same idea in the following words: "Will, work and success divide human existence. Will opens the door to brilliant and happy careers. Work accomplishes them, and, once arrived at the end of the trip, success comes to crown the job."

Mr. Horsch married, in 1892, Minnie E. Smith, daughter of George Smith, of Linden, Wisconsin, and they are the parents of one son, Harold H., of Long Beach, an independent real estate and oil operator.

This is the briefed career of one of the influential and powerful figures in the world of affairs of Southern California. It is a narrative truthful to the fact only as it shows him as a man who has attained commanding position through the developments and exercise of capacities and talents within him, who has performed works of constructive and lasting benefit, and to whom fortune has come with only beneficial influences.

## STEWART, Milton,

**Oil Operator, Philanthropist.**

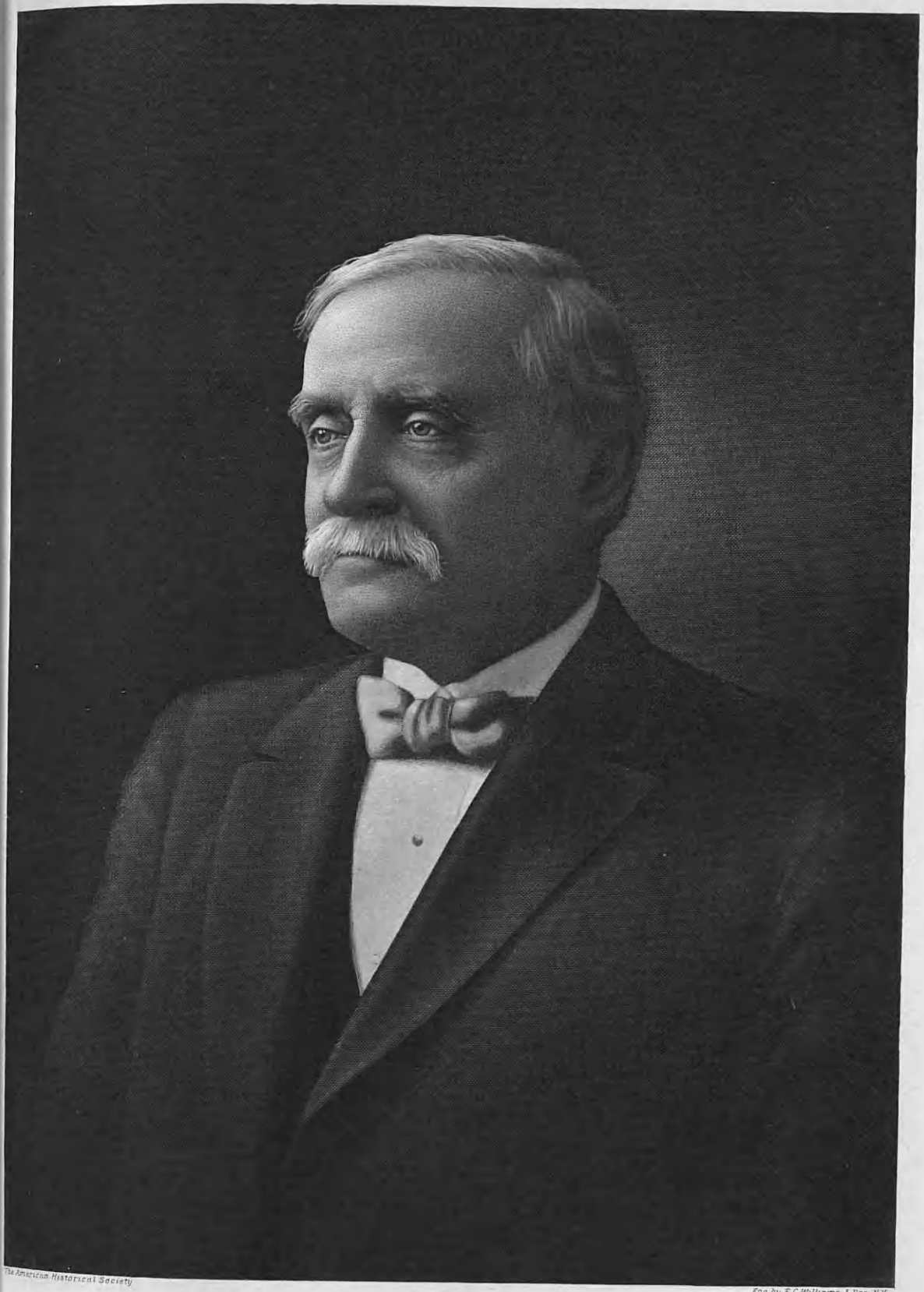
Every life carries with it a message to those it touches and, in the measure that the character dominating that life is stronger or weaker than the average, the message is heard abroad or reaches only a small circle. The message of the life of Milton Stewart is two-fold, and has been heard around the World, the lesson of consecrated stewardship and of neverfailing fidelity to a cause he held as dear as life itself, the spreading of the Gospel. The history of his day records him as one of the most successful figures of the petroleum industry in eastern and western fields, and as a Christian layman who gave the greater part of a vast fortune and the best thought of a keen and prescient mind to the advancement of the Kingdom to which he yielded devoted allegiance. Milton Stewart furthered great practical and religious projects in a manner distinctively his own, frequently never appearing in connection therewith except to a few close associates, content to see a good and worthy work go forward and to know that his full duty had been done. His religious communion and endeavor were to the other relations of his life as "the silken skein running through the pearl chain of all virtues" of which Dr. Fuller writes, and in his passing, at patriarchal age, there was lost to everything good a champion constant and true. The man of whom we write is one to whom was dedicated a book, "The God of the Bible," by Dr. R. A. Torrey, Dean of the Bible Institute of Los Angeles, in the words:

To my greatly honored parishioner and beloved friend, Milton Stewart, who has done more by his upright, consistent and humble character, and by his munificent and widely and wisely distributed gifts to promote in many lands the knowledge of "The God of the Bible" than any other man of whom I know, this book is affectionately inscribed by the author without Mr. Stewart's consent or knowledge.

Through the life story of Milton Stewart runs the name, influence, and association of his brother, Lyman Stewart. The two are inseparable, for their brotherhood was not only of blood but heart and spirit, a harmonious mingling of aspiration and inspiration that resulted in great helpfulness and service to their fellowmen.

Milton Stewart was born at Cherrytree, Venango County, Pennsylvania, September 24, 1838, son of William Reynolds and Jane M. (Irwin) Stewart, grandson of Elijah and Lydia (Reynolds) Stewart, and great-grandson of Andrew and Agnes Stewart. Milton Stewart obtained his education in the public schools of Cherrytree, and at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, and after teaching school for one year he went to Ohio and secured employment on a farm, planning to master the agricultural calling. He returned to Pennsylvania, however, shortly after Colonel Drake's well, the first oil well drilled in the United States, came in, and caught in the fever of oil excitement he leased land and began drilling operations. Several small wells rewarded his early activities, and from that time he operated in the Titusville field under his own name, although at various times he was associated with others.

When Lyman Stewart came to California, Milton Stewart also acquired interests in the California oil fields, giving his brother financial and advisory cooperation, and having holdings in the Hardison and Stewart Oil Company, Sespe Oil Company and the Torrey Canyon Company, which on October 17, 1890, were merged as the Union Oil Company. Although Milton Stewart never held official position in the Union Oil Company, he was one of its largest stockholders and exerted a most valuable influence in its affairs during its growth from a comparatively small corporation of $5,000,000 capitalization to



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William Stewart-

one of $100,000,000 capital. Milton Stewart was an expert practical oil operator, thoroughly informed in all branches of this outstanding important industry, and there was no time throughout his long and active career when his finely balanced judgment and acute business sense were not heavily relied upon by his associates. Mr. Stewart, despite his heavy financial interests in the West, maintained a home at Titusville, Pennsylvania, until 1920, although he visited California practically every year after 1884. In conjunction with his brothers, Lyman and W. B. Stewart, he purchased and developed large tracts of land for the growing of oranges, and was president of the Stewart Citrus Association, which operates extensively and successfully in this field.

Mr. Stewart's membership was in the Presbyterian church, although his conception of the ideal religious communion was one of such breadth that any lover and follower of the Lord could find a place therein. His devotion to missionary effort constituted literal obedience of the adjuration "Go ye into all lands," and he was responsible for the outreach of the Gospel into many places where its story had never been heard. In 1910 he set aside a large block of Union Oil Company stock for the establishment of the Milton Stewart Evangelistic Fund, whose purpose is to aid in the spreading of evangelism throughout the World through the medium of foreign missionary organizations. In 1910 Mr. Stewart became acquainted with a Mr. Blackstone, who was interested in missionary work in China, and Mr. Stewart arranged to give Mr. Blackstone $15,000 a year for a term of five years, also defraying his expenses in distributing Gospel literature and pamphlets in China. Upon the establishment of the Milton Stewart Fund, Mr. Kellogg, then secretary of the Union Oil Company, was appointed its trustee, and his death occurring in April, 1916, Mr. Blackstone became his successor. This fund has disbursed almost $3,000,000 in the support of approximately one hundred missionaries, preachers and evangelists, and has also assisted in the maintenance of Bible schools throughout the World. During the World War, operations under the fund were somewhat curtailed because of inability to secure printed matter in the necessary amount, but since the conclusion of hostilities the work has been pressed forward upon a large scale.

Milton Stewart and his brother, Lyman Stewart, several years ago contributed $300,000 for the publication of twelve volumes, written by leading theologians of the various denominations, covering the basic principles of Christian faith, the title being "The Fundamentals." These volumes were distributed throughout the English-speaking World to ministers, missionaries, Christian workers and seekers after truth. Not only do their contents form a most important contribution to religious literature, but they constitute the basis of the controversy now being waged between the Modernists and the Fundamentalists. Had he lived, there is no doubt as to the position Milton Stewart would have assumed, and he would have taken it with the calm assurance and courage of an unalterable faith, striving, not with bitterness but with tenderness, not passionately but with kindly consideration, to promote understanding and harmony within the ranks of the church. He knew that growth and betterment, true progress, come with an outreaching for fuller, clearer truth, but he knew too that these ends could not be served by casting away the precious heritage that form the very foundation of the church.

The Bible Institute of Los Angeles, to whose comprehensive evangelical program

Lyman Stewart was primarily devoted, also evoked a generous response from Milton Stewart's whole-souled appreciation of Christian teaching and service. His extensive means were always at its disposal, and many were the pressing needs he met when they were called to his attention. It is natural that one so completely engrossed in the Master's work found his wide reading centering in religious writings, although he sedulously avoided those of a polemic nature, having a deep-rooted aversion to controversy. Words almost fail to convey the impression of his calm, steadfast, faithful outlook upon life, his broad tolerance for struggling humanity. His was that character of which Bishop Potter spoke, ". . . so fine and high and pure that as men come within the circle of its influence they involuntarily pay homage to that which is the one preëminent distinction, the royalty of virtue."

Milton Stewart married (first) at Titusville, Pennsylvania, December 23, 1880, Ella J. Marsh, who died January 11, 1911. He married (second), at Buffalo, New York, Mary Wickett, of York, Province of Ontario, Canada, daughter of Nathaniel Heard and Lydia Ann Wickett. Mr. Stewart's death occurred November 20, 1923, within a few weeks of that of Lyman Stewart. One of the saddest circumstances of his passing was the fact that his critical condition did not permit him to know that his brother had been called before him. Yet even that was not an unmixed sorrow, for it is pleasant and comforting to think of their glad reunion in the house not built with hands, the Father's mansions.

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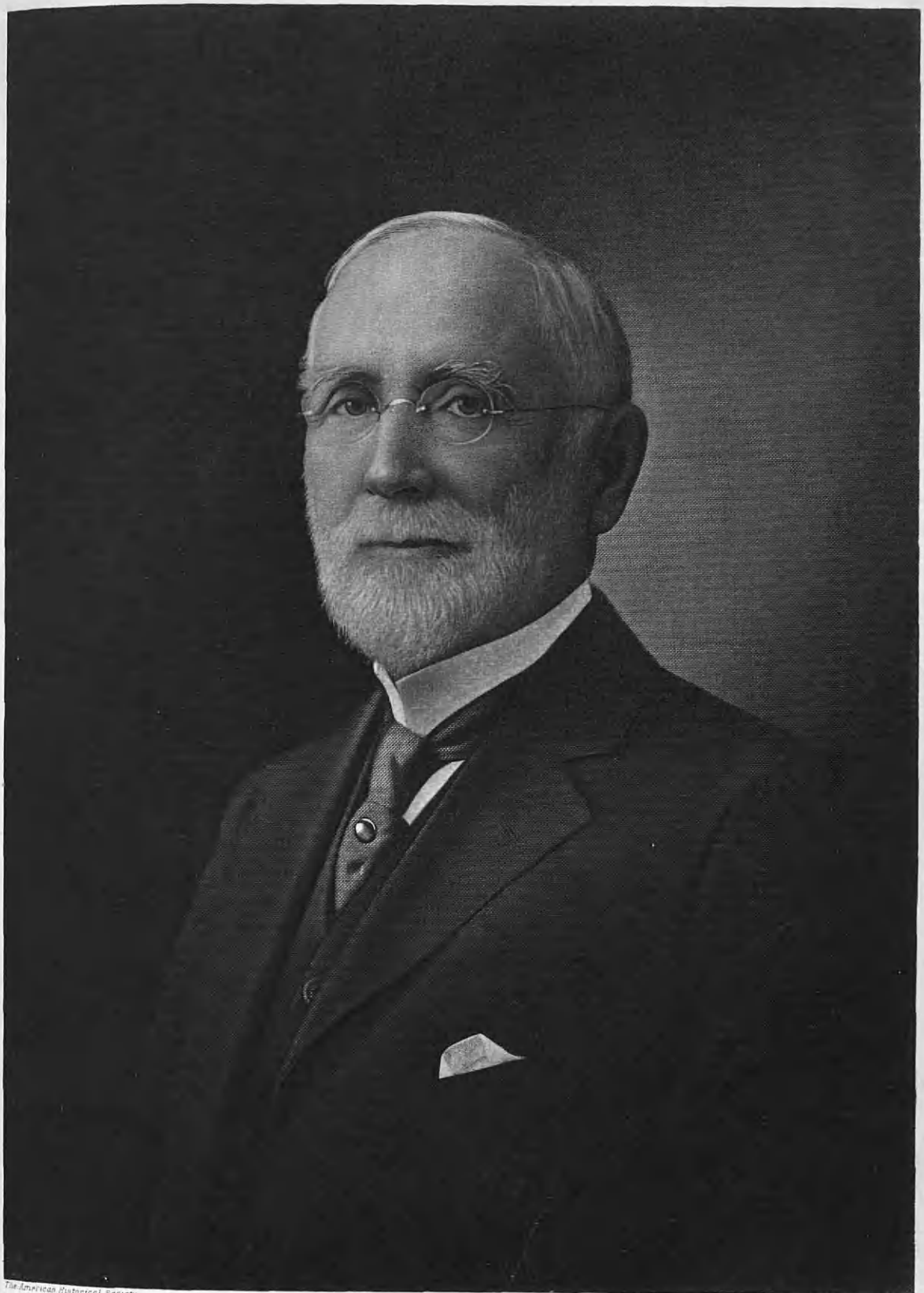
## STEWART, Lyman,

**Business Executive, Humanitarian.**

The limitations of the physical being, the impossibility of touching personally more than a limited number of lives and the restricted capacity of one pair of hands, are the causes which lead men of vision and power to the use of institutions and organizations, bodies into which they breathe the breath of life and to which they give direction and inspiration. Lyman Stewart, one of the outstanding figures of California's oil industry, and a vital force in the religious work of his generation, accomplished the impressive and beneficent results of his life work through two of these, the Union Oil Company and the Bible Institute of Los Angeles. The order of their naming can convey no idea of their relative importance in his eyes, for to him the practical affairs of life and the promotion of the spiritual well-being of his fellows were indissolubly bound, the one dependent upon the other, each fulfilling its part in a plan in which he took his place as the Great Designer had shown him. The story of Lyman Stewart's life forms a document of exceptional significance in the history of the oil industry in America, and in religious and missionary endeavor throughout the World. Nor does it stand alone Milton Stewart, his brother, whose passing occurred within a few weeks of Lyman Stewart's death, was his co-worker and associate throughout their long lives, separate pages in this work telling of the rôle he filled upon the stage of life. Through their consecrated lives there came to countless numbers in many lands a promise of richer, fuller life, and the means of realizing this promised goal. The poet must have had just such a life to inspire the words:

And I think of the scores and scores of those
Here and there and over the sea
Who have fought and won in the battle of life
And touched the Divine, because of thee
O Leader and Lover of men.



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Lyman Stewart

Lyman Stewart was born at Cherry Tree, Venango County, Pennsylvania, July 22, 1840, son of William Reynolds and Jane M. (Irwin) Stewart, grandson of Elijah and Lydia (Reynolds) Stewart, and great-grandson of Andrew and Agnes Stewart. His father was the proprietor of a small tannery, and Lyman Stewart learned the tanning trade, although he disliked the business strongly and wished to take up farming as an occupation. Following the dictates of this ambition, as soon as he had acquired sufficient funds, he proceeded to New York State, but despite his firm intention he was busied at almost everything but farming, until, realizing that he was making scant progress, he returned to Pennsylvania. During this period of his youth he was favored with but few educational advantages, his school attendance being limited to two or three months a year in the country schools of the region.

In December, 1859, four months after the first oil in America was drilled by Colonel Drake, Lyman Stewart invested his savings, one hundred dollars, in the famous Drake well in Titusville, and from this time until his response to his country's call in the Civil War, he was engaged in the new industry. In September, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Sixteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Cavalry, serving until his honorable discharge at the close of the conflict, June 17, 1865. Upon his return to civil life he seized the opportunity to improve his educational equipment, and completed a six months' course at Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, returning to Titusville in March, 1866, and resuming his oil operations in association with his brother, Milton Stewart, and others at Pioneer, Pennsylvania. The three years Mr. Stewart spent with the colors marked his only absence from the oil industry from 1859 until his death, for after almost a score of years in the Pennsylvania fields he came to California, locating first at Santa Paula, later at Los Angeles in April, 1883. Here he formed an association with W. L. Hardison, as Hardison & Stewart, and they began the development of property in Pico Canyon, near Newhall, and also on the Smith farm near Santa Paula, success attending their efforts almost from the start. They drilled a number of dry holes first and passed through considerable tribulation for some time. Subsequently incorporation was made as the Hardison & Stewart Oil Company, capitalized at one million dollars, and there followed the organization of the Sespe Oil Company and still later the Torrey Canyon Company, in both of which the Hardison & Stewart Oil Company held the controlling interest. These three companies were merged as the Union Oil Company, October 17, 1890, the capital of this company being originally five million dollars. Mr. Stewart became president of the Union Oil Company, in October, 1894, and held that office until April, 1914, when he was succeeded by his son, W. L. Stewart, at which time he assumed the chairmanship of the board of directors, a post he occupied until his death. As this memorial article is written, the Union Oil Company is capitalized at one hundred million dollars, controls over seven hundred thousand acres of oil land on which there are six hundred producing wells, and an average daily output of eighty thousand barrels.

A career whose practical results are computed in such stupendous figures has of course many chances of intense human interest, into which it is not the province of this narrative to delve, although mention may appropriately be made of several circumstances of particular significance. At the outset of his career five successive "dry holes" had exhausted his capital and caused the loss of his drilling tools. Disaster was

imminent, but a loan of ten thousand dollars by a far-seeing friend, I. W. Hellman, offered the means of a new start which was rewarded with the great prosperity that is now a part of California oil history. Mr. Stewart is credited with building the first refinery in the State and with being the first to construct a tank vessel on the Pacific Coast. He is also known for pioneer work in connection with the first oil burning locomotive in the early '80s. When his death came Mr. Stewart had just realized a cherished ambition, the occupation by the company of its new offices in the Union Oil Company skyscraper at Seventh and Hope streets. Before passing to consideration of the religious and philanthropic work which so thoroughly engrossed Mr. Stewart's time and strength, his relations with his business associates merit mention. Their welfare and happiness, from the humblest employee to the most trusted official, were never far from his thoughts, and at the time of his second marriage he made announcement of the company's adoption of a generous and comprehensive plan of profit-sharing.

Side by side with Mr. Stewart's eminence in the petroleum industry stands his name as a Christian worker, a man described by the term a great preacher has used as the title of one of his books, an "Ambassador of God." From early youth he gave heed to religious teachings and co-operation in church work, and as time went on and he prospered in his business he was able to devote more time and his fortune to the spreading of the Gospel. Space would fail for the recording of the countless minor good works for which he was responsible and to which he brought a fidelity and loftiness of principle that permeated his whole existance. He knew in whom he had believed and he asked of life nothing more than the opportunity to further the great cause in which he had enlisted. Mr. Stewart was for three years president of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was instrumental in bringing the Rev. William J. Chichester, D. D., to the First Presbyterian Church of Los Angeles, and he later helped to organize Immanuel Presbyterian Church, of which he was a charter member and from its founding a ruling elder. Mr. Stewart co-operated in the organization of the Pacific Gospel Union Mission with Major George Hilton as superintendent, the title of this institution having since been changed to the Union Rescue Mission. With Rev. A. B. Prichard, D. D., he assisted in the foundation of a Bible institute, which later became the Bible House of Los Angeles.

With the Bible Institute of Los Angeles Mr. Stewart's name must be identified as long as its work, so firmly founded and so richly blessed, shall endure. The Institute had its formal inception, February 25, 1908, when the work of a Young Men's Bible Class, organized in 1906 by Rev. T. C. Horton, of Immanuel Presbyterian Church, and a Young Women's Class, organized in 1907 by Mrs. T. C. Horton, were co-ordinated under the name of The Bible Institute of Los Angeles. A permanent organization was effected, February 25, 1908, and from the beginning the program of the Institute was evangelistic in character. Shop meetings, which had been conducted under the auspices of the Church Federation, were taken over by the Institute. The Bible Women's Work was organized, and work commenced among the Jews and the Spanish-speaking people.

The work having now assumed proportions, Rev. J. H. Sammis, Dr. J. R. Pratt, Rev. W. L. Tucker, and R. A. Hadden were added to the faculty, and with twenty-five workers giving their entire time to the work, the Institute made remarkable progress during the first three years of its



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existence. In the summer of 1911 Dr. R. A. Torrey, formerly connected with the Moody Bible Institute, was called as dean. Dr. Torrey entered upon his duties in January, 1912, bringing with him Rev. John H. Hunter, a strong capable teacher, who had been identified with the Moody Institute for seventeen year. The work and scope of the Institute continuing to increase until its quarters were entirely inadequate, property was purchased on Hope street, and on June 12, 1912, ground was broken for the new buildings, which were opened to the public on Easter Sunday, 1915. Founded upon the old Bible and a whole Bible, the Institute conducts a free school of Bible instruction, and reaches out into every avenue of Christian endeavor designed to bring men and women to Christ. In the day classes the student body has had a total enrollment of two thousand, seven hundred and sixty-five students during 1923 numbering six hundred and sixty-two, with one hundred and twenty-six graduates that year. The evening school for 1923 had an enrollment of four hundred and ninety-nine, and from its inception to January 1, 1924, its graduates have numbered eight hundred and four. There is also a correspondence school with a total of three thousand and fifty-six on its rolls. One hundred and eighty men and women who have been trained under the teachers of the Institute are now doing effective work in the foreign field. Every State in the Union and twenty-four foreign countries are represented in the student body, as well as fifty-eight denominations. A large number of preachers and a host of pastoral helpers, Sunday school teachers, Bible women, and others engaged in aggressive, active Christian work, are numbered among its alumni.

The purpose of the Institute has been defined as two-fold, the training, free of cost, of men and women to know and use the Bible in service in any field to which the Lord may call them, and the engaging in definite, aggressive work among the unevangelized in this and other lands. The policy of the Institute is equally straightforward and commendable, to maintain fraternal relations with all evangelical denominations which continue true to the fundamentals, and to persist in an uncompromising presentation of pure Gospel. With this great plan Lyman Stewart was in the most complete sympathy, and the same measure of unstinted support which he gave the Institute was unfailingly forthcoming on the part of his brother, Milton Stewart. No branch of the Institute's program carried greater appeal to him than the missionary work in Hunan Province, China, which is conducted largely by means of floating Bible schools.

The interesting story of the beginning of this work is quoted from a publication of the Institute:

A few years ago Dr. Frank A. Keller, for many years a member of the China Inland Mission, saw a trim and sprightly launch steam up the Siang River and anchor at Changsha, the capital of Hunan, China. Without delay, a company of foreigners and Chinese came ashore and began distributing in the shops and houses attractive little boxes containing samples of cigarettes. Later in the day, when the farmers and country merchants were returning home, they stood on temporary platforms by the way and gave to each man as he passed samples of their wares.

Dr. Keller says: "As we saw their strenuous work and heard of their far-reaching plans, and thought of the thousands and thousands of towns and villages whose millions of people had never heard of Christ, or even seen a copy of God's Word, who would soon be smoking cigarettes, our hearts were filled with burning shame and at the same time throbbed with a great ambition, to be equally comprehensive in plan, wise in method, and prompt in action for the King."

Just at that time there came to his hand a gift from the Bible House of Los Angeles to be used for the distribution of the Scriptures in the Province of Hunan. He proposed to an evangelist and a

Christian teacher to furnish a boat, food, and books if they would make up a party of evangelists, teachers and Christian business men, and undertake a tour of evangelism in the province. They received the propositions with sympathetic enthusiasm, and after a month of blessed free-will service, returned with "a thrilling and inspiring" report of their experiment.

Dr. Keller says: "We reported this work to our friends at Los Angeles and told them, too, of the launch and the work of the cigarette party, and how it had stirred us. We also called their attention to the remarkable opportunity offered by the great waterways of Hunan to reach nearly every part of the province by boat. The heads of the Bible House of Los Angeles saw the vision, they heard the cry of the twenty-two million people of Hunan, and they accepted as a commission from God the task of visiting, so far as possible, every one of Hunan's four million two hundred and sixty-eight thousand homes, to tell the people of Jesus Christ, and to leave with them as a free gift copies of God's Word, or portions of it.."

Dr. Keller himself was at once engaged by the Bible House of Los Angeles to inaugurate and superintend a work of evangelization among these millions of Hunanese. The doctor undertook the task, and after six years of service, under the auspices of the Bible House, continues it as a department of the Bible Institute of Los Angeles, which has now assumed the responsibility of its support and development.

Lyman and Milton Stewart jointly subscribed $300,000, for the publication of twelve paper bound volumes called "The Fundamentals," which were written by leading theologians and covered the basic principles of the Christian faith. Notable among the editors were Dr. A. C. Dixon, Dr. Louis Meyer, and Dr. R. A. Torrey. These books were sent throughout the English-speaking world to ministers, missionaries, Christian workers, and seekers after truth. They formed an important contribution to religious literature, and in the principles therein set forth is found the basis of the present day controversy between the Fundamentalists and the Modernists. It was no part of Lyman Stewart's plan to provide the battle-ground upon which war within the church should be waged, but he was not one to forsake a cause in which he believed, and his broad charity and tolerant understanding would have gone far toward healing the wounds of conflict and advancing the standard of truth.

Mr. Stewart's zeal for the successful continuance of the Bible Institute of Los Angeles ("Biola" as it is termed among its workers) is convincingly illustrated by the fact that during the early years of the World War, when the present beautiful building was in course of erection, he took a heavy loss on a block of Union Oil Company stock which he sold when that security was at its lowest point since the company had proved a success, in order to secure cash to avert a threatened interruption of building.

Lyman Stewart married (first), May 2, 1867, Sarah Adelaide Burrows, of Enterprise, Pennsylvania, daughter of Gates and Ann (Brewer) Burrows, her father a hatter in occupation and later a cabinetmaker. Mrs. Stewart died February 5, 1912, survived by three children: 1. William L., president of the Union Oil Company. 2. May, married Daniel H. Martin, a Presbyterian minister, residents of Pasadena. 3. Alfred C., inventor of the Stewart Carburetor, a resident of Pasadena. Lyman Stewart married (second), August 26, 1916, Lula M. Crowell, daughter of Henry M. and Alice (Stephenson) Crowell, who had been his personal secretary for thirteen years.

Lyman Stewart's death occurred in Los Angeles, California, September 28, 1923. In a telegram received by Mrs. Stewart at that time from Dr. R. A. Torrey, dean of the Bible Institute of Los Angeles, the following was written:

Your husband was one of the greatest Christians I ever knew. A rare combination of strength and achievement on the one hand, and of gentleness and humility on the other.

To this tribute, spoken in earnest conviction by one who knew intimately the many virtues that comprised his character, are added the following paragraphs of editorial appreciation as they appeared in the Los Angeles "Times:"

After a long life, filled with good works and crowned with success, Lyman Stewart, pioneer, fighter, oil magnate, philanthropist, has passed out.

Perhaps only some such simple statement can express that something, transcending all words, that passes into immortality with the earthly closing of so useful and so noble a career.

The record of his life is one of brave struggle, often against overwhelming odds; of patient endeavor, often under disheartening circumstances; from a poor boy working in a Pennsylvania tannery to the chairmanship of one of the world's largest oil corporations.

But the grander part of that record is told in a far better story—the story of a man who fought his way to commercial leadership not at the expense, but always in the service of humanity; who wrested the wealth that gave him power to fill his life with good works, only from the hard and hidden treasure house of mother earth.

Those who gather in sympathy today, to pay the last honors to Lyman Stewart, will not be thinking of him as the head of a great corporation, who from a single well drilled at Newhall twenty years ago built up the powerful Union Oil Company—all worthy of praise and honor though he be for so splendid an enterprise.

Nor will they be thinking of the faith and foresight he displayed when after the first discovery of oil in Pennsylvania sixty-four years ago he invested all the slowly collected savings from his hard-earned wages in buying a fraction of a lease in the new fields—though the example is one with a lesson for all the toilers and spinners of today.

They will not be thinking of the pluck and endurance that in the early California days saw him win victory from defeat, staking his all on the small loan offered at the eleventh hour by a true friend who knew his worth and believed in his success.

Rather they will turn their eyes to the building of the Bible Institute that his faith in God and his desire to serve gave as a monument to his memory—such as before all else he desired to leave behind him. And they will recall how continuously and without one thought of self he gave, freely as he had received, to every good object for the advancement of a better and brighter world.

Not because of his indomitable spirit, not to glorify his earthly successes would our old friend, we feel sure, wish those who knew him and will miss him to pay their last tribute of sympathy and respect to his mortal remains. But looking down his spirit would say to them simply:

Write me as one who loved his fellow man.

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## SCHENCK, Paul W.,

**Lawyer.**

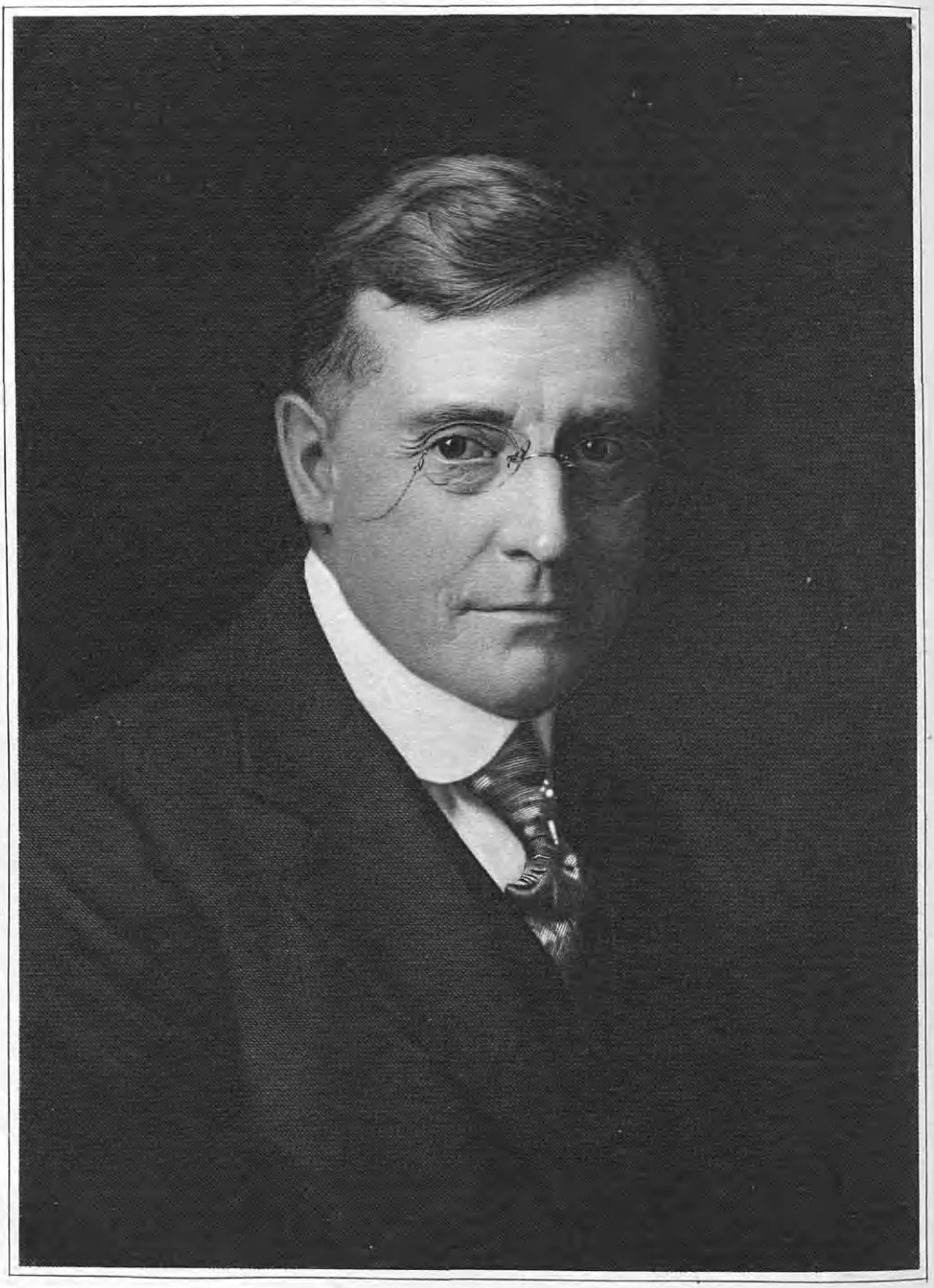
The meager educational advantages of the early schools of Dakota Territory, the barren life of the frontier, business experience in the packing industry, work on the cattle range while recruiting failing health, with two years of legal study at night, does not seem the ideal preparation for a professional career, but they are the instruments which Paul W. Schenck has made the means of acquiring unquestioned prestige as the leading criminal lawyer of the Pacific coast. In less than a quarter century of California residence he has achieved reputation that is nation-wide and that has kept him continually in the western courts as counsel for the defense in the most noted criminal cases of the day. In a career of strenuous activity he has won the highest distinctions of his branch of the legal profession and has realized an ambition that has given direction to all of his activity in the law.

Mr. Shenck is a descendant of New York families of prominent mention from Colonial times, and is a son of Alonzo and Amanda (Wadsworth) Schenck, natives of New York State. Paul W. Schenck was born at Albion, Michigan, August 18, 1874, and he was taken by his parents to Athol, Dakota Territory, in 1879. He received little formal education and experienced few of the advantages that are now accepted as a matter of course in almost any community, however far removed from the larger centers of population. When nine years of age he began the work of life as a cash and messenger boy in a small store, and he later

went to Sioux City, Iowa, where he was cash boy, messenger boy, and drove a delivery wagon for a grocer. In the meantime he had perfected his penmanship and had improved his educational equipment, and he secured a position with the W. H. Silberhorn Packing Company, meat packers. Successive promotions took him through the mechanical department, and in 1892 he proceeded to the office managership, in the following year being appointed manager of a branch establishment at Rodeo, California, which operated as the Rodeo Packing Company. This position he was occupying in August, 1893, when the company succumbed to general conditions.

Going to Chicago, Illinois, with slender cash resources, Mr. Schenck was engaged in confidential capacity with Edward Swift, of Swift & Company, and after three years of close application to his duties his health gave way and he went to one of Swift & Company's cattle ranches to recuperate. Here he rode the range for about a year, although during that period he was carried on the company's payroll as assistant purchasing agent, resigning in 1900. In 1896-1898, while in Chicago, he had studied law in the night classes at Lake Forest University, and upon the completion of his course he was admitted to practice at the Illinois bar.

In 1900 Mr. Schenck went to Los Angeles, California, where, with his brother, Samuel, and Clifford C. C. Tatum, he formed the co-partnership of Schenck, Tatum & Schenck, for general operations in the real estate deals. In 1904 Paul W. Schenck resigned from this firm to begin legal practice, specializing in criminal law and soon winning the respectful notice of his colleagues and a generous measure of public attention. In the following year, 1905, he formed a partnership with Earl Rogers, the famous criminal lawyer of Los Angeles, as Earl Rogers & Paul W. Schenck, a professional relation that continued until 1909. Since that time Mr. Schenck has practiced alone, steadily increasing in professional prestige until he is acknowledged as the outstanding figure among the criminal lawyers of the West. In the course of his long career as a criminal lawyer Mr. Schenck has been counsel for the defense in seventy-five murder cases, a record impressive even to the laymen without intimate knowledge of the tremendous labor and physical and mental strain involved. Mr. Schenck handled the defense for Dr. John Grant Lyman before the Federal Courts in Los Angeles, the defendant in this case being an international character whose trial attracted universal attention, his acquittal on five out of six counts speaking volumes for the effective manner in which his cause was championed. Another case that was watched with equally wide-spread interest was Mr. Schenck's defense of Arthur Burch, defendant with Madeline Obenchain in the famous Kennedy murder trial, the able and complete defense given Burch resulting in his release after three trials. Mr. Schenck was attorney for the defense in the trial of the notorious E. L. Hutchinson (Big Hutch), a confidence man of unsavory national reputation; attorney for the defense of twenty-seven followers of the Pastor Russell Cult tried under the Espionage Act during the World War, resulting in their acquittal. Mr. Schenck is attorney for several of the Chinese Tongs of the western coast and has represented them in many cases in the California courts. In 1923 he was the attorney for the defense of Dr. Jacobs, United States Army, charged with the murder of Fritzi Mann, at San Diego, California, a case whose many peculiar and interesting aspects attracted national notice. Mr. Schenck's masterly defense secured the acquittal of the defendant after a memorable legal battle that required two trials.



F. D. Larabee

Mr. Schenck's services are in constant and insistent demand throughout the entire Pacific Coast region, and to respond to all the calls upon his strength and talent would keep him unceasingly in the courts and engaged in the preparation of his cases. His method of relaxation is hunting, and it is no unusual occurrence for him, after a long siege before the courts to disappear and, with his dog and gun, to tramp the woods and mountains for a week at a time. He is a deep student in many fields of thought, possesses that indispensable quality in his profession, knowledge of human nature, and he is a keen and discerning judge of men and motives. In his analysis of a crime and in the preparation of his defense his psychological studies present powerful aids, and a dignified and commanding appearance, a vocabulary rich and exact, and a remarkably thorough familiarity with statutes and precedent, present an almost impregnable front to a legal adversary. Drawn up in support of these qualities is a scientific knowledge, particularly medicine and surgery, and embracing psychiatry, toxicology, chemistry, and many other abstruse subjects, that would fittingly be the equipment of a technical educator. This familiarity with the sciences which so often are called upon to establish crucial points of prosecution or defence has, on many occasions, enabled him to disprove the statements of testimony by specialists and experts and has been the instrument of many legal victories. Days, weeks, and months of deep study and research is the price he has paid for a scientific equipment that would fit him for many highly specialized fields of effort, and with that price he has purchased liberty for scores of unfortunates who, but for him, would have paid heavy penalties to the law. As a psychiatrist and psychologist he is especially noted throughout the West, and he brings to the court room the weapons of the law, phalanxed by scientific scholarship rarely acquired without specialization, and even more rarely by an individual. As generally as his eminence in his specialty is acknowledged, he is respected for the methods he pursues, no suggestion of taint from the sources with which he has been in constant professional touch having attached itself to his personal or professional character. He occupies a position that was the goal of his early endeavors in the law, a height attained through fair and hard fought conflict and one in which his weapons were an unfaltering determination, a well-formed plan of action, and liberal professional gifts. Mr. Schenck's daily program leaves little time for associations outside the law, although he holds membership in Los Angeles Lodge, No. 99, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is widely popular among his legal colleagues.

Mr. Schenck married, October 8, 1908, Genevieve Kittrelle. By a previous marriage Mr. Schenck has a daughter, Vona Leone.

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## LARABEE, Frederick Delos,

**President of Large Corporation.**

Those features of Frederick Delos Larabee's active and successful career which claim the attention and admiration of the casual reader of the facts of his life are those which depict his development of a large and important milling enterprise whose branches extended over an entire State. Impressive as this record is both in its own right and in conjunction with his breadth of other practical interests, and although it is deserving of high recognition in a work of this encyclopedic nature, it is not the phase of his life that endures in increasing strength and influence as the years place themselves between his era and the present. Others may build even more

imposing structures upon the foundations he laid, but that which is distinctively and unchangingly a part of his memory is the recollection of the vigor and cleanliness of his manhood, the sincerity and warmth of his personal attachments, the thoughtfulness and consideration that made all about him his debtors for countless courtesies and kindnesses. This is the Frederick D. Larabee whose life touched great numbers of his fellows in the spheres outlined below.

Frederick Delos Larabee was a son of Joseph Delos and Angeline (Oyer) Larabee, and was born at Ashford, Cattaraugus County, New York, June 24, 1868. His public school studies were pursued as far as the high school grade, and as a youth of seventeen years he entered the banking business in association with his father in the western community which had become the family home, Stafford, Kansas. Advancement in this calling brought him to the vice-presidency of the Farmers' Bank, which they organized at that place, the elder Mr. Larabee serving as president, and a brother, F. S. Larabee, as cashier.

This institution was financially interested in a small flour mill at Stafford, which had become involved in business difficulties, and the bank, to protect its interests, took over the management of the mill, which was entrusted to Frederick D. Larabee. This chance connection with the milling industry proved the opening of Mr. Larabee's broadest field of usefulness, and his energy and determination placed the mill in a profitable position. The experience thus gained had convinced him of the possibilities of operation along broader lines, and he induced his father and several other men of affairs to finance him in the purchase of mills in all parts of the State, which he brought under a single management. The great Larabee Flour Mill Corporation resulted, and Mr. Larabee became one of the dominant figures in the grain industry of the State and the Middle West. His success in organization and combination was almost without interruption, and while many of the mills which came under the direction of the Larabee Flour Mill Corporation had left their prosperous years behind them, they were without exception rehabilitated and placed upon a sound producing basis. Mr. Larabee surrounded himself with a corps of co-workers who were in full sympathy and hearty co-operation with him at all times, and the resulting organization was one which functioned smoothly and efficiently in accordance with a program and policy that had their sources in his wise and prudent planning. In addition to the presidency of this corporation Mr. Larabee was a founder and president of the Mid-Continent Iron Company, at Midco, Missouri, and he was a director of the State Exchange Bank at Hutchinson, Kansas, and of the Fontron Real Estate Loan Company, also of Hutchinson.

During the period of the World War, which filled what were almost the closing years of his life, Mr. Larabee rendered devoted service in all the campaigns and drives for the sale of government securities and the raising of funds for relief and welfare organizations, while his position in the distribution of food products made him a member of the various food conservation committees in Kansas City and the State. Mr. Larabee was a Republican in political sympathy. He found his best enjoyed recreation in the pursuit of a hobby upon which he was splendidly informed, the collection of rare books and fine specimens of the bookbinder's art, and his library contained works not only of high value, but of special merit from the viewpoint of the antiquarian and the lover of art.

Frederick D. Larabee married, at Springville, New York, May Wadsworth, daughter of Charles Richard and Edna (Wright) Wadsworth; paternal granddaughter of Henry Truman Wadsworth, representative of an old New York State family, and granddaughter maternally of Edwin and Katherine (Sholtus) Wright; great-granddaughter of Daniel and Isabella (Griffin) Sholtus. Mr. and Mrs. Larabee were the parents of two children: Charles Wright, of the Larabee Flour Mill Corporation; and Angelene. With his family and in his home Mr. Larabee found the most satisfying relations of his life, and here his generosity and faithful devotion reached their full expression. His death occurred at Kansas City, Missouri, April 5, 1920. This record stands as one of many tributes to his memory, and voices universal appreciation of a life passed in accordance with upright principle.

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## FREDERICKS, John Donnan,

**Prominent Lawyer.**

John Donnan Fredericks, in his choice of the law as the field of his life-work, held to those family traditions prescribing professional activity, but departed from the particular callings, the Presbyterian ministry and medicine, in which the name Fredericks has been prominent in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York for more than two centuries. Since 1890 he has been intimately identified with the State of California, where, with the exception of a brief period spent in teaching, he has since been active in the legal profession in public and private capacity.

John Donnan Fredericks was born in Burgettstown, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1869, son of Rev. James T. and Mary (Patterson) Fredericks, his father a minister of the Presbyterian faith. After attending the public schools of Burgettstown, he prepared for college at Trinity Hall Military Academy, Washington, Pennsylvania, subsequently becoming a student in Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pennsylvania. In the year that he attained his majority, 1891, he came to the West coast, locating in California and teaching for three years in the Whittier State School, in the meantime reading law and gaining admission to the bar in 1895. His legal practice began in Los Angeles in that year and was continued in private relation until 1899, when he was appointed deputy district attorney, being elected district attorney in 1902 and serving three terms in this office. That part of his work as district attorney which attracted the most widespread attention was his prosecution of the famous "Times" dynamiting cases, in which he secured the conviction, through pleas of guilty, of J. B. and J. J. McNamara, the former receiving a life-sentence and the latter fifteen years. The Times building was dynamited October 1, 1910, and the McNamara brothers pleaded guilty December 1, 1911. The data obtained and the information brought to light in the course of these trials was used by the government in the Indianapolis bomb trials, which resulted from the McNamara trials in Los Angeles. The newspapers of the day throughout the country gave columns of space to this spectacular trial, and universal and unqualified approval was given Mr. Fredericks' prosecution, which he pressed with vigor and courage.

Another outstanding item in Mr. Fredericks' professional career is his service as counsel for the California counties in the noted oil roads patent cases, in which he was successful in proving that the process was not patentable, a decision which saved the counties of California fifteen dollars per mile on oil roads, a tremendous sum in the aggregate. In the program of the Cham-

ber of Commerce he has found a most agreeable field of effort for the common good and was president of this body in 1922, now serving as treasurer.

On May 1, 1923, Mr. Fredericks was elected to Congress from the tenth Congressional District of California by a large majority, indicating the confidence and esteem of the electorate.

During the Spanish-American War Mr. Fredericks served with the rank of captain in the Seventh California Infantry, assigned to duty as judge advocate at San Francisco for one year at this time. He fraternizes with the Masonic order in lodge, chapter, commandery, and shrine, and also with the Independent Order of Foresters, holding membership in the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity from his college years. He is also a member of the California Club, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Los Angeles Country Club and the Union League Club. In politics he is a Republican, and his religious membership is in the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Fredericks married, in Los Angeles, November 26, 1896, Agnes M. Blakesley, daughter of J. O. and Jane Blakesley. Mr. and Mrs. Fredericks are the parents of four children: John D., Jr., Doris, Deborah, and James B.

## COUFFER, John Du Bois,

**Railroad Executive.**

To the work of an important executive office in railroading, Mr. Couffer added community service of exceptional merit, so that while he was accorded the place he won in able labors in his calling, he is remembered in sincere appreciation for numerous works of good citizenship. John Du Bois Couffer was of the type of busy man of affairs who finds relaxation and rest not in idleness but in a change of interests, and he divided his time free from business among civic, social, and athletic activities. To write the outline of his career is to realize that his sympathies were broad, his sense of civic duty keen, and his standard of citizenship high, and it is to one of the leading citizens of Wilmette, Illinois, that this review is inscribed.

John Du Bois Couffer was a son of William and Sarah Ann (Du Bois) Couffer, the following children of his parents surviving to the present: Pearl E., Forest McClintic, of Wilmette, Illinois; William E., of Oak Park, Illinois; and Ulysses Grant, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Couffer was born at Covington, Ohio, October 30, 1867, and there obtained his general education, entering railroading in his nineteenth year and continuing therein until his death. He was first associated with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Chicago, entering the employ of this road in 1886, and in 1903 he was appointed agent of the Green Line, Chicago. His next major promotion came in 1914 when he became general western freight agent of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad at Chicago. March 1, 1920, he was appointed freight traffic manager of the southwestern region of the Pennsylvania Railroad System at St. Louis, Missouri. Later he was returned at his own request to Chicago as assistant general freight agent of the northwestern region, in which capacity he was serving at the time of his death. Mr. Couffer possessed the essential qualifications of a successful railroad man in his own efficient method of work, his punctual and precise business habits, the native force which carried his efforts through to completion, and his loyalty to the interests of the road. His associates counted heavily upon his dependability and the upward course in his calling testifies to the fact that he was not found wanting.

The death of John Du Bois Couffer called forth countless expressions of regret and sorrow, mingled with esteem for the man and his achievements, from among which the following excerpts are herewith presented:

It is with profound sorrow that the Freight Traffic staff of the Eastern Region of the Pennsylvania Railroad System record the death of John Du Bois Couffer, Assistant General Freight Agent of the Northwestern Region of the Pennsylvania Railroad System, Chicago, Illinois, on the thirteenth day of October, nineteen twenty-three. Mr. Couffer devoted his entire business life loyally to the interests of the Pennsylvania Railroad System, and in his death there was lost an honored and worthy servant. It is desired that this minute be incorporated in its proceedings, and that the Secretary transmit a copy to Mrs. Couffer as an expression of their sorrow and deep sympathy in her bereavement.

The Joint Staff Meeting of the Freight Traffic Department of the Northwestern and Southwestern Regions has been advised of the death of John Du Bois Couffer, Assistant General Freight Agent, Northwestern Region, which occurred on Saturday, October 13, 1923.

Mr. Couffer's long and faithful service to the company was an inspiration to his co-workers and an example for all to emulate. The personal sorrow of each member of these organizations is beyond our power of expression, and we tender deep sympathy to his family in a bereavement in which we share.

The following resolution upon the death of Mr. John Du Bois Couffer, Assistant General Freight Agent, Chicago, Illinois, was submitted and unanimously adopted:

Mr. John Du Bois Couffer, Assistant General Freight agent, of the Pennsylvania Railroad System, died at Chicago, Illinois, October 13, 1923, and the Freight Traffic Officials of the Central Region make this formal minute in token of their sincere sorrow and their appreciation of the character of their departed friend.

Mr. Couffer devoted virtually all his business career to the services of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and in his death the organization was deprived of one of its most respected and earnest workers.

We make this minute as a part of the records and direct that a copy of same be sent to the family of Mr. Couffer.

The General Freight Agent's Conference in session on Friday, November 2, received with deep sorrow the announcement of the death of John Du Bois Couffer, which occurred on Saturday, October 13, 1923.

We, who were so closely associated with him, will miss his counsel and advice, and his faithful service to the Company was an example for all to emulate.

The personal sorrow of each of us is beyond our power of expression, and we tender deep sympathy to his family in a bereavement in which we share.

The Traffic Club of Chicago records with deep sorrow the death of John Du Bois Couffer, October 13, 1923, at his residence, No. 903 Lake Avenue, Wilmette.

He was identified with the Club from its inception, and exemplified at all times great interest in the Club and its success, and loyalty and devotion to his fellow members were marked characteristics of his personality which endeared him to all privileged to come within the influence of his cheerful and courteous disposition.

He was associated for a great many years with the Pennsylvania Railroad where he was held in high esteem for his courage, ability and profound devotion to duties assigned him.

In appreciation of his merits and our genuine affection for him,

*Resolved:* That in his death, the Club has lost a loyal and honorable member, and that this brief expression of our deep feeling be recorded in the minutes of the Club and a copy sent to the deseased's family.

(Signed) J. E. Weller.
(Signed) W. H. Johnson.
(Signed) C. E. Clapp.

Mr. Couffer was a longtime resident of Wilmette, Illinois, and his name is intimately linked with many movements of progress and improvement. He was elected a trustee of the village in 1904, and in 1906 entered upon a nine year tenure of office as presi-

dent of the village. During his long term many important local improvements were completed, and the village advanced to a place of prominence among North Shore suburbs. During his administration the Sanitary Board was granted a right of way through the village, with the stipulations that all dirt or waste materials were to be dumped into the lake, that a harbor was to be made, and three bridges constructed across the canal in Wilmette, one at Sheridan road and two others. It was originally intended to pump water from the lake to the canal by steam, but Mr. Couffer's administration insisted upon the use of electrical power, which was finally adopted, power now being carried from Lockport. The fill in the lake made about twenty-five acres of land which became the property of the State of Illinois. A park district was formed by the village of Wilmette, and a bill was passed by the Illinois Legislature deeding to the park district the twenty-five acres previously mentioned, while the parcel of ground opposite the country club and owned by the village was leased to the park district board for park purposes. This strip is the northeastern corner of Michigan and Lake avenues, where the bathing beach is now located. The significance of these movements, carried out in such manner as to best advance the interests of Wilmette, is seen at a glance, while other features of Mr. Couffer's excellent administration were the construction of a new village hall, the storm water relief sewer, and many miles of paving and street improvements. Mr. Couffer was also a member of the Wilmette Plan Commission, and served in advisory capacity in the Wilmette Board of Appeals on Zoning. Resolutions of respect adopted by the Wilmette Board of Trustees at Mr. Couffer's passing read in part as follows:

Mr. Couffer served as president of the village of Wilmette from 1906 to 1915, and during the entire period of his service gave to the performance of his public duties, unremitting attention and business ability of the highest order. In his death the village has suffered the loss of one who was an honest and faithful public servant, and a member of the community held in the highest esteem.

Mr. Couffer fraternized with Wilmette Lodge, No. 931, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and his clubs were the Traffic and the Union League of Chicago, while he was also active in the Chicago Switching Committee and the Illinois Freight and Central Freight associations. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. His recreations were those of the outdoors, golf and fishing, and other sports of the open, and he had served the Ouilmette Country Club as president. His political sympathies were Republican.

John Du Bois Couffer married, October 5, 1893, Mary Prentiss, who survives him, as does a daughter, Margaret, of Wilmette, and a son, Lewis Prentiss, of Los Angeles, California. Mr. Couffer's death occurred October 13, 1923. In the course of a busy life, spent in unselfish endeavor for the general good, he achieved happiness and satisfaction that comes from work well done.

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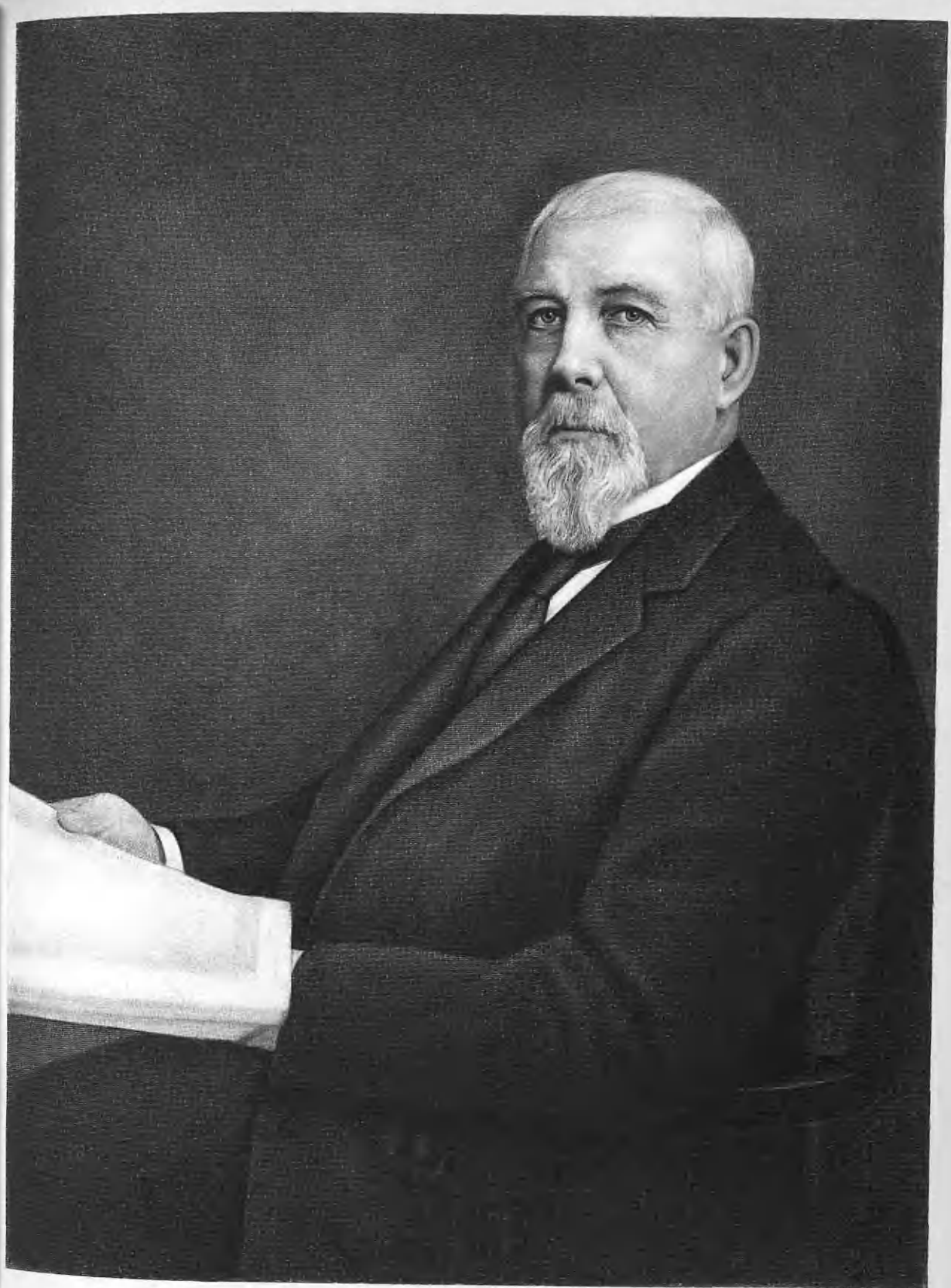
## HOATSON, Captain James,

**Organizer, Executive.**

This record is a memorial to Captain James Hoatson, based upon the significance and magnitude of his work in the copper industry of the United States. He was a copper operator whose achievements were of the first importance, a producer whose sphere of action was the mines and the smelters, but who was at the same time an organizer and executive of strong ability. His biographer might easily be led far afield in the narration of many personal



James Watson

sidelights upon his career, but this narrative is of necessity confined to the part he played in the development of a great industry.

James Hoatson possessed instinctive inclinations toward mining, for in his native Scotland his father, Thomas Hoatson, had been underground superintendent of one of the mines at Lead Hills. Thomas Hoatson, who had married Grace Lorimer, and had become the father of a family, in 1850 brought them to America, settling first at Bruce Mines on the north shore of Lake Huron, Ontario, Canada, where he took charge of underground operations. About 1854 the family moved to Hancock, Michigan, where Thomas Hoatson spent one year in the employ of the Quincy Mining Company, thence proceeding to the Ridge Mine in Ontonagon County, Michigan, their home for six years, until Mr. Hoatson's appointment as underground superintendent of the Calumet and Hecla Mine, a position he held for over a quarter of a century and of which he was the incumbent at his death in 1897.

James Hoatson was born about forty miles from Glasgow, Scotland, in 1846, eldest son of his parents. He was a boy of eight years when he first worked in the mines under his father on the north shore of Lake Huron, Ontario, and the atmosphere in which he was reared and the experiences that came to him were such as not only to determine his life's course but to fit him for a responsible part in the field he was destined to choose. As a young man he was placed in charge of the development operations of Isle Royale in Lake Superior, and from 1876 to 1887 was responsible for production at the Delaware Mines in Keweenaw, his marriage taking place during this period. When the Butte District of Montana began to yield copper, Captain Hoatson resigned his last named position, and for ten years was active in copper mining in Nevada, Idaho and Montana, gaining wide reputation as a prospector and having to his credit important discoveries and developments.

In 1897, at his father's death, he returned to Calumet and became assistant underground superintendent of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company. In 1899 a group of his associates, Lake Superior operators, organized, under the laws of West Virginia, the Superior and Western Development Company, capitalized at $200,000. The purpose of the corporation was the acquisition and development of properties offering promise of commercial copper bearing ore bodies, and Captain Hoatson was chosen to make a thorough examination and test of the Costello properties in the Warren mining district of Arizona. After a most comprehensive and diligently-pursued investigation he reported that his belief was that the Costello holdings would prove extremely valuable, and his recommendation for the purchase thereof was followed. Equipment was installed and active operations were begun November 1, 1899.

The Lake Superior and Western Development Company was later, in 1901, incorporated as the Calumet and Arizona Mining Company, while subsequently other properties were secured and various organizations were absorbed. The Lake Superior and Pittsburgh Development Company, the Calumet and Pittsburgh Development Company, the Pittsburgh and Duluth Development Company, and the Junction Development Company were organized by allied interests in order that the young mining company might be free from the burden of the purchase and development of new enterprises. When new adventures had proved their merit they were absorbed by the parent or-

ganization. Two of Captain Hoatson's chief associates in this work were Charles Briggs, of Michigan, and George E. Tener, of Pittsburgh, and they controlled 2,068 acres of mineral land in the Warren District, had a smelter capacity of 3,000 tons of ore daily, and a leaching and electrolytic plant with a capacity of 5,000 tons per day, giving a total capacity of about 1,000,000 pounds of copper annually. In July, 1910, the Calumet and Arizona Mining Company secured control of the capital stock of the new Cornelia Copper Company, with mines in the Little Ajo Mountains, Arizona, Captain Hoatson becoming vice-president of the latter company, an office he had held in the former from the time of its organization. In November, 1915, the Superior and Pittsburgh Company was purchased by the Calumet and Arizona Mining Company. Responsible in leading degree for the development of one of the richest copper fields in the World, Captain Hoatson retained until his death his deep interest in its operation and production, and he was fond of visiting and roaming about the property, frequently being found underground investigating the rock formations and the manner in which the work had been pursued. The old "Irish Mag" shaft presented interesting stopes at that time and he never tired of examining various aspects. When the Calumet and Arizona Mining Company was organized Captain Hoatson performed a characteristic action by giving all his old associates an opportunity to acquire an interest under advantageous terms, and he probably had no keener disappointment than the refusal of some of the subscribers to meet payment for their blocks of stock, Captain Hoatson feeling that their change of attitude implied a slight to his own judgment. In the same degree as his disappointment at that time was his satisfaction at returning to his friends a handsome return on their investment for over two decades. Captain Hoatson's title was one conferred by his friends, and was a sobriquet by which he was universally known, originally given in recognition of his ability as a leader and his faculty for enlisting the whole-hearted co-operation of his co-workers. Captain Hoatson never forgot his friends of early days, and they could call upon him for any service of sympathy or material aid with certainty of his response.

Edward Everett Hale's words, "The making of friends, who are real friends, is the best token we have of a man's success in life," offer a standard by which the worth of Captain Hoatson's life can be gauged, for to have been once his friend was to occupy that estate always in the full richness of the term. The welfare and success of young men was always close to his heart. He was possessed of a most remarkable memory and could recall the face and business of a man he had not met for many years. He was a diligent reader, knew the art of good listening, and when he spoke did so after thoughtful consideration and in a manner from which conviction and moderation were never absent. His fraternal affiliations were in the Masonic order, in which he held the thirty-second degree, and he also affiliated with Ahmed Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His club was the Silver Boa of Butte, Montana. His religious faith was the Presbyterian.

Captain Hoatson married, June 9, 1879, Eliza Anderson, daughter of James Anderson, of Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Hoatson took up their residence in Los Angeles, California, upon the advice of his physicians, and here his death occurred in 1922. Mrs. Hoatson survives him, continuing her residence at No. 4,900 Los Feliz Boulevard, and he is also survived by two brothers and two sisters, John, of Ajo, Arizona; Thomas

H., of Calumet, Michigan; Mrs. T. F. Cole, of Greenwich, New York; and Mrs. W. P. Harlow, of Boulder, Colorado.

## FURNESS, Charles Eliot,

**Railroad Executive.**

The name Furness is of French origin, deriving its modern spelling from an anglicization of the French De Furneaux. Members of this family appear in England as early as 1435. In the genealogical collections of one Robert Aske, a pedigree of Furneaux is given, referring to one Matthew Furneaux, of Shropshire, who lived there in the time of Henry VII, (1485-1509).

*Arms*—Argent, a talbot sejant, within a bordure sable.

*Crest*—A talbot sejant sable.

(I) Jonathan Furness, without doubt a member of this family and the immigrant ancestor of the family, came to Boston, Massachusetts, about 1730. He is spoken of as being an accountant, and wrote beautifully. He died in Boston, Massachusetts, April 4, 1745. He married, September 16, 1731, Elizabeth Millikin, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Alger) Millikin, who died December 15, 1743. Children: 1. John, of whom further. 2. Jimima, married William Henshaw. 3. Elizabeth, married Edward French. 4. Mary, died December 28, 1744. 5. Jonathan, born May 23, 1742.

(II) John Furness, son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Millikin) Furness, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, September 3, 1733, died May 24, 1810. He married, April 15, 1762, Anna Hurd, daughter of Jacob Hurd, of Charlestown. "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolution," Vol. VI, gives John Furnace—Furnass, spelled also Furnis, Furness, Furniss. "Sergeant John Furnace, Captain John Shapleigh's company, service from November 1, 1775, to December 31, 1775, under Colonel Edward Cutt." Children: 1. John Mason, born March 4, 1763, died without issue, June 22, 1804. 2. Nathaniel Hurd, born December 10, 1764, died December 9, 1851. 3. William, of whom further.

(III) William Furness, son of John and Anna (Hurd) Furness, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 3, 1767, and died at Medford, Massachusetts, April 8, 1836. He married (first), June 22, 1797, Rebecca Thwing, daughter of James and Martha (Clapp) Thwing, of Boston, Massachusetts, who was born January 23, 1777, and died April 5, 1814. He married (second), February 4, 1817, Sally (Sarah) Jenks, who was born October 23, 1783, and died February 9, 1835. Children of his first marriage: 1. John Clarke, born April 1, 1798, died January 17, 1831. 2. Ann Hurd, born December 14, 1799; married, November 4, 1841, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Thomas Hoven. 3. William Henry, born April 20, 1802. 4. Joanna Tilden, born October 21, 1807. 5. James Thwing, of whom further. Children of his second marriage: 6. Rebecca Thwing, born September 14, 1821, died without issue, May 5, 1834. 7. George Jenks, born April 20, 1824, died without issue.

(IV) James Thwing Furness, son of William and Rebecca (Thwing) Furness, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 6, 1812, died in April, 1888. He was of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married, Margaret Dawes Eliot, daughter of William Greenleaf and Margaret (Dawes) Eliot, of Boston, Massachusetts. They lived in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Children: 1. William Eliot, born in Philadelphia, August 21, 1839; married Lucy Fairfield Wadsworth. 2. James Gill, died young. 3. Charles Eliot, of whom further. 4. George Eliot, died young. 5. Dawes Eliot, born November 11, 1846. 6. Mar-

garet E., died young. 7. Rebecca T. 8. Laura.

(V) Charles Eliot Furness, son of James Thwing and Margaret Dawes (Eliot) Furness, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 22, 1844, died in January, 1909. In Philadelphia schools he obtained his preparatory education, then entered Harvard University, and in 1871 came to St. Paul. In this city he became vice-president, treasurer, and land commissioner of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad, later forming connections with the Great Northern as land commissioner, having similar associations with the Manitoba Railroad and the Pennsylvania Central. His record is not only clear but distinguished for uprightness in a department of railroading. In 1882 he retired.

Mr. Furness married, in 1875, Marion Ramsey, daughter of Governor Alexander and Anna Earl (Jenks) Ramsey. (See Ramsey III.) Children: 1. Anna Earl Ramsey. 2. Laura. 3. Alexander Ramsey, died in 1916. 4. Charles Eliot, died in infancy.

(The Ramsey Line)

This name is one of the oldest Scottish patronymics, having existed as early as 1139-1154 A.D. in the reigns of Duncan I and Duncan II of Scotland. Simundo de Ramesie is a witness to a charter wherein Turstanus fil Leving gives a grant of the church of Levigeston (Livingston in Linlithgowshire). William de Rameshey is another early member of the family. The Ramsays (Ramseys) lived in Fife to a great extent.

*Arms*—Argent, an eagle displayed sable; in chief three pellets.

*Crest*—A beach tree proper.

In the early part of the eighteenth century a stream of Scotch-Irish emigrants began to arrive in York County, Pennsylvania, settling in Chanceford, Fawn Township, and in Hopewell Township. Among these emigrants were Alexander and Thomas Ramsey, who, while the paucity of extant records does not permit verification of the fact, were very probably related and possibly brothers.

(I) Alexander Ramsey, founder of the American branch of the family, was born in Ulster, Ireland, and in the Revolution won the rank of lieutenant in the Colonial Army. He married and among his children was Thomas, of whom further.

(II) Thomas Ramsey, son of Alexander Ramsey, was born about six miles from York, York County, Pennsylvania, June 15, 1784, and died at Hummelstown, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, May 4, 1826. With a limited education acquired during his early years, he learned the trade of blacksmithing, at that period an important occupation. About 1806 he located at Hummelstown, Dauphin County, and there carried on business. In 1814 he was a corporal of Captain Moorhead's company of the First Regiment, Colonel Kennedy, which marched to the defense of Baltimore. "He was an industrious, enterprising citizen, patriotic, generous, and held in great esteem by his fellow-citizens." He married, before 1815, Elizabeth Kelker, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Gruenenwalt-Greenawalt) Kelker, of Lebanon, Pennsylvania. She was born September 8, 1791, and died February 5, 1858. Among their children was Alexander, of whom further.

(III) Gov. Alexander Ramsey, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Kelker) Ramsey, was born at Hummelstown, Pennsylvania, September 8, 1815, and died April 22, 1903. Upon his father's death in May, 1826, he was taken by his mother's uncle, Frederick Kelker, to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, who brought him up as one of his own children.

As a youth he studied under the instruction of Isaac D. Rupp, who later became prominent as a historical writer on Pennsylvania subjects, and for a time he worked in Mr. Kelker's store. Later he filled a clerkship in the office of the register of deeds, in the meantime pursuing his studies until, at the age of eighteen, he was qualified for entrance at Lafayette College. In 1837 he left college and began the study of law under the Hon. Hamilton Alricks, of Harrisburg, gaining admission to the bar two years later. Within a short time he opened an office in Harrisburg and his practice tended largely toward the settlement and administration of estates, a field of work in which he came into high esteem and regard.

Public affairs appealed strongly to him, and he participated in the political campaign of 1840, in 1841 entering upon the duties of his first public office in the capacity of chief clerk of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. He was nominated for Congressman in 1843 from the district composed of Dauphin, Lebanon, and Schuylkill counties, receiving election, re-election, and the proffer of the candidacy for a third term, which would have met undoubtedly re-election a second time. For a time he was able to give more constant attention to his professional practice, but in the following year he was chosen chairman of the Whig State Committee, during the important campaign which elected Mr. Taylor to the presidency. In March, 1849, shortly after assuming the reins of office, President Taylor appointed Mr. Ramsey Governor of the Minnesota Territory, then recently established. Mr. Ramsey came at once to St. Paul, Minnesota, arriving May 27, 1849, and four days afterward, the other territorial officers having arrived, he issued a proclamation declaring the organization of the territory. That summer was filled with strenuous activity in developing legislative districts, ordering elections, appointing county officers, placing the executive department in order, and supervising the affairs of the numerous Indian tribes. The first territorial Legislature which convened in September gave one of the first counties created the name of the new governor. The first legislative body of Minnesota brought its opening session to order in two small rooms of a hotel on the banks of the Mississippi in St. Paul, and the Governor read his first message to the joint convention of the two Houses, twenty-seven members in all, assembled in the hotel dining room. Among Governor Ramsey's first official acts were efforts toward the extinguishment of Indian titles held by treaty, and the negotiations made at Mendota and at Traverse de Sioux in 1851 brought about 40,000,000 acres of what is now most valuable land into settlement. Later in this year Governor Ramsey visited the Red River country, and at Pembina made a treaty with the Northern Chippewas for the cession of thirty miles on each side of the Red River. It is worthy of note that this treaty was not ratified by the Senate, but that some years later Mr. Ramsey, then United States Senator, was responsible for a new treaty accomplishing the same results and opening the Red River Valley to settlement.

His gubernatorial term having expired in 1853, Mr. Ramsey devoted himself for several years to investment and business interests in St. Paul, but the wishes of his fellow-men and the appeal the necessities of public business made to him would not permit him to remain in private life, and in 1855 he was elected Mayor of St. Paul. In the year of Minnesota's admission to the Union he was the Republican candidate for

Governor, and although defeated received the same nomination two years later and was elected, entering office, January 2, 1860.

At the time of the fall of Fort Sumter, Governor Ramsey was at Washington on official business, and it is a matter of record that he immediately called on President Lincoln and tended him a regiment of 1,000 men form Minnesota, this being the first offer by any State of armed troops for Federal service, President Lincoln not yet having issued his call for men. Governor Ramsey was re-elected in the fall of 1861, and his second term brought even more severe trials and problems than his first. Five regiments had been recruited in 1861, and in response to repeated and urgent calls for troops five regiments more were mobilized in 1862. The situation was complicated by the Sioux massacre in the southwestern part of the State, Governor Ramsey at once ordering a battalion to the relief of the besieged settlers, the Indians being soon defeated and disbursed. Governor Ramsey continued in the midst of stirring National affairs of the time through election, in January, 1863, as United States Senator from Minnesota, and in 1869 he was re-elected for another six years. His senatorship was marked by the introduction of many important measures, including a bill for the improvement of the Mississippi River as a commercial water-way, another for aid of the northern Pacific Railroad, and still another for the repeal of the abused franking privilege. As chairman of the Senate Committee on Post Offices he was particularly interested in postal reforms and accomplished much for the improvement of the service.

For a few years after the close of his senatorial term Mr. Ramsey enjoyed a period of freedom from official cares, but on December 10, 1879, President Hayes tendered him the portfolio of Secretary of War, a cabinet office he filled during the remainder of President Hayes' administration. Under the "Edmund's law," which created a commission of five to control the affairs of the polygamists in Utah, Mr. Ramsey was appointed, in 1882, to serve on the board, being elected its chairman and continuing in this capacity until his resignation in 1886. This was his last official place of far-reaching import, and to its affairs he gave the same far-seeing judgment, tactful discretion, and strict fidelity that marked all of his long career.

In 1887 Mr. Ramsey was a delegate to the Centennial Celebration of the adoption of the Constitution. He was the first president of the Minnesota Historical Society, and in 1900, fifty-one years later, served again in this capacity. He was president and director of the St. Paul Public Library, a member of the Old Settlers' Association, and a member of the Minnesota Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion. Minnesota, in her proud place in the sisterhood of States, lays before his memory the laurel wreath of honor and pays willing tribute to the man whose labors in the territory and in the early State were of such vital importance and who represented her, through war and peace, in the high councils of the Nation with distinguished ability and zeal.

Alexander Ramsey married, September 10, 1845, Anna Earl Jenks. (See Jenks IV.) She died November 29, 1884. Their daughter, Marion, married Charles Eliot Furness. (See Furness V.)

(The Jenks Line).

*Arms*—Or, three boars heads couped sable, a chief indented of the last.

*Crest*—A dexter arm embowed, habited sable, cuffed argent, enfiled with a ducal coronet or, grasping

in the hand proper a sword of the second, hilt and pommel of the third.

The Jenks family is of Welsh origin and can trace their ancestry in the County of Montgomery, Wales, and adjoining County of Salop, England, from A. D. 900 to the middle of the seventeenth century. On the records of the College-of-Arms, London, there is an act in the year 1582 temp. Queen Elizabeth by which the "Coate of Arms of the ancient family of Jenks, long in the possession of the same" at Wolverton Manor, Wales, was confirmed to them in the person of their representative, Sir George Jenks of Salop, as certified by Robert Cooke, alias Clarencieux, one of the two first Provincial Kings-at-Arms in England, whose jurisdiction extended to all England south of Trent.

The Jenks family of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, trace their descent from Thomas Jenks, of Shropshire, who was originally of the adjoining County of Montgomery, Wales. He is mentioned in the will of John Penn, of Montgomery County, Wales, in 1660, and was the son of Thomas Jenks, Sr. Thomas Jenks, Sr., died in Shropshire, January 19, 1680. He was a convert to the teachings of George Fox, the Quaker.

Thomas Jenks, Jr., was born in Shropshire, married there and soon after the birth of his son, Thomas (3), embarked for America. He evidently died enroute, 1699-1700, for soon after 1700 Susan Jenks, widow, and her son, Thomas, were of Wrightstown, Pennsylvania. Susan Jenks married (second) Benjamin Wiggins. She died in 1709.

(I) Thomas Jenks, son of Thomas and Susan Jenks, was born in Shropshire, England, January, 1699-1700, and died at Jenks Hall, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, May 4, 1797. He came to America with his mother in 1700 and was reared in the neighborhood of Wrightstown, Pennsylvania, where the earliest record of him is his application for membership to the Quaker meeting of Wrightstown in 1725. He settled in Buckingham, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1734, then moving to a six hundred acre tract in Middletown Township, Bucks County; on this tract he built Jenks Hall. Before 1740 he erected here a fulling mill, one of the first in the county. This was operated until his death, doing a large business in dyeing, fulling and finishing the homespun goods of his neighbors, the early settlers of lower and middle Bucks. His ledger, exquisitely written, and kept still in good preservation, is in the possession of his great grandson, William H. Jenks, of Philadelphia. He was an active and energetic business man and retained his mental and physical faculties in a remarkable degree to an extreme old age. He had in the truest sense of the word "grown up with the country." He served on the Committee of Safety in Middletown Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, 1774-75. He married, May 19, 1731, Mercy Wildman, who died July 26, 1787, daughter of John and Marah (Chapman) Wildman, the former born in Yorkshire, England, the latter a daughter of John Chapman, a pioneer settler of Wrightstown. Children: 1. Mary, born June 20, 1733. 2. John, born May 1, 1736. 3. Thomas, born December 9, 1738. 4 Joseph, of whom further. 5. Elizabeth, born May 15, 1746. 6. Ann, born November 20, 1750.

(II) Joseph Jenks, son of Thomas and Mercy (Wildman) Jenks, was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1743, and died there in May, 1820. He was reared on the old homestead and married (first), June 22, 1762, Elizabeth

Pearson, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Duer) Pearson, granddaughter of Enoch and Margaret (Smith) Pearson, and great-granddaughter of Edward and Sarah (Burgie) Pearson. He married (second), April 25, 1770, Mary Ingham; (third), May 3, 1776, Hannah Davids. Children: (of first marriage): 1. Margaret, born June 6, 1764. 2. William, of whom further. 3. Elizabeth, born October 21, 1768; died in 1828. There were no children of his second or third marriages.

(III) William Jenks, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Pearson) Jenks, was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, August 12, 1766, and died December 5, 1818. He was a lifelong resident of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, following the vocation of a farmer and miller on the old homestead. He married, October 28, 1790, Mary Hutchinson, daughter of Michael and Margery (Palmer) Hutchinson, of Lower Makefield. Children: 1. Joseph, born September 12, 1792; died in 1869. 2. Rebecca H., born January 30, 1794; died in 1797. 3. Michael Hutchinson, of whom further. 4. Eliza P., born February 14, 1797; died in 1884. 5. Charles, born December 30, 1798; died in 1823. 6. Margery, born August 5, 1800; died in 1802. 7. Hannah, born June 6, 1802; died in 1822. 8. Mary P., born January 25, 1804; died in 1875. 9. Margaret, born September 24, 1806; died in 1825. 10. William P., born December 17, 1807; died in 1886. 11. Ann, born February 26, 1810; died in 1870. 12. Susan W., born June 3, 1812; died in 1857.

(IV) Judge Michael Hutchinson Jenks, son of William and Mary (Hutchinson) Jenks, was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1795, and died October 16, 1867. He was a surveyor and conveyancer, a very fine penman and draughtsman, a justice of the peace for many years, and was also county commissioner in 1830-32, county treasurer in 1834, associate judge of the county, and represented his district in the Twenty-eighth Congress as well as filling a great number of other positions of trust. He married (first), in 1821, Mary Ridgeway Earl, (second) Mary Canby, (third) Ann Higgins, and (fourth) Sarah Leedom. He had nine children, all of his first marriage. His third daughter, Anna Earl Jenks, born in 1826, died November 19, 1884; married, September 10, 1845, Governor Alexander Ramsey. (See Ramsey III).

*Reference:* American Ancestry, Vol. IV. Millikin Genealogy. "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolution," Vol. VI. Davis' "History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania," Vol. III. "Daughters of the American Revolution Lineage Books," Vol. XV. York County, Pennsylvania, History. "The Genealogist," New Series, Vol. XXXI. Kelker Genealogy. White's "Encyclopedia of Biography." Family Data.

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## MARKHAM, Hon. Henry Harrison,

**Lawyer, Ex-Governor of California.**

The late Hon. Henry Harrison Markham was the recipient of the highest and most signal honor that a State can bestow upon a favorite son. His election to the Governorship of the State of California by a vast plurality was a fitting tribute to him as an upright man and sincere citizen, and a well-merited acknowledgement of the quality of his services rendered to his constituency while serving in the legislative halls of the Federal Government. California, generally, and Southern California in particular, owes much to this man, for as a protagonist in state-wide advancement and progress he had no peer in his own, the preceding or succeeding generations. His was the priceless gift of leadership—a quality of

H. H. Markham

leadership that was synonymous with, and incorporated, every unselfish virtue, but that was entirely foreign to personal gain, selfish honor, and prestige. His life was one of service, service to others, to his City, County, State, and Nation, and to such a degree that he realized the highest ambition of man in leaving this world a better and more liveable place than he found it—an infinitely better place because he had lived in it, had taken an influential part in the goings and comings of its people, and had been an integral factor in influencing and determining human actions and reactions. He was destined to be a leader and a statesman whose first thought was for his fellowmen, and by these attributes is he remembered today.

Henry Harrison Markham was a descendant of an old and famous family originally seated in England, representatives of which family had long served their Government in important civil and military positions.

Claron de Markham, Saxon Chief of West Markham in 1066, is the first of the name recorded. In direct descent from him was Sir John Markham, Lord Chief Justice of England, who died at East Markham on St. Sylvester's Day in 1409. From him was descended Sir Robert Markham of Nottinghamshire, whose grandson, Deacon Daniel Markham, came to America in 1666, settling at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and became the progenitor of this branch of the family in America.

(I) Brazilla Markham, who was born at Brookfield, Connecticut, March 2, 1738, was a great-grandson of Deacon Daniel Markham. He removed to Pittsford, Vermont, and later in life to Wilmington, Essex County, New York, where his death occurred June 1, 1824. He married Ann Whittaker, born September 1, 1758, died at Wilmington, New York, in 1804. To Brazilla and Ann (Whittaker) Markham was born a son, Nathan B., of whom further.

(II) Nathan B. Markham, son of Brazilla and Ann (Whittaker) Markham, was born at Pittsford, Vermont, April 27, 1796. He was apprenticed and later became successful in the iron manufacturing trade, which he followed for many years at Wilmington, New York, where his children were reared. Later in life he removed to Manitowoc, Wisconsin, where he died, January 22, 1882. He was a man of integrity, strong character and honor, and became one of the foremost citizens of his western home. He attained the Royal Arch degree in Masonry, and was prominently identified with the Whig party, and when that party metamorphosed into the Republican organization, Mr. Markham pledged his allegiance to the new body and became an advocate and supporter of the principles of Republicanism. He served with distinction in the War of 1812, and the musket that he used at the historic battle of Plattsburg is now in the possession of Governor Markham's heirs.

Nathan B. Markham married, at Wilmington, New York, May 10, 1827, Susan McLeod, born in Sullivan County, New Hampshire, September 22, 1801, died October 15, 1882. She was a daughter of Deacon Thomas and Patty (Wilder) McLeod, the former a native of Sullivan County, New Hampshire. Deacon Thomas McLeod located first in Sullivan County, subsequently moving to Essex County, New York, where he followed farming until his death. His interest in and work for the Presbyterian Church was of great and lasting value. His wife, Patty (Wilder) McLeod, a representative of Colonial New England stock, was born in 1794.

To Nathan B. and Susan (McLeod) Markham were born ten children, six sons and four daughters, as follows: 1. J. D., who became a prominent attorney of Manitowoc, Wisconsin. 2. Alice, married John Killen, and died at Manitowoc, Wisconsin. 3. Byron, became a successful business man of New Lisbon, Wisconsin, and is now deceased. 4. Perley, deceased, was a resident of Benzonia, Michigan. 5. Elisha Alden, deceased; lived at Groton, Massachusetts. 6. Clarissa, married Nelson Darling, and died at New Lisbon, Wisconsin. 7. Delia, died young at Wilmington, New York. 8. Henry Harrison, of whom further. 9. David Earl, died at Neenah, Wisconsin. 10. George C., formerly a practising attorney of Milwaukee, and later president of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company for many years, he is the only surviving member of this family, and resides in Milwaukee.

(III) Henry Harrison Markham, eighth of the ten children born to Nathan B. and Susan (McLeod) Markham, was born at Wilmington, Essex County, New York, November 16, 1840, and there grew to young manhood. Here in the public schools of his birthplace he received his early education, which he supplemented by attendance at Wheeler's Academy in Vermont, from which he was graduated with the class of 1862. Shortly after the completion of his scholastic work, he removed with his parents and brothers and sisters to Manitowoc, Wisconsin, and enlisted, soon after his arrival, in Company G, Thirty-second Wisconsin Infantry, for service in the Civil War. From the city of Madison he was ordered with his regiment to an encampment in Tennessee. He participated in many important engagements, and with General Sherman in his famous "march to the sea." He was seriously wounded during the battle at Whippy Swamp, South Carolina, February 3, 1865, and to such an extent that he was unfit for further active service. He received hospitalization at Beaufort, South Carolina, and when sufficiently recovered was sent to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he was given his honorable discharge from Federal service, July 23, 1865, with the rank of second lieutenant.

His military career at an end, Mr. Markham at once began the study of law in the offices of the well-known Milwaukee law firm of Waldo, Ody & Van, and such was his energy and application that two years later, in 1867, he was admitted to practice before the bar of the State of Wisconsin and that of the United States Supreme Court. He at once engaged in the practice of his profession by associating himself with his brother, George C. Markham, the latter an attorney of established reputation and clientage in Milwaukee. Henry H. Markham specialized in admiralty law, to which he was devoted. The brothers became very successful, and this association continued for a period of twelve years, at the end of which time Henry H. Markham was forced to resign from the partnership and to relinquish his practice owing to ill health caused by the exigencies of the profession and his old wound.

The year 1879 marked his advent in the State of California, whence he had come in search of health immediately following his departure from the field of legal activity. He settled in beautiful Pasadena and soon became identified with important gold and silver mining projects, his interests in this line increasing with the years of his residence. Shortly after his arrival he purchased twenty-

two and one-half acres located between Fair Oaks and Orange Grove avenues, and on this tract of land he erected a beautiful home fronting on Pasadena Avenue. He instantly became an important part of the community, his natural qualities for leadership making him a prominent figure in civic affairs. In the year 1884, after a period of residence of only five years in duration, he was chosen by his party (Republican) a candidate for Congress as a representative of the Sixth District of California, which then included fourteen counties. At that time the Sixth District was almost wholly Democratic, but so well liked and generally esteemed had Mr. Markham become, that he was elected by a majority of five hundred votes. His work while serving in the legislative halls of the Federal Government was of the greatest value and utmost importance to the future growth of California. He established a United States Court in Southern California, and was successful in his fight to secure an harbor appropriation for San Pedro, as well as several other appropriations to improve the harbors of the California Coast. He also secured an appropriation for the first Federal Building in Los Angeles. Congressman Markham also worked for, and accomplished, the official transfer of the headquarters of the regular army from Arizona to Los Angeles, which meant that in California $3,500,000 would be spent annually—an achievement on Mr. Markham's part of the highest economic significance. Los Angeles continued to remain the official headquarters until President Cleveland's second administration. His service throughout, while serving his district as United States Congressman, was of the highest credit to himself and the most significant benefit to those whom he represented. Upon the expiration of his term he was urged by both parties to serve again, but he declined the honor.

Through his untiring energy and influence the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers was established at Sawtelle, California. After obtaining official sanction for the establishment of the Home, he was elected by Congress as manager, and in this capacity his indefatigable work brought the institution to the highest point of efficiency. He served as manager for two years, or until 1891, when elected Governor of California. He secured from Congress an additional appropriation of $187,000 to complete the home properly. In 1904 he was appointed a member of the board of managers of the National Homes for Disabled Soldiers, and in this capacity served until his death. His unselfish aid in securing pensions for his disabled comrades stands out as the very highest type of humanitarianism. Although without pecuniary compensation, his untiring and continued efforts in the interests of the Soldiers' Home at Sawtelle were highly productive, and to quote Governor Marshall, of the Sawtelle Home, "It was through him that this Branch has grown to the largest of the ten homes, and due to his interest that it is doing so much today for the men who served their country."

In the year 1890 he was nominated by the Republican party for gubernatorial honors, and was elected by an overwhelming plurality, assuming the responsibilities of the Governorship of California, January 7, 1891, and serving with his customary executive ability until January, 1895. During his administration he brought about the appropriation of $300,000 to be used in representing the State of California at the World's Colum-

bian Exposition, held at Chicago, Illinois. The beautiful and ingenious exhibit that was prepared and submitted elicited world-wide comment and approbation, and undoubtedly influenced more people to remove to California than had anything else up to that time. Governor Markham also caused to be adopted and put into execution the Australian Ballot System. As Governor of the State of California, Mr. Markham brought to this highest executive post dignity, experience, resourcefulness, a nice judgement and extreme efficiency, and his four-year period of incumbency mirrored at all times these characteristics and attributes.

When not too much engrossed with political affairs, Governor Markham took an active part in industrial and commercial progress, and was interested in any movement whose purpose was the advancement of his adopted city, Pasadena. He was one of the organizers and directors of the First National Bank of Pasadena, and was influential in establishing street railways and securing the completion of the Santa Fe Railroad. Fraternally, Governor Markham was especially prominent in Masonic circles, having been an active member of Corona Lodge, No. 324, Free and Accepted Masons; Pasadena Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Pasadena Consistory, Scottish Rite, Thirty-second Degree; Pasadena Commandery, Knights Templar; and of Al Malaihah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was one of the foremost members of John Godfrey Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Pasadena; and of the California Commandery, Loyal Legion. His religious identification was with the Congregational Church, of Pasadena.

Henry Harrison Markham married, at Chicago, Illinois, in 1876, Mary A. Dana, a daughter of Giles C. Dana, of Waukesha, Wisconsin, a relative of the well-known editor of the "New York Sun" of that patronym, and a descendant of Israel Putnam, of historical fame. To Henry Harrison and Mary A. (Dana) Markham were born five daughters, as follows: 1. Marie, a graduate of Leland Stanford University, class of 1899, now the wife of Benjamin E. Page, of Pasadena. 2. Alice, educated at Throop Institute, Pasadena, now residing at home with her mother and sister. 3. Gertrude, at home with her mother and sister. 4. Hildreth, now the wife of Donald West, of Pasadena. 5. Genevieve, who died in Sacramento, in 1891, aged seven years.

The death of the Hon. Henry Harrison Markham occurred at his home in Pasadena, California, October 9, 1923, during his eighty-second year. He is survived by his wife, Mary A. (Dana) Markham, and by four of his five daughters, as heretofore mentioned.

The passing of Henry Harrison Markham brought to a close a life, in the great variety of whose ramifications, honor and integrity were ever paramount. The City of Pasadena, the State of California, and the United States of America, have lost in his passing a soldier who had fought and bled for the principles of democracy, a lawyer whose erudition and forensic ability were above the ordinary, a business man of uncommon prescience and acumen, a statesman and public official whose ability was par excellence, and, above all, an upright and sincere citizen whose first thought was always for the welfare of his beloved land. By reason of his many virtues and achievements the name of Henry Harrison Markham is indelibly and for all time impressed upon the annals of these United States, for as the record of his services forms an

integral part of the history of his adopted State, just so, and to a corresponding degree, does the history of the State of California form a part of the history of the United States of America.

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## CLARK, Charles Henry,

**Hardware Merchant, Real Estate Operator.**

The name Clark is of distinguished derivation, being derived from clericus, meaning a priest, or one connected with the service of the church. At first the term was used only to designate those in clerical orders, but as in early times the church was the only source of learning, any person who had been educated by the clergy came to be called a "clerk." The designation finally was given to all who were able to read and write. So distinguished a name was eagerly coveted. Hence its frequency, many people adding "le clerk" to their names. This was finally dropped and only clerk left, or, as it was pronounced, Clark. The final "e" is used by some families. The name Milo le Clerk is found in the Hundred Rolls, temp. Edward II. These Rolls contain records of persons who owned land during the time of William the Conqueror (1066). The coat-of-arms of the Clark family is as follows:

*Arms*—Gules, two bars argent in chief three escallops or.

*Crest*—An escallop quarterly gules and or.

(I) Thomas Clarke was born in 1599, died at Plymouth, Massachusetts, March 24, 1697, and was buried on the summit of the burying ground. He came to America in July, 1623, in the "Anne," of one hundred and forty tons, William Pierce, master, among a company of forty-two adults, beside children. He brought considerable property, beside cattle, and had land allotted him near Eel River (now Chiltonville), where he lived for a time. Between 1655 and 1660 he moved to Boston. Then, when his son Andrew moved to Harwich in 1694, Thomas Clarke seems to have followed him, since he is mentioned as being among the earliest proprietors of the town. During his later years he spent much of his time in Barnstable with his daughter, Susanna Lothrop. Some extracts from the records of the old colony throw some light on his character. In 1633 he took the freeman's oath, and was assessed for colony tax; 1637, headed list of volunteers to act against Indians; 1641, constable and surveyor of highways for years 1642-43-44-45-46-47; 1650, made one of committee of Plymouth Colony; from 1654 to 1697 was a deacon of the Plymouth Church. In the documents of the period he is sometimes called a yeoman, sometimes a carpenter, merchant, or gentleman.

He married (first), about 1634, Susanna Ring, daughter of Mary Ring, of Plymouth. He married (second), in Boston, in 1664, Mrs. Alice Nichols, daughter of Richard Hallett. Children of his first marriage: 1. Andrew, of whom further. 2. James. 3. William. 4. Susanna, born in 1641. 5. Nathaniel, born in 1643. 6. John, born in 1645 or 1651.

(II) Andrew Clarke, son of Thomas and Susanna (Ring) Clarke, was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, about 1635, and die in Harwich, Massachusetts, in 1706. Andrew Clarke moved to Boston, where he carried on a shoe business, and his name is found in the tax-lists of Boston in 1674. He lived in Scotto Lane, in a house his father had given him, was Assistant Counsellor, and several times Representative to the General Court. Finally, in 1694, he moved to Harwich, Massachusetts, and there he died.

He married, in Boston, in 1671, Mehit-

able Scotto, daughter of Thomas and Joan (Sandford) Scotto, whose family was of some note in the early history of Boston. Children: 1. Thomas, of whom further. 2. Susanna, born March 12, 1674. 3. Andrew, born in 1678. 4. Scotto, born in 1680. 5. Nathaniel, born in 1682. 6. Mehitable, born December 8, 1686.

(III) Lieutenant Thomas Clark, son of Andrew and Mehitable (Scotto) Clarke, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1672, and died in Harwich, November 15, 1759. He went to Harwich with his father in 1694. In 1699 he was made High Constable of that town, became a member of the Church in 1701, and served as Selectman from 1704 to 1710. He was also representative to the General Court from 1715 to 1723, and trustee for the town debt of fifty thousand pounds. He and his father were large land holders, and their property is said to have extended across the cape from sea to sea. They were mill owners, and long law suits for these mill privileges with the Winslow family are said to have impoverished Lieutenant Thomas Clark.

He married (first), in 1699, Sarah, surname unknown. He married (second), December 14, 1743, Patience (Hall) Rider. Children of his first marriage: 1. Thomas, born in 1700. 2. Sarah, born in 1702; married Edward Bangs. 3. Roland, born in 1703. 4. Mehitable, born in 1704; married Joshua Bangs. 5. Susanna, born in 1705; married Samuel Hallett. 6. Hannah, born in 1706; married Jonathan Lincoln. 7. Thankful, born in 1707; married Thomas Hopkins. 8. Seth, of whom further. 9. Isaac, born in 1710, died young. 10. Content, born in 1712. 11. Elizabeth, twin of Mary. 12. Mary, married Edmund Freeman.

(IV) Seth Clark, son of Lieutenant Thomas and Sarah Clark, was born in Harwich, Massachusetts, May 9, 1709, and died there in 1795. He married, in February, 1727, Huldah Doane. (See Doane IV). Children: 1. Reliance, born June 14, 1728; married Nathaniel King. 2. Hannah, born July 15, 1730; married Zeb Gage. 3. Isaac, born October 12, 1732, died at sea. 4. Kimball, of whom further. 5. Seth, born September 13, 1736. 6. Huldah, born March 8, 1738; married (first) Tully Clark; (second) Edward Bangs; (third) Micajah Sears.

(V) Kimball Clark, son of Seth and Huldah (Doane) Clark, was born June 20, 1734, and died November 24, 1801. He lived in Harwich, Massachusetts. He was a great reader and lover of the Greek and Roman classics. He married (first), December 4, 1760, Mary Paddock. (See Paddock V). He married (second), in February, 1790, Mrs. Anna Howell. Children: 1. Isaac, of whom further. 2. Lot, born September 16, 1763, lost at sea in 1789. 3. Mary, born October 2, 1765. 4. Ebenezer, born October 10, 1767. 5. Phoebe, born November 27, 1770; married (first) Benjamin Gage; (second) Luke Baker; (third) R. Nickerson. 6. Kimball, born May 4, 1773. 7. Isaiah, born November 30, 1777. 8. Charlotte, born January 10, 1781.

(VI) Captain Isaac Clark, son of Kimball and Mary (Paddock) Clark, was born October 10, 1761, and died on the coast of Africa, February 11, 1819. He served on a privateer during the Revolution, was taken prisoner on several occasions, and was confined three times on the prison ship "Jersey." After the war he followed a seafaring life, and became a successful shipmaster in the Russian trade. He commanded the first ship to

display the American flag in the White Sea, at Archangel. Linens that he brought back from these trips are still in the possession of the family. Captain Isaac Clark was also active in public affairs, and had more to do with the separation of Brewster from Harwich than any other man. He was made Representative to the General Court from Brewster by unanimous vote, 1803-12.

He married, in 1789, Temperance Sears. Children: 1. Mary Paddock, born May 27, 1791. 2. Hannah, born June 29, 1792. 3. Isaac, born May 18, 1794, died unmarried. 4. Lot, of whom further. 5. Strabo, born in 1798, died in 1799. 6. Strabo, born June 9, 1801. 7. Temperance, born October 21, 1802. 8. Edmund Sears, born in 1804, died unmarried. 9. Albert Paddock, born November 24, 1807. 10 Eliza Jane, born April 22, 1810.

(VII) Lot Clark, son of Captain Isaac and Temperance (Sears) Clark, was born in Harwich, Massachusetts, July 25, 1796, and died in Boston, February 24, 1880. In 1815 Lot Clark went to Boston and into the store of R. M. Barnard, starting in business for himself in 1818 in the firm of Means & Clark. He married, August 26, 1826, Mary Barnard Eaton, daughter of D. S. Eaton, of Boston. Children: 1. Mary Eaton, born May 12, 1827; married Fred Moseley. 2. Eliza, born February 22, 1829; married Henry Darrah. 3. Sarah, born May 27, 1831; unmarried. 4. Caroline, born July 12, 1834. 5. Charles Henry, of whom further. 6. George Albert, born July 12, 1839; unmarried. 7. Ann Atherton, born January 9, 1842. 8. Grace, born December 26, 1844; unmarried. 9. Lot, born January 9, 1850; unmarried.

(VIII) Charles Henry Clark, son of Lot and Mary Barnard (Eaton) Clark, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 22, 1836, died August 31, 1906. He early attended the Boston public schools and the Cushing School of that city, and as a youth was for one year employed as a clerk in a shoe store. In 1856 he came to St. Paul, Minnesota, and in association with his cousin, Charles Edwin Mayo, engaged in the hardware business. Returning to Boston in 1865, he spent six years in his birthplace, again journeying West in 1872, relocating in St. Paul and resuming his hardware business, also conducting real estate transactions. He was a successful business man, a citizen of standing and importance, and an influential member of the community.

He married, October 11, 1866, Martha Cowper Pierce. (See Pierce VIII). Children: 1. Homer Pierce, born July 6, 1868; president of the West Publishing Company, St. Paul; married Elizabeth D. Dunsmoor, of Minneaplis, Minnesota. 2. Mary Barnard, born August 20, 1871; married Charles H. Putnam, of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and they reside at St. Paul, Minnesota.

(The Doane Line).

Done—Daone—*Arms*—Azure, two bars argent, over all on a bend gules three arrows of the second. *Crest*—(1st) A buck's head couped at the shoulders proper; (2nd) two sheaves of arrows in saltire or, bound together gules.

The hall of Utkinton, near Tarporley County, Cheshire, England, was long the home of the Dones (Doanes). The earliest settlement of the family there was in 1199. The head of the family was the Forester Delamere of the Earl of Chester and possessed a power little less than the Earl himself. Many items of interest concerning the ancient Dones are found in the records of Cheshire. Marriages took place with other great families in Cheshire.

An interesting pedigree comprises the following: Richard Done, living in 1199; Henry Done, married Joan Kingslie, living in 1216-1272; Richard Done, married Anne de Clotten, living in 1370; John Donne (Downe), married Anne de Heaton, living in 1434; Sir John Done, slain at Blore Heath, married Cicely, daughter of Sir John Troatbeck; Sir John Done, married Elizabeth Wever, living in 1504; Richard Done, married Joan, daughter of Sir Peter Gerard, in 1516; Sir John Donne, buried at Tarporley in 1561; Sir John Done, Knight, buried at Tarporley in 1629, (County Cheshire); knighted by King James I in 1617.

(I) Deacon John Doane (Done) was born about 1590, and died at Eastham, Massachusetts, February 21, 1685. He came from England about 1630, and settled in Plymouth. From the fact that he was one of the principal men of affairs of the Plymouth Colony is inferred that he was heir to a good birthright, and had a manhood and strength of character that inspired confidence in his associates. He was associated with Governor Winslow, Captain Standish, William Bradford, John Alden, etc., and occupied many civil offices in the Plymouth Colony. He was one of the few men to bear the honorable prefix "Mr." In 1645 he moved to Nauset, territory purchased from the Indians. Nauset later became Eastham, Massachusetts, and there as well as in Plymouth John Doane became influential. He was a deacon, selectman and deputy to the Colony Court. He married Abigail, surname unknown, and they had the following children: 1. Lydia. 2. Abigail, born January 13, 1632. 3. John, of whom further. 4. Daniel, born about 1636. 5. Ephraim.

(II) John Doane, son of Deacon John and Abigail Doane, was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, about 1635, died in Eastham, Massachusetts, March 15, 1708. John Doane, Jr., went with his father from Plymouth to Eastham (or Nauset) in 1645. For many years he was in public service, Selectman, 1678-1700, Constable, 1661-1693. In 1701-02 he was one of the Negative Men. In 1664 he was appointed one of the receivers of excise for Eastham; in 1669 he was a Justice of the Select Court; and 1684-85 represented his town at Colony Court. In 1693, 1694, and 1702, he was in the General Court at Boston. He was a large landholder and extensively engaged in farming. He served in King Philip's War, Eastham Company, and received a land grant in Narragansett Township, No. 7, for this military service. He was a member of the First Church in Eastham, and was buried in Town Cove burial ground.

He married (first), April 30, 1662, Hannah Bangs, daughter of Edward Bangs, who came to Plymouth in 1644 on the "Ann." He married (second), January 14, 1694, Rebecca Pettee. Children: 1. John, born March 20, 1663, died in May, 1663. 2. John, born May 29, 1664. 3. Ann, born July 25, 1666; married David Young. 4. Rebecca, born May 12, 1668. 5. Hannah, born May 12, 1669; married John Collins. 6. Isaac, of whom further. 7. Samuel, born March 2, 1673. 8. David, born about 1674.

(III) Isaac Doane, son of John Doane, Jr., and Hannah (Bangs) Doane, was born in Eastham, Massachusetts, June 2, 1670, and died there, December 29, 1755. He lived in Eastham where he was fence viewer in 1701, 1714-15 and 1731-32; a surveyor in 1714-15, and a Grand Juryman in 1722. He was buried near Herring Pond, where stones with inscriptions still mark his grave. He mar-

ried. in Eastham, December 2, 1700, Margaret Wood (or Atwood). Children: 1. Isaac, born July 25, 1701. 2. Hannah, born February 26, 1702-03; married Richard Rich. 3. Jerusha, born January 23, 1704-05; married (first) David Cole; married (second) a Young. 4. Huldah, of whom further. 5. Isaiah, born January 15, 1708. 6. Margaret, born March 6, 1710-11; married Thomas Holbrook. 7. Ann, born October 17, 1715; married a Cole.

(IV) Huldah Doane, daughter of Isaac and Margaret (Wood) Doane, was born January 15, 1706-07, died October 3, 1790. She married Seth Clark. (See Clark IV.)

(The Paddock Line).

*Arms*—Chequy or and azure, on a pale sable a woman's breast distilling drops of milk proper.

The Paddock family is held by tradition to be of Welsh extraction, and there is a family belief that several of the name emigrated to America together. One of them was Robert; another may have been Mary, who married Thomas Roberts, March 27, 1650; and another Deborah, who died unmarried in Yarmouth, August 17, 1732, within one month of ninety-three years.

(I) Robert Paddock died at Plymouth, Massachusetts, July 25, 1650. He is the Pilgrim ancestor of this family, and was located at Plymouth in 1639. Afterwards he moved to Duxbury, where he appears in the town records in 1638, being registered there as a smith. He married Mary, surname unknown. Children: 1. Robert. 2. Susanna, married John Eddy in November, 1665; died in 1670. 3. Mary, born March 10, 1638; married Thomas Roberts. 4. Zachariah, of whom further. 5. Alice, born March 7, 1640; married Zachariah Eddy. 6. John, born April 1, 1643.

(II) Zachariah Paddock, son of Robert and Mary Paddock, was born March 20, 1639, died in Yarmouth, Cape Cod, May 1, 1727. An account taken from the "New England Weekly Journal" of June 5, 1727, says he was a "righteous man." He "left of his own posterity forty-eight grandchildren and thirty-eight great-grandchildren." Most of his descendants were through his son Zachariah. He was a deputy in 1706-7-8 and on the committee for seating people in meeting houses in 1717. He married Deborah Sears, of Yarmouth, born in September, 1639, died August 17, 1732. Children: 1. Zachariah, born in 1664. 2. John, of whom further. Six others, names unknown.

(III) John Paddock, son of Zachariah and Deborah (Sears) Paddock, was born March 5, 1669, and died February 18, 1718. He married Priscilla Hall, born February, 1671, died June 2, 1725. Among their children was Ebenezer, of whom further.

(IV) Ebenezer Paddock, son of John and Priscilla (Hall) Paddock, was born March 18, 1703-04, and died October 18, 1767. He married, in Yarmouth, October 21, 1725, Mary Sears. Children: 1. Ebenezer, born July 12, 1727. 2. Priscilla, born October 10, 1728; married David Hall. 3. Thankful, born November 23, 1730; married Thomas Blossom. 4. Ebenezer, born February 15, 1732-33. 5. Seth, born March 22, 1733-34. 6. Mary, born April 15, 1736, died April 29, 1736. 7. Mary, born April 24, 1737, died June 7, 1737. 8. Josiah, born May 9, 1738. 9. Mary, of whom further.

(V) Mary Paddock, daughter of Ebenezer and Mary (Sears) Paddock, was born August 23, 1739. She married, December 4, 1760, Kimball Clark. (See Clark V.)

(The Pierce Line).

*Arms*—Three ravens rising sable, fesse hummette.

*Crest—Dove with olive branch in its beak.*
*Motto—Dixit et fecit.*

Pierce or Peirce is derived from the French name Piers or Pierre, and it is a name of considerable antiquity in England. In the early part of the fourteenth century there was Piers de Gaveston who, without the advantages of noble birth, had the power to so win the esteem of King Edward II that his influence aroused the envy of the nobles, and they were stung to such madness as to make theirs a common cause against him, resulting in his death. He was beheaded in 1313.

Peter Piers lived during the reign of Edward IV and Richard III, and was standard bearer to the latter at the battle of Bosworth Field in 1485. John Piers was Dean of Salisbury and Christ Church in 1576, Bishop of Salisbury in 1577, and Archbishop of York in 1589. In the history of Norwich, Norfolk County, England, under the head of St. Peter's Church in that town, is the following:

Sparks Chantry in this church was granted July 23, 4th of Edward VI with all its lands and rents, in the tenure of Robermore, to Nicholas le Strange, and in the 23d of Elizabeth Peter Perse, cousin and heir of Humphrey Cony, late of this town, held part of these lands, being the son of Thomas Perse and Margaret (Cony) Perse. (Margaret (Cony) Perse was the sister of Humphrey Cony).

Tradition says that John Pierce, a first settler in America, came from Norwich County, Norfolk, England, and another tradition says that Thomas Pierce, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, (our line), was his brother. As will be seen by the foregoing excerpt from the "History of Norfolk County," the family was of that town and Thomas was a family name. It is a reasonable belief that Thomas Pierce of this line was of that family.

(I) Thomas Pierce, immigrant ancestor of Harry H. Pierce, of North Attleboro, Massachusetts, came from England (doubtless Norfolk), and settled at Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1633-34, with his wife, Elizabeth. He was born in England, in 1583-84, and his wife, Elizabeth, was born in 1595-96. She died October 7, 1666. He was admitted to the first church at Charlestown, February 21, 1634-35, with his son, Thomas; Elizabeth, his wife, was admitted January 10, previously. He was admitted a freeman, May 6, 1635. On September 27, 1642, he was one of the twenty-one commissioners appointed by the Great and General Court "to see that Salt petre heapes were made by all the farmers of the colony." He had a grant of four acres of planting ground in 1635-36. He was possessed of large estates in and around Charlestown, as far back as Medford and Woburn, and his property was inventoried at four hundred and fourteen pounds, which was an ample fortune in those times. His will was dated November 7, 1665. He gave to Harvard College twenty shillings, the bulk of his estate going to his wife, Elizabeth; his "loving friend Richard Russell, Thomas Danforth," and his son John he nominated overseer of his will.

He married Elizabeth, surname unknown. Children: 1. John. 2. Samuel. 3. Thomas, of whom further. 4. Robert, married Sarah Eyre. 5. Mary, married Peter Tufts. 6. Elizabeth, married Randall Nichols. 7. Persis, married (first) William Bridge and (second) John Harrison. 8. Abigail, born June 17, 1629.

(II) Thomas Pierce, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Pierce, was born in England, in 1608, and came to New England about 1633-34. As no mention is made of him coming with his parents, it is sur-

mised that he came shortly after them if not with them. He married shortly after his arrival and settled in Charlestown. He was styled Sergeant Thomas Pierce, and was admitted to the Charlestown Church, February 21, 1634, at the same time as his father, showing that the family must have emigrated together. Sergeant Thomas Pierce was among the original settlers of Woburn in 1643, and was taxed there in 1645; was Selectman in 1660; and many times was on the committee for dividing the common lands there. He was also one of "the right proprietors chosen March 28, 1667; and also of the General Court Committee appointed for the same purpose in 1668." He was a large land owner, as he sold Thomas Richardson forty acres formerly of John Cole, southeast of Mount Discovery; also numerous real estate transactions in his name are found in the Middlesex County registers in Cambridge. The inventory of his estate after his decease, November 6, 1683, amounted to four hundred and forty pounds, and was appraised by Matthew Johnson and James Convers. He was sergeant in 1669-82, and a member of Captain Thomas Prentice's troop, also under Lieutenant Oakes in King Philip's War, 1675-76.

He married, May 6, 1635, Elizabeth Cole, who died March 5, 1688, daughter of Rice and Arnold Cole. Children: 1. Abigail, born August 17, 1639. 2. John, born March 7, 1643. 3. Thomas, born June 21, 1645. 4. Elizabeth, born December 25, 1646, died March 10, 1670. 5. Joseph, born September 22, 1648, died February 27, 1649. 6. Joseph, born August 13, 1649, died in 1716. 7. Stephen, born July 16, 1651, died January 31, 1742. 8. Samuel, born February 20, 1654, died October 27, 1655. 9. Samuel, born April 7, 1656, died July 5, 1721. 10. William, born March 7, 1658, died August 22, 1720. 11. James, of whom further. 12. Abigail, born November 20, 1660, died September 7, 1719. 13. Benjamin.

(III) James Pierce, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Cole) Pierce, was born at Woburn, Massachusetts, May 7, 1659, and died there, January 20, 1742. He gave a deed to his "brother," Moses Parker, of Chelmsford, under date of January 21, 1707. He served in campaigns against the Indians in and around Woburn. He was a husbandman and dwelt in the easterly part of Woburn on present Cambridge Street, on the place latterly known as the Jacob Pierce place.

He married, in 1686, Elizabeth Parker, born April 10, 1663, and died October 16, 1715, daughter of Abraham and Rose (Whitlock) Parker of Woburn, Massachusetts. Children: 1. Elizabeth, born October 11, 1688. 2. James, of whom further. 3. Rebeckah, born September 16, 1692.

(IV) James Pierce, son of James and Elizabeth (Parker) Pierce, was born at Woburn, Massachusetts, February 28, 1690, and died there, December 21, 1773. He was a yeoman at Woburn and a house-wright. His will was made March 15, 1769. He gives his wife, Phebe, the use and improvement of one-half of his real estate. His son, Jacob, he appointed his sole executor and gives all his real estate in Woburn and elsewhere together, and his right in the meeting house in the First Parish and other personal belongings. He remembers his six daughters in the will. Samuel Mywan, Nathan Richardson, and Josiah Parker, witnesses.

He married (first), Hannah, surname unknown. He married (second) Phebe Reed, born March 22, 1695, daughter of

Lieutenant Joseph and Phebe (Walker) Reed, of Woburn. Children: 1. Rebecca, born October 8, 1711. 2. Phebe, born September 28, 1713. 3. James. 4. Joshua, born April 1, 1722. 5. Jacob, of whom further. 6. Keziah, born October 10, 1726, died December 19, 1788. 7. Mary, born June 24, 1730, died January 11, 1773. 8. Esther, born March 14, 1733, died January 8, 1772. 9. Eunice, born February 19, 1735, died April 5, 1774. 10. Susanna, born May 22, 1736, died May 23, 1736. 11. Susanna.

(V) Jacob Pierce, son of James and Phebe (Reed) Pierce, was born in Woburn, Massachusetts, September 15, 1724, and died there November 14, 1774. He owned considerable land in and around Woburn, Massachusetts, where he spent his life. He married, August 18, 1752, Abigail Kendall, who was born February 27, 1730, and died May 28, 1816. Children: 1. Abigail, born April 16, 1753. 2. Jacob, born December 28, 1755. 3. Ephraim, born March 8, 1758. 4. Elizabeth, born January 9, 1762. 5. Samuel, born August 7, 1764. 6. Heman, of whom further. 7. Susanna, born September 18, 1769.

(VI) Heman Pierce, son of Jacob and Abigail (Kendall) Pierce, was born in Woburn, Massachusetts, February 16, 1768. He removed from Woburn, Massachusetts, to Reading, Vermont, where he died. He was, like his father, a farmer. He married, July 4, 1793, Mary Bowen, born in 1771, and died October 14, 1828. Children: 1. Joseph, born in 1796, died in 1830. 2. Henry, born November 25, 1798. 3. James, born March 7, 1803. 4. Samuel Bowen, of whom further. 5. Christrany, born August 10, 1814, died in 1816.

(VII) Samuel Bowen Pierce, son of Heman and Mary (Bowen) Pierce, was born at Reading, Vermont, August 11, 1806. He lived on his father's farm until he was fourteen years of age, attending public schools whenever practicable. At fourteen he went to Boston, Massachusetts, riding all the way on top of an ox load of produce, driven by his elder brother. Arriving at Boston he found employment in the crockery store of Moses Pierce, where he remained for three years. For four years he worked for Robert Briggs, then, at the age of twenty-one, he went into the crockery business for himself. In this line he continued until 1869, when he retired. In 1844 he made his home in the Dorchester district, before 1882 moving into a handsome residence that he built.

He married, December 17, 1829, Hannah R. Homer, born December 25, 1806, daughter of Joseph Warren Homer, of Boston. Children: 1. Mary L., born October 4, 1830. 2. Samuel B., born October 19, 1832, died in 1864. 3. Frank, born November 24, 1834, died in 1859. 4. Martha Cowper, of whom further. 5. J. Homer, born October 27, 1840. 6. Anna E., born June 3, 1843, died in 1844. 7. Frederic B., born May 1, 1845. 8. Gertrude, born June 7, 1847. 9. Helen H., born July 3, 1852.

(VIII) Martha Cowper Pierce, daughter of Samuel Bowen and Hannah R. (Homer) Pierce, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, December 14, 1837. She married, October 11, 1866, Charles Henry Clark. (see Clark VIII).

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## DOWLING, Michael J.,

**Man of Varied Activities, Philanthropist.**

The life-story of the late Michael J. Dowling is already known to thousands of Americans, for it is a story of consummate courage in the face of what the

M. Dowling

world would consider appalling odds; it is the record of ultimate bravery pitted against fate; of that indefinable something called "stick-to-it-iveness" at grim war with great physical determents and drawbacks. It is a story that has no parallel in the annals of American history, and as such, and for the reason that tales of courage and bravery exert an alway beneficent influence, it has been told and re-told, written and re-written, but never too often or at too great a length. Fundamentally and basically, the absorbing career of Michael J. Dowling contains the same great lessons of sacrifice, courage and patriotism as does the incident of Washington crossing the Delaware, of Daniel Boone conquering the wilderness, of Dewey at Manilla, of Sheridan's famous ride, of Sergeant Woodfill in the World War, and countless other stories that, collectively, form the history of these United States, and with these historic instances it should be given constant repetition for the instruction, edification and good of our American citizenry. Michael J. Dowling was a pioneer in the great Northwest, where he withstood the rigors of a pioneer's life until an implacable fate, in the form of an always-dreaded western blizzard, robbed him, while yet a boy of but fifteen years, of both hands and both feet, and left him, maimed, by an inconsistent nature, to face the problems of life and to eke out a doubtful existence. The manner in which he faced life, overcame almost insuperable difficulties, and achieved success, is the veritable quintessence of bravery, and constitutes a story that every American, who prides himself on being a good citizen, should read and absorb. The days of chivalry, with their swaggering pseudo-bravery, are gone forever; the excitement arising from hectic war days gives birth on occasions to a patriotic courage; but the everyday, matter-of-fact, indomitable, sheer mental and physical courage, mixed with an unfailing cheerfulness that was evinced by Michael J. Dowling over a period of forty years, was the stuff that real heroes and martyrs are made of.

Michael J. Dowling was born in Huntington, Massachusetts, a little town in the Berkshire Mountains, on February 17, 1866, a son of John Jerome and Honora (Barry) Dowling. Both parents were natives of County Cork, Ireland, where John Jerome Dowling's father was employed as an architect and expert carpenter. From his father did John J. Dowling learn the carpenter's trade, and emigrated to America at an early age, settling in Massachusetts. He married, followed his trade, and reared his son, Michael J. Dowling, whom he taught to wrestle and spar, he himself having won considerable local fame as a boxer. When Michael J. was but ten years of age, his mother, who had been failing in health for some time, died and left her son and grief-stricken husband bereft of the gentle influence of womankind. The father became a wanderer, roaming about from place to place, seeking surcease from the disquieting nostalgia to which his wife's death had given rise. He settled for a time at St. Louis, Missouri, where he placed Michael J. in school, but the wanderlust urge was too great, and soon after they removed to Chicago, Illinois, and were there at the time of the Great Fire. Here again young Michael J. attended school by day, and at night sold newspapers and flowers outside of McVicker's Theatre. In connection with his experiences as a news and flowerboy, Mr. Dowling once told the following story:

It is curious, he said, how little things will make an indelible impression on a child's mind. One night a carriage drew up at the theater entrance and a beautifully dressed woman and her escort got out. I had just one of my bouquets left; and the lady, as she swept by me, half-stopped to look at it.

"Would you like it?" asked the man; and when she admitted that she would, he turned to me and said abruptly: "Show me your hands!"

I had figured out for myself that clean hands were an advantage in my business, so I was prepared to offer them for inspection. The man smiled when he saw them, and asked if I could pin the flowers on. Of course, I was proud as a peacock to do that, and when it was accomplished he handed me a five dollar bill. That was more money than I had altogether, so I said I'd have to go and get the change.

"Never mind the change," he said. "If you'll always remember to keep your hands clean—clean in every way—that's all I ask."

I don't know who the man was. I never saw him again, but that incident has stayed in my memory ever since. The time came when the problem of keeping my physical hands clean had disappeared—with the hands themselves. But there was always the other way of having "clean hands" to be remembered.

For a short time after leaving Chicago, young Michael J. served as a cook on board a Mississippi River steamboat, and then went by himself to Minnesota, where he obtained work on the farm of a relative, remaining there for two years. During the summer of 1880 he was hired as a cowboy, or herder, to take charge of a herd of some six hundred cattle. The range in those days was free, and this fourteen-year-old boy, astride his beloved pony, was to be seen every day during the summer months maneuvering his herd out on the prairies. Things ran along smoothly until the very last day of his employment, when a severe sleet storm set in which lasted for two days and nights. So terrific was the storm that sheets of ice formed over the eyes and nostrils of the unprotected cattle, and in order to keep them from smothering under their masks of ice, young Michael J. walked in and out among them, knocking the ice from their nostrils with the butt-end of his whip. He kept this up until fatigue overcame him, but he had saved his herd. Other ranchers, not so courageous, lost nearly every head of cattle from the peculiar formation of sleet-masks.

About this time, deciding that the other fields of endeavor offered greater opportunities than ranching, he resolved to get a more comprehensive education and to fit himself for a profession. He disposed of the few head of cattle that he owned himself and left his pony in good hands, at a neighboring ranch. He had lost all track of his father by this time, so he was free to do as he wished. Late one afternoon in December, 1880, he decided to make a final visit to the pony that had been his constant and only companion for a year, and, accordingly, he started out from the little town of Canby, riding in a lumber wagon with two farmers, who were making the nine-mile trip to Mr. Dowling's destination. The roads were bad in those days, rough and poorly defined. The country was sparsely settled, and the prairies stretched away to seeming infinitude, unbroken by fences and by very few habitations. Unwittingly, Mr. Dowling and his two companions were driving straight into one of the severe Minnesota blizzards that were the bane of a pioneer's existence. No warning of its approach came until it was too late to turn back to Canby. In an incredibly brief time a grey cloud that had formed on the horizon swept down upon them, enveloping them in its blanket of driving snow and gripping them with its icy talons. Drivers and team soon lost all sense of direction. Panic seized the horses, and

they dashed blindly ahead into the howling storm, the drivers being unable to restrain them. A few years ago Mr. Dowling told his story and its subsequent *debacle* to Mary B. Mullett, the prominent journalist and biographer, who published his exact words, which are herewith re-printed:

As we careened along we came suddenly on to plowed ground, and when the frontwheels struck soap box clean over the side of the wagon. The the first open break, or furrow, the jolt sent my men on the seat didn't know that I was gone and I was too stunned by the fall to cry out. Even if I had, they couldn't have heard me above the noise the wagon made rattling over the frozen furrows.

I must have come to myself almost immediately, because when I did I could still hear the wagon. I yelled at the top of my voice, but the men didn't hear me, of course; and there I was, alone in the storm. I could see a distance of only a few feet, but I located the wagon by the noise it made and I started to run after it. I had lost my cap, but I didn't stop to get it. I just ran as fast as I could go.

Two horses were more than a match for me, however, and in a little while the noise of the wagon died out completely. Then I tried to follow the track it had made in the snow, but that filled up so fast that I had to feel for it with my hands; and it wasn't long before I lost it altogether. The wind and the snow had obliterated it.

Even then I wasn't really frightened. I figured that the railroad must be a mile or so to the south and that I could reach it and then follow the track back to Canby. I was young and strong, my season of herding cattle had made me hardy, and I knew the country thoroughly. So I wasn't alarmed, only rather cross because of the inconvenience I was being put to. I thought that by keeping my shoulder to the northwest I would surely come to the railroad, and then I would be alright. So off I started.

Considerably to my surprise no railroad was to be found. Probably we had lost our direction more than I realized. At any rate, I went on and on without finding the track. I was getting pretty tired, too. My hair was thick, so I didn't mind the loss of my cap; but my face and hands and feet were beginning to ache with the cold and I knew that I must find some shelter before long. So I struggled on, hoping to stumble on one of the few farm houses of that section.

It would be mere chance, or the grace of God, if I did find one. Hunting a needle in a haystack is nothing compared with staggering around in a blizzard in search of a prairie farmhouse. But I kept going, and after a while, sure enough, I came to a woodpile. The wood was cut in stove lengths, which was all the evidence I needed that there must be a house near by.

I knew enough not to leave my one landmark, though, even to hunt the house. A dozen paces away from the woodpile, I would be lost again. So, after thinking the matter over, I climbed to the top of the pile and, taking sticks of wood, I threw them one at a time as far as I possibly could, turning a little at each throw, so as to cover every direction from me as a center. Each time I listened for the sound of the impact on the wall of a house, but no sound came.

Then I climbed down again, and taking an armful of the wood, I walked, as nearly as I could judge, about fifty feet straight against the wind. At that point I repeated the process of throwing the wood in different directions. I did this over and over, each time going out a new way, judging by the direction of the wind, and each time reserving one piece to throw back to the woodpile, so that the sound would guide me to it again.

And then, finally, I missed hitting the pile! You would think I could have followed my own tracks back to it; but the storm had wiped them out in the few minutes spent in my throwing exercise. Now I had to hunt for the pile itself—and I could not find it.

That was a facer! To know that right there, close at hand, was shelter and warmth and safety, but not to know in which direction to turn to find it! I had to keep struggling on, however, for by this time my hands and feet were numb with cold and I knew that if I stopped the end had come for me. I did not intend to let it come yet if I could help it, and I stumbled blindly, first in one direction, then in another, until suddenly I came to a straw pile.

That offered at least a chance of shelter and I dug my way into it, head first. It was like crawling into a hole and pulling the hole in after you; for when I had pushed my whole body into the pile, I tried to work the straw down at the entrance of my tunnel to protect my feet. I could breathe, for plenty of air came through the loose straw; and I hoped I could last in there until the storm let up.

Most of the time I felt very comfortable, too

comfortable for safety! I knew what that nice drowsy sensation meant. Once in a while it was broken by a wave of bitter cold which started at my ankles and twisted upward around my body like a corkscrew. I knew that I was freezing, but I was determined not to freeze without a fight.

Where I was, in the middle of a straw stack, I could not try to restore the circulation by rubbing or by beating my arms and stamping my feet. All I could do was to lie there and fight off the sleep which tempted me almost irresistibly. It was about as hard a fight as I ever made, but I hung on.

Finally, when I felt sure that night must be over, I wormed my way out of the straw—and there, just showing above the horizon, was the red blur of the sun! Nothing in this world ever looked so good to me. And even while I crouched there, staring at it, the storm stopped as abruptly as if a curtain had been drawn back, and I saw, not more than half a mile away, a familiar farm house.

All my hope and confidence came back to me with a rush, and I scrambled to my feet, bent on hustling over to that blessed house; but when I tried to stand, I promptly fell down. I tried several times, and each time down I went. Then I realized that I couldn't "feel" my feet any more than if they had been made of stone. I could see them; they were still there; but so far as sensation was concerned, my body ended at my knees.

I knew then that my feet were frozen; but, curiously enough, I didn't think about my hands until I struck them together to try to restore circulation. It was as though I had struck two blocks of wood together! I remember how queer it sounded and how surprised I was when I looked at them and saw that they were as white and rigid as if they had been made of marble.

I kept on getting up and falling down until I managed to stay up, and then I plowed through the snow until I reached the farm house. It was like walking on stilts. There was no pain, just the trouble of keeping my balance.

As I came nearer I saw a woodpile and knew that it was the one I had come across during the night. It seemed so incredible that I could have missed hitting the building with some of the sticks I had thrown that as I came up to the house I looked to see whether none of them had come near the mark, and there in one spot where the snow had blown away, lay one of my missiles within two feet of the house. I had missed my chance by that slender margin.

I knocked at the door, and the farmer's wife, whom I knew very well, opened it. But when she saw me she started back in dismay. One side of my face was frozen stiff, the eye wide open and fixed, while the other side was smiling and the eye and eyelid were moving naturally, just as usual. The effect must have been grotesque.

They got me into the house, filled a tub and a washboiler with ice cold water, and set to thaw me out. Then was when the real suffering came. Being frozen is not pleasant; but being unfrozen is a decidedly painful proceeding.

It is a very curious experience, too. As the frost comes out of the flesh, it freezes the water so that the hand or foot is encased in a sheath of ice. You can see for yourself what happens, by putting a cake of colored ice into water, already near the freezing point. You will find that a layer of clear ice forms around the colored block until in time the whole mass thaws out. It was that way in my case. When no more ice formed around my hands and feet, we knew that they were entirely unfrozen.

In the meantime the storm had again set in; but, in spite of that, some of those good people started for Canby to get a doctor. They brought him, too! But, according to him, there was nothing to be done except to massage the frozen extremities and to await developments. These came soon enough, the line of demarkation above the frozen parts showing plainly before long that amputation would be necessary.

I found afterward that the surgeon did not really expect that I would live, but he took a professional pride in doing a good, workmanlike job, nevertheless, with the result that I have not had any later complications. I parted with both legs about six inches below the knees, the left arm below the elbow, and the fingers and part of the thumb of the right hand. That was a few weeks before my fifteenth birthday.

I won't deny that it seemed pretty hard. There were days when I felt as if the whole foundation of things had dropped out, when the future looked utterly black, without a ray of hope or of comfort, when I rebelled with my whole soul against the raw deal life had given me. At such times I cursed my own strength of will that had brought me through the storm, and the strength of body that had made me survive the operation. If I could live through that, I would probably last for long years; and it looked as if they would be years of helplessness.

The thing that was hardest to bear, and which yet did more than anything else for me—as I will explain—was the pity I received from people. The night of my birthday my friends gave me a party

and everybody turned out. I was sitting up by that time and used to push my chair around the house somehow or other, using my arms the best I could.

That night I overheard the people talking among themselves. They would say: "Poor boy! Is'nt it dreadful! He'll be helpless all his life. He'll have to be dressed and even fed by other folks. Too bad he didn't die!"

When I heard them say things like that it roused every ounce of fighting spirit in me. I didn't want to be pitied. I hated being an object of commiseration. And I said to myself: I won't be like that! I'll take care of myself! I won't be an object of charity. I won't be laid on the shelf for the rest of my life. I won't! I won't!"

But I did have to be an object of charity for a while. The money I had saved and the proceeds from the sale of my cattle and my beloved pony all went for doctors and nurses. When that was gone there was no choice left me. I had no family to appeal to. And the only recourse for a person in that situation is the public purse. So the county took charge of me.

That galled me. It was the one thing I couldn't and wouldn't stand. As soon as I was well enough I told the commissioners that I had a proposition to make to them; if they would fix me up so that I could get around and would pay my way for two terms at Carleton College, at Northfield, I would guarantee to take care of myself afterward.

It was a pretty bold proposition for a sixteen-year-old boy in my condition to make, but there were some kind-hearted men on the board and they finally agreed to it. They provided artificial limbs for me and sent me to Carleton College for the stipulated two terms.

The reason I was so set on those paltry two terms was that I wanted to learn how to study. My schooling had been of the most elementary and fragmentary kind. But I knew that if I could find out how real study was done I could go on by myself. I picked out subjects which I thought would be good mental training—algebra and Latin, for instance—and I bucked down to them with all my might.

Then the two terms over, I went back to Granite Falls to redeem my promise of "making good." First, I got a country school to teach, and boarded around, according to custom. I walked to and from the schoolhouse, even when the roads were blocked with snow. I was only a boy; but I knew that if I treated myself as if I were different from other people, the world would follow my example. If I was going to play a man's game with other men I would have to take care of my handicap myself, and not use it to gain favors. I never talked about it. And I didn't like to have people talk about it.

The first artificial limbs I had were not a good fit; and often when I took off my stockings at night I took off a good deal of blistered skin with them. But I didn't mind that; I was so happy to be out of the dependent class, earning my own living, standing on my own feet—even though they did not fit as well as I should have liked. Later, by the way, I got some which were quite comfortable; but that was after I had made good with my original misfits.

For several years Mr. Dowling went on teaching, and during the summer recesses he did all manner of odd jobs—such as painting fences, and running a roller-skating rink. While engaged in this last-named capacity, he even learned to skate, becoming as adept as the more fortunate people whose pedal extremities were not composed of wood and cork. Later he became principal of the school at East Granite Falls, and, subsequently, superintendent of schools in Renville. During one vacation he traveled through Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska, engaged in writing insurance. At yet another time he edited a newspaper and acted as secretary of the Western Press Association, in which latter capacity he became well acquainted with the humorist, George Ade, and with the poet, Eugene Fields. About this time he became interested in real estate and in banking, and during the year 1902, settled in Olivia, Minnesota, where he purchased the Olivia State Bank, and where he began the diversified work of his meteoric career that eventually was to make him one of the most pominent and successful financiers, realtors and politicians in the State of Minnesota. As a business man he evinced unusual acumen and even prescience. The banking institution which he bought and managed so creditably and carefully, today remains in the family—a monu-

ment to the extraordinary man who had established it so firmly.

During the late World War Mr. Dowling devoted practically his entire time in making patriotic speeches throughout the United States, and in addition he was an important factor in the successful accomplishment of the Liberty and Victory Bond drives. In 1919 he was permitted to go to France as the guest of the British Red Cross, and on the Continent and in England, Mr. Dowling carried the message of hope and good cheer to many thousands of disabled soldiers, crippled by the maelstrom of strife into which they had been plunged. Upon the completion of this tour of good cheer he was received at Buckingham Palace and congratulated by King George and Queen Mary.

Politics seemed to be Michael J. Dowling's metier as much as finance, and there is almost no limit to the heights he might have attained had he not withdrawn, time and again, from a race he had nearly won in favor of an opponent he admired, or, to him, an especially well-qualified man in his own party, (Republican). In 1900 he entered the political arena and was immediately elected to the House of Representatives, becoming the Speaker of the House during the following year. Upon his return from Europe in 1919 he was widely mentioned for governor of Minnesota, and was a candidate during a part of the campaign, but, with his customary generosity, later withdrawing in favor of J. A. O. Preus, who was subsequently elected. He also served as a member of an educational commission sent to the Philippine Islands in 1900, and while on this mission an amusing incident occurred that throws an interesting light on the genial and humorous side of Mr. Dowling's character. It seems that he was one of a group who held a parley with the chieftain of a certain wild tribe far back in the hitherto unexplored sections, and many points came up on which the savage monarch was arbitrary and obstinate. Mr. Dowling signaled to the other members of the party that he thought he could convince him. One by one, he removed his artificial limbs and sent them sliding across the floor under the astonished and fascinated eyes of the chieftain and his wondering tribesmen. After both feet and one hand had been removed, Mr. Dowling, in all seriousness, reached up and began to twist his neck, as though he were about to unscrew his head. But this was too much for the astonished and rather superstitious sultan. "Stop!" he cried in a panic-stricken voice, "No, no, stop! You know very great deal. Keep on head, for you must tell me many things."

Undoubtedly, the late Michael F. Dowling's most humanitarian work was the constant encouragement given to crippled children and maimed soldiers. His motto was: "No man is a cripple so long as he has a good mind," and he was the veritable epitome of this axiom. He drove an automobile, danced, ran, and could out-walk and out-climb many an able-bodied man on a tramp or hike. He could hunt and fish, and on one memorable occasion, while big-game hunting, he was the only one out of a large party of expert shots to bring down a moose, much to his own amusement and the chagrin of the others. His marvelously helpful influence upon the minds and attitudes of thousands of crippled children and soldiers is incalculable. He was constantly traveling about, spreading his message of cheer, hope and courage—and always to good effect. Popular opin-

ion demanded that the Minneapolis school for crippled children be named in his honor, and this was done, accordingly, with great enthusiasm by the Minneapolis Board of Education. Today, the Michael J. Dowling School for Crippled Children stands as a monument to the man whose indomitable spirit had first amazed, and then heartened, the entire world. When talking to the British soldiers, Mr. Dowling used to say: "Biologists say blockheads are transmitted from generation to generation, but no one ever heard of a hereditary wooden leg." This statement always had the desired effect of both amusing and stimulating the despondent minds of the broken veterans. Typical of the unique Dowling message is the following excerpt from Mary B. Mullet's published interview, and in these words of his, Mr. Dowling's philosophy of life is clearly mirrored:

There is only one really insurmountable handicap, so far as I can determine. That is the loss of the inner power which we call the mind. And the blessed thing about that handicap is that we don't know we have it. Nothing else is unconquerable. Our bodies—what do they count? A good deal, of course: and yet, as I have said before, a man may be worth a hundred thousand a year from his neck up, and not a dollar a week from his neck down. I haven't a whole body, but what there is of it is sound and healthy. I am well and strong. And I am happy.

Why shouldn't I be? Life is just as rich for me, in the things which really count, as for any man. Far more so than for some men! I have a wife, family, friends, business, and a dozen interests besides. Handicaps? Why, a handicap is just a chance for a good honest fight. When I was a boy I fought with other boys. When grown up, we simply change our antagonists. But the joy of combat, of winning a victory is still there. I wouldn't give the turn of my hand—and it's not much of a hand, either—for a man or a woman, either, who won't put up a fight against odds.

There are plenty of things worse than losing a part of your body. You may lose—you do lose, sooner or later—a part of your heart. You lose somebody or something, to which your heart clings. And you have to fight that fight, too. If you are a real man, a true woman, you won't "lay down" and give up without a struggle.

Affliction turns some people into a sort of sponge, which merely soaks up pity. But a sponge never gets anywhere. We talk about the winds of adversity. Well, the hardest trees are those that have been buffeted about. They don't grow in hothouses or in sheltered nooks. I don't believe that any man or woman who has fought through some hard places in life can unqualifiedly regret the experience. I believe you will find in them no commiseration for themselves, but rather an honest pity for the so-called "fortunate" human beings who have not had the joy of fighting and the satisfaction of achieving.

Outside of his financial, realty and political interests, Mr. Dowling was especially interested in the building of good roads and the raising of blooded dogs and horses. Fraternally he was an active member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal Church. Due to his interest in proper and adequate hospitalization in the State, a new hospital for the care and treatment of crippled children at St. Paul, Minnesota, has been named in his honor.

Michael J. Dowling was married, at Atlanta, Georgia, on October 2, 1895, to Jennie L. Bordewick, a daughter of Henry and Bergitta (Anderson) Bordewick, her parents being of Norwegian birth. Henry Bordewick, the father, became a distinguished statesman. He was born at Trondia, Norway, in 1847, and was reared and educated there. His father, John Peter Bordewick, was born August 1, 1801, and died in 1879, a descendant of an ancient Norwegian house whose patronym was originally spelled

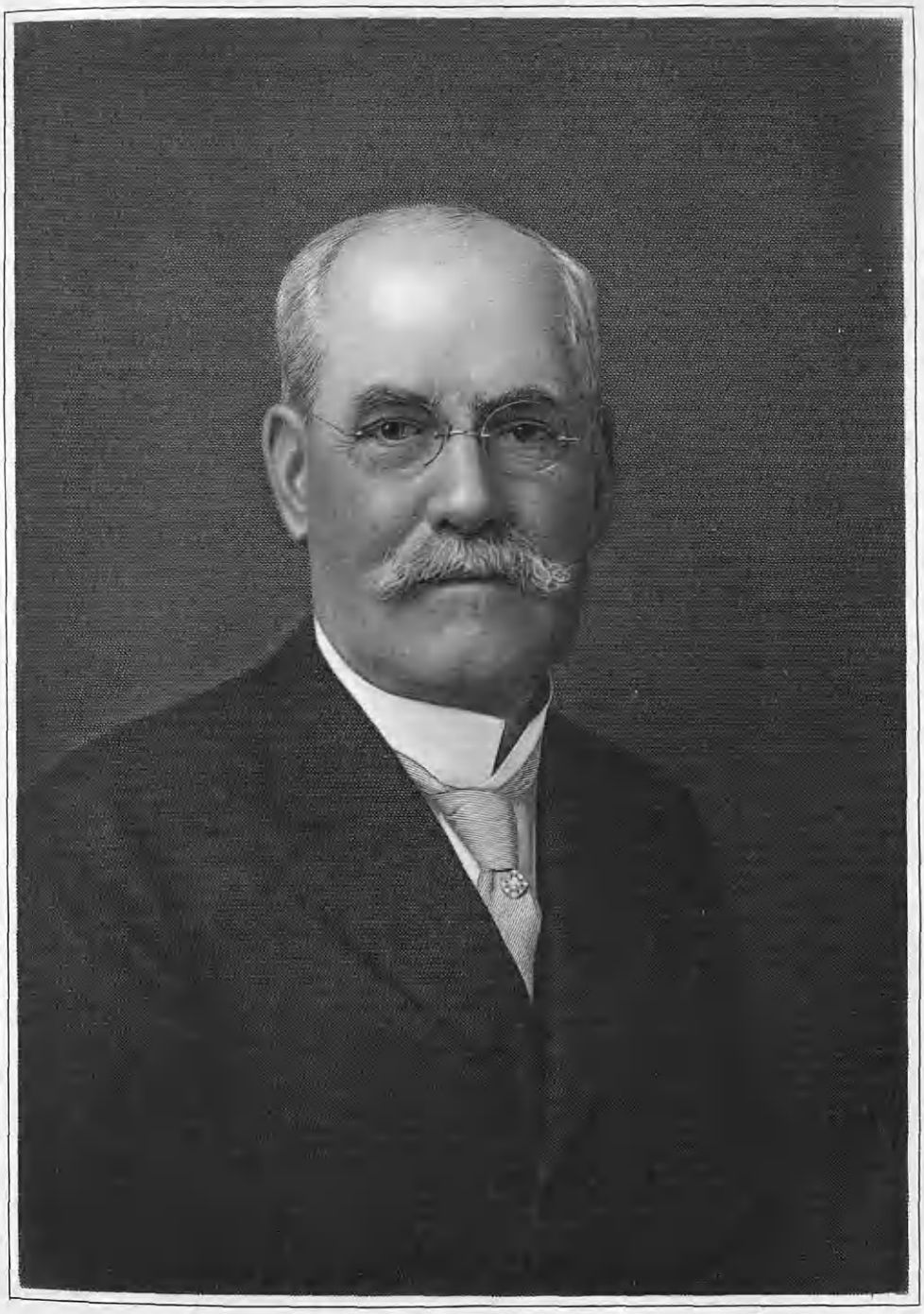
Bordevig. Henry Bordewick was engaged in commercial activities until his twentieth year, at which time he came to America and settled first in Iowa, later removing to Sioux Agency, Minnesota, and still later to Granite Falls, where he served as county auditor for a period of fourteen years. Meanwhile, he had joined the Union forces and had served with distinction throughout the Civil War. Upon the completion of his auditorship he received the Federal appointment as Consul General to Norway, and in this highly important position served for fourteen years, up until the time of his death in 1912.

To Michael J. and Jennie L. (Bordewick) Dowling were born three daughters, as follows: 1. Dorothy Ramona, a graduate of Carleton College. 2. Marjorie Janet, a graduate of Carleton College, now engaged in pedagogic work. 3. Kathleen Barry. The three daughters and Mrs. Dowling survive Michael J. Dowling, whose death occurred on April 25, 1921, at his home in Olivia, Minnesota, during his fifty-sixth year. His passing loses to the State of Minnesota one of its most loved and respected citizens, and to the world at large a man whose life was spent to unbelievably good advantage in spite of physical obstacles of the greatest magnitude. A peculiarly appropriate and fitting peroration to this, his biography, is found in the short sentence of colossal significance that he was wont to give repetition to, but always without the slightest trace of posturing or posing, for the meaning of the sentence was heart-felt and absolutely genuine to him. This is the sentence—than which no brave utterance has ever passed the lips of man: "Thank God, I am not a cripple."

## GAMBLE, David Berry,

**Business Man.**

The memorial record here inscribed in honor of the life, work, and influence of David B. Gamble is one that is impressive and uplifting in the message pronounced in its every deed. There were many interests in his life, covering almost the whole range of human activity: business, philanthropy, religious endeavor, educational work, and the occupations of lighter moments, recreations and social fellowships, but his attitude toward all these various aspects of existence was unique in that one viewpoint, one code applied to all. The same principles and beliefs that led him to sponsor a plan for an imposing group of college buildings; the quick generosity that impelled him to remove the need of an underpaid minister in a poor parish acted as surely when an employee fell by the wayside; the hearty handclasp of his home or his club was given as readily to an operative in his plant. Men in all conditions of life knew him through his interest in their special field, but the memory of all is that they were rarely privileged in the opportunity of intercourse with him, that he emanated a hopeful, joyful outlook upon life that inspired and strengthened long after the meeting had passed. David B. Gamble accomplished a vast amount of good that is associated with his name; he was responsible for countless acts of generous helpfulness that are known to but few. He walked a path of service throughout the seventy-five years of his earthly career, a path of human service that led onward and upward to the Master in whose cause he labored. Faith and courage were the watchwords he spoke and as his shadow lengthened and fell



D. B. Gamble

increasingly toward the east his life exemplified the words of Crashaw, a

Life that dares send
A challenge to its end
And when it comes, say, "Welcome, friend."

The career of David B. Gamble has as its background the effect and accomplishment of his honored father and the pioneer spirit of his grandfather, who brought the family line to America. His grandfather, George Gamble, a farmer and land owner of Ireland, was obliged to dispose of his holdings during the general business depression that followed the Napoleonic wars, and in 1819 came to the United States with his family in an effort to improve his fallen fortunes. While journeying down the Ohio River by flatboat enroute to Shawneetown, Illinois, his son, James, became ill and was taken ashore at Cincinnati. This chance circumstance determined Cincinnati as the family home. Here George Gamble settled, opening a nursery on Fifth Street near Central Avenue, later moving before the encroachments of building to Vine and Fifteenth streets and finally to York Street and Central Avenue, where he continued in the same business.

James Gamble, son of George Gamble and father of David B. Gamble, was born at the Graan, near Enniskillen, County Fermanagh, April 3, 1803. He was a youth of sixteen years when he was brought by his parents to the United States, making the crossing in a sailing vessel to Newfoundland, thence to Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and the rest of the way by flatboat. After recovering from the illness that had caused the family to locate in Cincinnati, James Gamble entered upon an apprenticeship to a Mr. Bell, who operated a small soap factory on the present site of St. Xavier's College, and here mastered all details of soap manufacture, establishing independently in the same line in 1828 on Walnut Street, later the site of the Customs House. He first made soap and afterward added candles to his line, his business increasing to such an extent that he occupied larger quarters at Water Street and Central Avenue. In 1837 he formed a partnership with William Procter, he and Mr. Procter having married sisters and their business association being brought about at the suggestion of their father-in-law. The new firm purchased property on Central Avenue, opposite York Street, and this was the location of the main plant of the firm that became famous as Procter and Gamble, which half a century later put into operation the great factories at Ivorydale. James Gamble's outstanding characteristic as a business man was his constant aim to manufacture products indispensable to the public and this he accomplished through his exhaustive knowledge of soap making and his determination never to vary from the highest standards of purity. He devoted himself with single-minded zeal to the upbuilding of the Procter and Gamble enterprise and he labored with beneficial and effective result. He is remembered as a man who, while absorbed in his work, was nevertheless deeply interested and well informed on affairs in general and as a consistant member of the Methodist Church. His death occurred April 29, 1891, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. James Gamble married, at Cincinnati, Ohio, March 21, 1833, Elizabeth Ann Norris, who was born in Ireland, February 15, 1811, and who came to Cincinnati in 1830. They were the parents of nine children, among them James N., William A., David Berry, of whom further, and Edwin P.

David B. Gamble, son of James and Elizabeth Ann (Norris) Gamble, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 6, 1847, and there was educated, first attending the Eleanor Eckstein School, then, in 1860, the first Intermediate School of Cincinnati, and afterward the Hughes High School, whence he was graduated in 1865 as the youngest member in a class of nineteen and ranking sixth in scholastic honors. Following a course in Nelson's Business College, he became general office boy in the employ of Procter and Gamble, then world famous soap makers, and in 1866 he temporarily left the family organization to become a clerk for Robert W. Carroll and Company, book sellers and publishers. Here he was strenuously employed at a wage of eight dollars per week and he remained in the Carroll store until 1871, when he resigned, although at the time he gave notice of his intention of leaving his employer offered him a weekly salary of twenty dollars.

During the period immediately following his graduation from high school the young man was identified with a number of movements that have since made history. He was one of the organizers of a literary society known as Phi Kappa Sigma, which exerted a most happy influence on all its members. Mr. Gamble was also one of the first members of the now world famous baseball club, "The Cincinnati Reds," this being one of the first baseball clubs formed in the days before professional baseball came into existence. Mr. Gamble played third base on this team in these early days, the club's schedule marking the inception of the organized baseball of the present time whose influence on American life and habits is beyond estimation. During the time Mr. Gamble was employed in Carroll's bookstore, in 1868, he assisted Dr. Cleveland Abbey in making observations, out of which grew the first scientific weather forecast. Their work, performed in the infancy of scientific experiment of this character, resulted in the act of Congress authorizing the establishment of the United States Weather Bureau under the Department of Agriculture. The bureau was founded in 1870 with Dr. Abbey ("Old Probs") as its first chief.

After severing connections with R. W. Carroll and Company, Mr. Gamble was appointed superintendent of the soap department of the Procter and Gamble Company, serving under James N. Gamble, his eldest brother. The processes of manufacture then in force were extremely crude, much hand labor being employed. The lye used in soap making was obtained from wood ashes secured from private homes in exchange for soap. At the present time soda ash is used exclusively instead of lye in a process perfected by Josiah Gamble, of Dublin, Ireland. David B. Gamble remained in charge of the soap factory until he entered the candle manufacturing department in the same capacity here directing the making, finishing and shipping of the vast quantity of candles made by the company. In 1877 he was transferred from this department to the offices of Procter and Gamble, where he became assistant to William A. Procter, his special province being general management and supervision of credit. It is interesting to note a contemporary industrial development in the introduction into general use of the typewriter, which occurred at this time. The first telephone in the city of Cincinnati was between the office and factory of Procter and Gamble. Mr. Gamble entered the firm of Procter and Gamble as a partner in 1884 and con-

tinued in this relationship until 1890, when the company was incorporated. He was elected the first secretary and treasurer, but was later relieved of the responsibilities of the treasurership, for he was bearing an executive burden too heavy for one man. He was a vital force in company affairs until 1895, when a serious operation practically forced him into retirement. However, he held his place upon the board of directors of the Procter and Gamble Company until 1921, when he resigned and was succeeded by his son, Cecil H. Gamble.

Although David B. Gamble acquired many business interests of the first magnitude, the Procter and Gamble Company was the organization to which he gave first claim upon his strength and ability. From the time of the formation of the Procter and Gamble partnership in 1837, control has been vested in the two families and at no time, regardless of outside conditions in industry and finance, have they failed to supply leaders of strength and vision, men able to determine and follow broadly constructive policies. At the incorporation in 1890 as the Procter and Gamble Company its officers were: William A. Procter, president; James N. Gamble, first vice-president; Harley T. Procter, second vice-president; David B. Gamble, secretary and treasurer; and William Cooper Procter, general manager. The plant at Ivorydale and the world-wide reputation of the Procter and Gamble Company's products are the generally known evidences of an enterprise successful almost beyond parallel, but within the organization, its spirit rather than its body, are seen and felt such influences as have their source only in men of the types of David B. Gamble. To him a corporation was more than an institution for efficient production and the earning of large profits, it was a combination of individuals in which existed opportunity for the advancement of the highest good of all, and every official action of the Procter and Gamble Company was performed in a spirit only to be described as Christian, a name which Mr. Gamble and his associates proudly owned. The company was first in its section of the country to establish the Saturday half-holiday throughout the year, a custom dating from April, 1888. In the previous April a profit-sharing plan among the employees was put into effect. It must be remembered that the latter plan was then considered almost revolutionary, but after several changes in method a basis of profit-sharing was reached that has since served as a model for numerous organizations which have come to realize the identity of interest between owners and workers. The company enjoys the notable distinction of having had but one strike and that at one of the branch factories during the World War, a fact indicative of the healthful, satisfied and loyal condition and attitude existing in all departments. There have been few changes in the executive officials of the Procter and Gamble Company since incorporation. William A. Procter was succeeded in the presidency by his son, William C. Procter; James N. Gamble has retained the vice-presidency; H. L. French, is still secretary; Mr. David B. Gamble was succeeded as treasurer by J. H. French, who in turn gave way to his son, H. G. French.

The other industrial and financial organizations with which Mr. Gamble was officially indentified are institutions of prominence and importance. He was one of the incorporators of the Globe Com-

pany, which later became the famous Globe-Wernicke Company, manufacturers and dealers in office furniture and supplies, and he was an incorporator and a director of the Whitaker Paper Company, of Cincinnati, and of the Cincinnati Time Recorder Company. He was vice-president and director of the Gager Lime Company, of Cincinnati; for many years a director of the W. S. Merrill Chemical Company, a director of the Fourth National Bank and the Central Trust Bank of Cincinnati, formerly president and a director of the Cincinnati Trust Company, president and director of The Commercial Building Association of Cincinnati, and president and director of the Merchantile Building Association of Cincinnati. His interests in California, which he first visited on a business trip to San Francisco in 1879, concerned the vice-presidency and directorship of the Escondido Land and Town Company. Mr. Gamble was also secretary and director of the Harbor Point Association on Lake Michigan. There are few standards of comparison by which to gauge his standing and reputation in the world of affairs. The fullest and most complete confidence was reposed in both ability and integrity and throughout a long and extremely active career he never deviated ever so slightly from the tenets of a business faith based on probity and honor.

He was a staunch friend of education and for a number of years was a trustee of Berea College, Berea, Kentucky, and he was later first vice-president, a trustee and for a time acting president, of the Board of Trustees of Occidental College of Los Angeles. Even after he was nominally retired there was no cessation, rather an increase, in his work on behalf of the church, education, and charity. When a young man in Cincinnati, he served as assistant librarian of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church and later became superintendent of the Sunday School and a trustee of the church. During his later Cincinnati residence he was a trustee of the Avondale Presbyterian Church and for sixteen years was superintendent of the Sunday School. He was a trustee of the Elizabeth Gamble Deaconess Home of Cincinnati, was vice-president and acting president for many years of the Children's Home of that city, and he was chairman of the hospital committee of the present Christ Hospital. In Pasadena he served as a member of the session of the Pasadena Presbyterian Church, was on the board of directors of the Pasadena Hospital, and was a member of the committee for the Pacific coast of the Missionary Education Movement. With affairs in foreign lands he kept in close touch through his interest in and support of Christian missions. Many among the missionaries, Young Men's Christian Association, and Young Women's Christian Association secretaries called him friend. Of the work of some of these he had a first hand knowledge, having visited them on a trip to the Orient, but in the work of all he took a deep personal interest, being always ready to give counsel and aid.

While thousands benefited by his generous support of institutional endeavor, hundreds of individuals had the pathway of life smoothed and brightened by his wisely bestowed encouragement and assistance. The strength of purpose and the splendid energy that had earlier sufficed for the demands of practical affairs and for civic and charitable works were, in his closing years, devoted entirely to well-doing, and for him to know of a

struggling student, a discouraged church worker or any unfortunate person was for him to meet the situation generously and appropriately. Often the gift or loan was anonymous; frequently his all-embracing sympathy took him in person to the scene; always there was left the conviction that a true Christian servant had been the visitor. He represented the highest type of the Christian man in business and the business man in the church, finding the fundamentals of the Christian religion applicable to every circumstance of life.

Mr. Gamble was a man of several clubs and enjoyed their association in the small leisure he allowed himself in a remarkably busy career. He was a member of the Commercial Club, of Cincinnati, the California Club, of Los Angeles; the Annandale Golf Club, of Pasadena; and the Twilight Club, and the Garden Club, also of Pasadena.

He married, September 13, 1882, Mary A. Huggins, daughter of Rev. William S. and Mary F. Huggins, of Chicago, her father a Presbyterian minister. Mrs. Gamble survives him. Their children are: 1. Cecil Huggins, born April 25, 1884, a graduate of Princeton University, class of 1905, a director of the Procter and Gamble Company and president of the Cincinnati Time Recorder Company, now residing in Cincinnati. 2. Elizabeth, born in January, 1886, died 1890. 3. Sidney David, born July 12, 1890, a graduate of Princeton University, Litt. B., class of 1912, and the University of California, M. A., 1916, the author of "Peking, A Social Survey," published in 1921. He is now secretary of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association for Social and Industrial Research in China, and at present (1924) is working in Peking. 4. Clarence James, born in Cincinnati, January 10, 1894, a graduate of Princeton University, Litt. B., 1914, and M. A., 1916, and of Harvard Medical College, M. D., 1920, now an instructor in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he is also engaged in research work.

David B. Gamble died July 15, 1923, in the fullness of years and in the midst of heavy labors in the service in which he had enlisted in young manhood. The ties of human brotherhood have been strengthened because he lived and his fellowmen have been inspired by his devotion to a Christian ideal.

When a great man dies
For years beyond our ken
The light he leaves behind him lies
Upon the paths of men.

No one who knew him in the many spheres of his activity would name David B. Gamble as other than a great man, although he avoided those public positions which yield reputation and power of leadership. These would have been readily bestowed upon him but he chose the way of unheralded service, a path trod by his Master, and "the light he leaves behind him" guides as a beacon to the realm of everlasting life.

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## LOVELL, Charles P.,

**Business Man, Public Official.**

*Arms*—Barry nebulee of six, or and gules.

The family name Lovell is derived from the Christian name Lovel, Anglo-Norman for Latin *lupellus*. "little wolf." Lovel le Clerc appears in the Hundred Rolls of County Essex in 1273 A. D., and Caterina Lovel in the Hundred Rolls of Oxford in the same year.

(I) Alexander Lovell came from

England to Medfield, Massachusetts, with the colony of Weymouth and Braintree men, 1649-52. His house-lot was on Bridge Street, and he had a grant of land to build his house upon in 1658. He was one of those burned out by the Indians in 1676. His will, made in 1701, states that he was at that time eighty-two years of age, which places his birth in 1619. He died December 20, 1709. He married (first) October 30, 1658, Lydia Albee, daughter of Benjamin Albee. She died in 1661, and he married (second) Lydia Leland, daughter of Hopestill Leland. Children, born in Medfield, Massachusetts: 1. Alexander, born in 1660-1, died March 10, 1660-1. 2. Lydia, born April 27, 1664, died May 5, 1664. 3. Lydia, born June 15, 1665, died in 1694. 4. Sarah, born August 3, 1667, married, in 1700, Samuel Gary. 5. Nathaniel, born February 18, died February 22, 1669-70. 6. Alexander, born March 2, 1670-1. 7. Nathaniel, of whom further. 8. Deborah, born December 20, 1675, died June 15, 1740.

(II) Nathaniel Lovell, son of Alexander and Lydia (Leland) Lovell, was born October 16, 1672, and died in 1731. He had built a house before his father's death. He married, June 8, 1696, Abigail (Dedham records) or Elizabeth (Medfield records) Davis, both of Medfield. She died January 6, 1743-4. Children born at Medfield, Massachusetts: 1. Elizabeth, born September 21, 1698. 2. Michael, of whom further. 3. Lydia, born in 1703, died in 1774. 4. Nathaniel, born January 30, 1708-9, died December 15, 1710. 5. Nathaniel, born December 15, 1710, died February 3, 1711. 6. Hopestill, born November 20, 1711, settled in Medway. 7. Nathaniel, born May 7, 1715, died in 1736.

(III) Michael Lovell, son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Davis) Lovell, was born March 13, 1699-1700, and died in Worcester, Massachusetts, before 1753. He settled in Medway, Massachusetts, but removed to Worcester about 1734. He married Mary ———, who survived him and married (second) November 2, 1753, Daniel Walker, of Brookfield, Massachusetts. Children, first three born in Medway, the rest in Worcester, Massachusetts. 1. Michael, of whom further. 2. Ebenezer, born March 25, 1730. 3. Mary, born February 10, 1732-3. 4. Lois, born September 28, 1735, died unmarried. 5. Oliver, born May 1, 1739. 6. Timothy, born February 8, 1742. 7. Jemima, born January 11, 1745, married in 1766. 8. John, born October 20, 1746. 9. Elijah, born April 20, 1749.

(IV) Captain Michael Lovell, son of Michael and Mary Lovell, was born July 5, 1728, and died in Rockingham, Vermont, April 2, 1772. He was one of the first settlers of Rockingham, Vermont, the third meeting of the proprietors, July 17, 1760, being held at his house, which was the second dwelling mentioned in early town records. At this meeting he was granted ninety acres of land upon condition that he would build a saw mill. He was called "captain." He married Hannah ———, who is buried in Cavendish, Vermont. Children born in Rockingham, Vermont: 1. Enos, born about 1760; married Mary Grout. 2. Michael, born about 1763; married and lived at Claremont, New Hampshire. 3. Randall, of whom further. 4. Hannah, died October 6, 1784, aged seventeen years, nine months. 5. Elizabeth (Betsy). 6. Mary (Polly), married Benjamin Williams.

(V) Randall Lovell, son of Captain

Michael and Hannah Lovell, was born in Rockingham, Vermont, about 1766, and died in Claremont, New Hampshire. He married, in 1787, Caroline Olcott, daughter of Elas Olcott of Rockingham, Vermont. Children born at Cavendish, Vermont: 1. Hannah, born September 25, 1787. 2. Caroline, born July 1, 1789; married Sherman Hatch. 3. Patty, born February 10, 1792. 4. Randall Olcott, born February 3, 1794. 5. Randall, of whom further. 6. Joseph Petty, born April 7, 1800; married S. Pike, and lived in Cornish, New Hampshire. 7. Elias, born August 12, 1802; lived in Claremont, New Hampshire. 8. Theodia, born March 7, 1804; married Samuel Carlton. 9. Leverett Sherman, born April 13, 1805. 10. John Stark, born August 27, 1810.

(VI) Randall Lovell, son of Randall and Caroline (Olcott) Lovell, was born April 28, 1797, and died in Waukesha, Wisconsin, in 1846. He owned a tannery at Hyde Park, Vermont, but in 1844 removed to Waukesha, Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming. He married Electa Hatch, of Weathersfield, Vermont. Children: 1. John C., married Rosamond Chapin, lived in Nevada, Iowa. 2. Mark, married Georgie Barber, resided in Waupun, Wisconsin. 3. James, married Mary Romaine, resided in Juneau, Wisconsin. 4. Charles P., of whom further. 5. Carrie, married David Kribbs. 6. Helen, married Samuel Clemans. Four others, names not known.

(VII) Charles P. Lovell, son of Randall and Electa (Hatch) Lovell, was born in Hyde Park, Vermont, November 2, 1837, and died in Minneapolis, Minnesota, April 4, 1921. His boyhood and youth were spent in Dodge and Waukesha counties, in Wisconsin, but when he was nineteen years of age he came to Minnesota and spent three months in Steele County, mowing hay. Mr. Atwater, in his "History of Minnesota," relates that, in later years, Mr. Lovell enjoyed referring to this experience as an evidence of the questionable benefits of the free trade times of the fifties, for the farmer failed to pay him a large part of what he earned in the hayfields. The next seventeen months were spent with his brother at Nevada, Story County, Iowa, and the interesting story of his later career we quote from Mr. Atwater's account in the work mentioned above.

On March 1, 1859, Mr. Lovell started for Pike's Peak, in search of fortune in the newly-discovered mines of Colorado. The journey to Denver, across the then almost trackless plains, occupied just forty-five days, being the first of six trips across the plains. But still he was too early for the opening of the season in the mountains. By the middle of June, the snow was off, and in company with others Mr. Lovell went about forty miles into the mountains to Idaho Springs and commenced prospecting. After a few weeks, news came of a great discovery of gold at Black Hawk and the miners hastened to the new location. Mr. Lovell was young and healthy, and worked with the most enthusiasm, making light of hardships and exposure. As a result his health failed and he was obliged to leave the mines and return to Iowa. Recovering his health, he worked for a few months on one of the early Iowa railroads, receiving a free trade compensation of eighty cents a day. When he left the employ of the contractor he had saved just twelve dollars, and with this amount in his pocket he started again for Colorado, determining to make the journey afoot and to come back with a fortune if it were to be had. On the way he fell in with a wagon train, where drivers were needed, and secured employment for the rest of the trip as a "bull whacker."

He reached Denver with four dollars more on hand than when he started. Regarding this as a good omen he went to work and continued with varying fortunes for two years, at the end of which time, having saved one thousand dollars, he, in partnership with a friend, invested in a mine. In twenty months they sold the property, taking

out twenty thousand dollars for each one thousand dollars put in. The purchaser was the New York Gunnell Gold Company. Mr. Lovell was made temporary superintendent of the mines, but was superseded after a time by the famous Major-General Fitz John Porter, who offered him a salary of five thousand dollars a year to remain as assistant.

But eight years in the West had satisfied Mr. Lovell, and he returned to Iowa, and traveled in the East for years. A couple of years were spent in Milwaukee, and then he gratified a natural taste for farming by purchasing and operating a farm in Dodge County, Wisconsin. For twelve or thirteen years Mr. Lovell spent the spring and autumn on his farm, the winters in Milwaukee, and the summers in Minneapolis. In 1880 he was one of the presidential electors on the Garfield and Arthur ticket. After meeting with the electors at Madison in the following January he came to Minneapolis as a permanent resident.

In Minneapolis, Mr. Lovell was engaged in the purchase and sale of real estate. In association with E. S. Corser and W. A. Barnes he became the owner of Oak Park Addition, which proved to be a particularly fortunate investment. Mr. Lovell also owned several farms and purchased and improved a great deal of real estate. In addition to these interests he was active in the formation of the Minneapolis Threshing Machine Company, of which he was vice-president and director; was vice-president of the Pioneer Saving and Loan Association; and a director of the Minneapolis Plow Works, the Northern Car Company, and the Esterly Harvester Company.

Always deeply interested in the advancement of the welfare of Minneapolis, he served as a member of the Board of Trade, and was an organizer of the Business Union. He was one of the principal subscribers to the Exposition, served as a member of its board of directors from the beginning, and also as a director of the Real Estate Exhibit. Numerous as were his business responsibilities, Mr. Lovell still found time for public service. In 1888 he was elected alderman from the Fifth Ward and served as chairman of the Committee on Taxes, and on the Committee of Ways and Means. In the fall of 1892 he was a candidate for the mayoralty nomination.

The death of Mr. Lovell on April 4, 1921, at the age of eighty-four years, terminated a notably long and active career and came as the ripening of "the full corn in the ear." Most of those who had been associated with him in the early years of his business life had preceded him to the Life Beyond, but he left a host of the friends of his later years, many of them men in the prime of life, and these pay to his memory the tribute of sincere admiration and highest esteem.

Charles P. Lovell married (first) in August, 1882, Margaret S. Cook, daughter of William and Mary (Hough) Cook (See Cook VIII). She died in 1895, and he married (second) in 1900, Katharine W. Cook, sister of his first wife. Children of first marriage: 1. Charles C., a resident of Oregon. 2. Eleanor. 3. Mary. 4. Margaret. 5. Katharine, deceased.

(The Cook Line).

*Arms*—Gules, three crescents argent a canton ermine.

This name like Smith, Clark, and others, is a name derived from the occupation of the individual to whom it was first applied. As these appellations were quite common, due to the fact that they were very usually applied to necessary professions, the surnames were adopted in a number of cases, and multiplied quite rapidly in number. Bardsley quotes it as being derived from an occupation, "one who baked pies, etc.," no doubt a delectable profession.

The family seems to have originated in Yorkshire. John "Cocus" was of coun-

ty Norfolk in 1273 and Alexander "Cocus" was of Yorkshire at the same time. The name has spread over England, and appears in practically every country by the seventeenth century. The American immigrants were equally numerous. One branch came from Kent, England, and were of the Puritan faith.

John Cooke of Sussex, a descendant of the early Yorkshire and Norfolk families, had one son who had issue, Henry. Henry had Edmund, of Canterbury, Kent, by Anne, daughter of Henry Goodere, of London, alderman; Edmund Cooke had several children, among whom were Thomas, John, William, and Henry. From a branch of this family there is no doubt that Henry Cook, the immigrant to America, came.

(I) Henry Cook, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, appears there as early as 1640. He married, June, 1639, Judith Birdsall, daughter of Nathan Birdsall, who afterwards was a settler in Oyster Bay, Long Island. Savage in his "Genealogical Dictionary," says that he went to Salem, *via* Boston, where he was in 1638. He died in December, 1661. Children: 1. Isaac, born 1639-40. 2. Samuel, of whom further. 3. Judith, born 1643. 4. Rachel, born 1645. 5. John, of whom further. 6. Mary (twin), born 1649. 7. Martha (twin), born 1649. 8. Henry, born 1653. 9. Hannah, born 1657.

(II) Samuel Cook, son of Henry and Judith (Birdsall) Cook, removed to Wallingford, Connecticut, in April, 1670, and was a tanner of leather and a shoemaker there. He married (first) May 2, 1667, Hope Parker, daughter of Edward Parker. She died before 1689, and he married (second) July 14, 1690, Mary Roberts. Children first marriage: 1. Samuel, born March 3, 1667-8. 2. John, born December 3, 1669. 3. Hannah, born March 3, 1671-2. 4. Isaac, born 1673, and died in the same year. 5. Mary, born April 23, 1675. 6. Elizabeth, born August 22, 1677, died young. 7. Judith, born February 29, 1679. 8. Isaac, of whom further. 9. Joseph, born February 25, 1683. 10. Hope, born September 27, 1686. Children of second marriage: 11. Israel, born May 8, 1692. 12. Mabel, born June 30, 1694. 13. Benjamin, born April 8, 1697. 14. Ephraim, born April 19, 1699. 15. Elizabeth, born September 10, 1701.

(III) Isaac Cook, son of Samuel and Hope (Parker) Cook, was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, January 10, 1681, and died in Wallingford, February 1, 1712. He married, October 11, 1705, Sarah Curtis. Children: 1. Sarah, born July 20, 1707. 2. Amos, died young. 3. Mindwell, born May, 1709. 4. Isaac, of whom further.

(IV) Isaac Cook, son of Isaac and Sarah (Curtis) Cook, was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, July 22, 1710, and died March 16, 1780. He was a tanner by trade. He married, October 13, 1733, Jerusha Sexton, of Wallingford. Children: 1. Amos, born December 5, 1734. 2. Jerusha, born November 19, 1736. 3. Isaac, of whom further. 4. Caleb, born November 14, 1741. 5. Mindwell, died young. 6. Ambrose, died young. 7. Ambrose, born June 30, 1746. 8. Elihu, born in 1747, died the same year. 9. Mindwell, born April 20, 1750.

(V) Colonel Isaac Cook, son of Isaac and Jerusha (Sexton) Cook, was born July 28, 1739, and died in June, 1810, aged seventy-one years. He served as a colonel in the Revolution, and is listed as Captain, from Wallingford, in the Connecticut Military Record, compiled at Hartford, in 1889, by order of the General Assembly, for the Revolution of 1775-6. He married, March 6, 1760,

Martha Cook, daughter of Benjamin Cook. Children: 1. Joel, born October 12, 1760. 2. Lemuel, born March 17, 1762. 3. James, born January 29, 1764. 4. Lucy, born January 29, 1766. 5. Isaac, of whom further. 6. Martha, born June 30, 1770. 7. Mindwell, born July 17, 1772. 8. Phoebe, born February 9, 1777.

(VI) Isaac Cook, son of Colonel Isaac and Martha (Cook) Cook, was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, July 16, 1768. He came over the Alleghenies with a pack horse, through Pennsylvania to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he settled in 1789. He married Martha Scott, of Pennsylvania. Among his children was: William, of whom further.

(VII) William Cook, son of Isaac and Martha (Scott) Cook, was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1807, and died in 1893. He was interested in raising live stock, and for many years was president of a bank in Chillicothe. He married Mary Hough, and they were the parents of: 1. Margaret S., of whom further. 2. Katharine W., of whom further.

(VIII) Margaret S. Cook, daughter of William and Mary (Hough) Cook, married Charles P. Lovell (See Lovell VII).

(VIII) Katharine W. Cook, daughter of William and Mary (Hough) Cook, became second wife, in 1900, of Charles P. Lovell (See Lovell VII).

*References*: (Lovell)—Burke: "General armory." Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Hayes: "History of Rockingham, Vermont." Vital records of Medfield, Massachusetts. (Cook)—Bardsley: "English and Welsh Surnames." Davis: "History of Wallingford." Harlean Mss. (Kent, 1619). Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary."

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## KIERNAN, James G.,

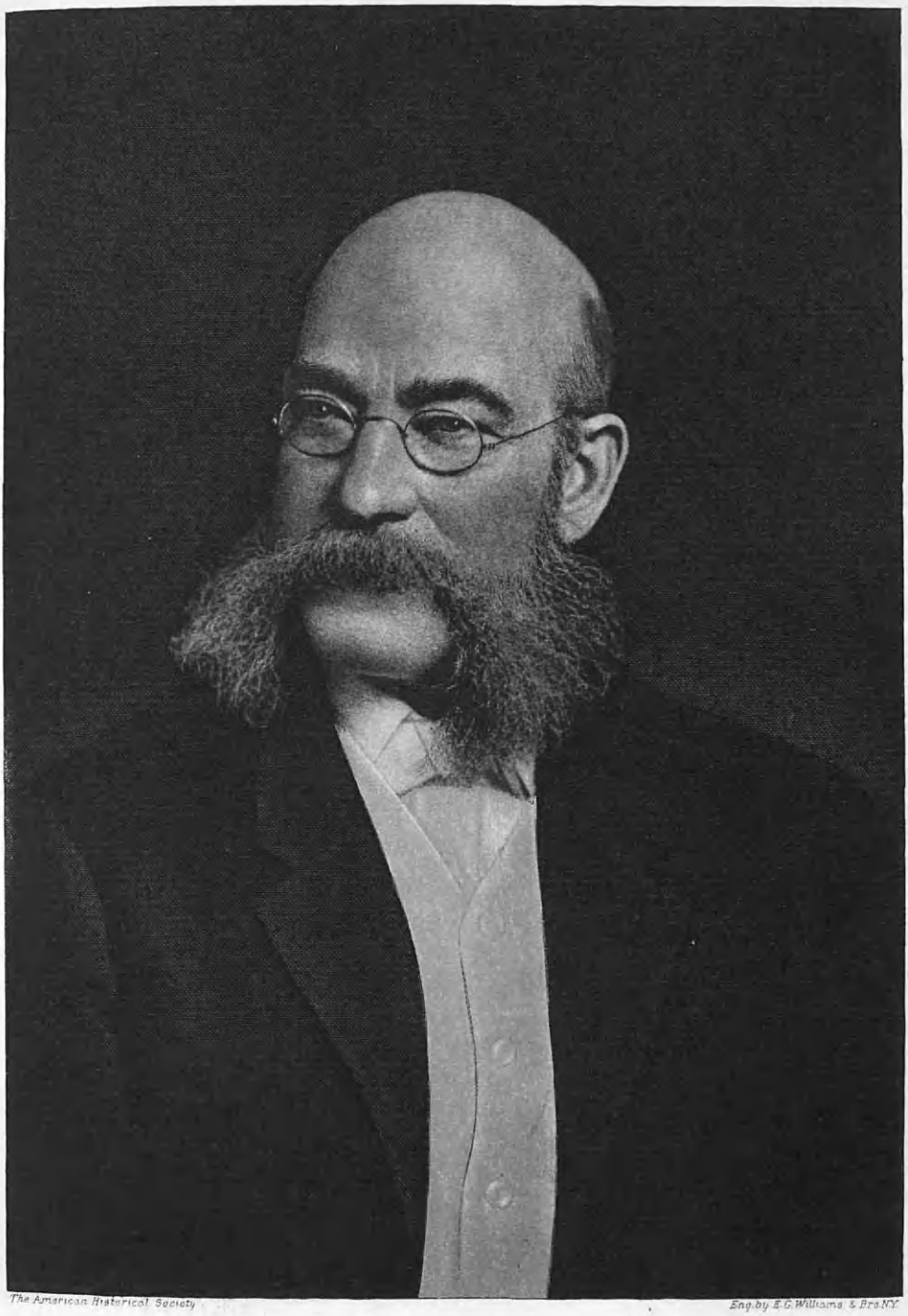
**Physician.**

Dr. James G. Kiernan, the son of Francis and Mary (Aiken) Kiernan, was born in New York City, June 18, 1852. He died in Chicago, Illinois, July 1, 1923. He married (first), February 10, 1881, Jane Ann Trumper, of New York. Their only surviving child, May Louise, born in Chicago, October 18, 1885, married, January 30, 1901, Walter W. Edwards, of Chicago. James W. Edwards, born November 21, 1901, is the only grandchild of Dr. Kiernan. On December 11, 1917, Dr. Kiernan married (second) Grace Cole, daughter of Hermon C. and Sarah Jane (Newell) Cole, of Alton, Illinois. She is living.

Dr. Kiernan secured his early education in the grammar and high schools of New York City. His advanced studies were pursued in the College of the City of New York from 1866 to 1871. He then entered the University Medical College (New York University) where he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the class of 1874. In the same year he accepted the appointment as assistant physician at Ward's Island Hospital, now the New York State Insane Hospital. There he remained until 1878. At this period, as an officer of the New York Neurological Society, he was active in reforms brought about by that organization in American Psychiatry and Neurology.

In 1881-82 he was assistant professor of nervous and mental diseases at Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago. He was superintendent of the Cook County Insane Hospital, Chicago, from 1885 to 1889. He has been professor of mental and nervous diseases at Milwaukee Medical College. He was at one time professor of neurology in the Post-Graduate Medical School, Chicago. He was also a professor of medical jurisprudence and wrote many papers upon the subject.

Through his expert testimony, in many criminal cases involving medico-legal issues he became nationally known to the public at-large. He was expert witness for the de-



The American Historical Society

Eng. by E.C. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Jas. T. Kirman

fense in the Guiteau trial for the assassination of President Garfield in 1881. He also appeared in the Mooney trial of 1884, and he was retained in similar relations throughout his career.

He was a foreign associate member of the French Medico--Psychologic Association. He was a Fellow of the Chicago Academy of Medicine and the secretary; and a member of innumerable other societies. He was a contributor to medical and scientific journals on insanity, neurology and psychiatry. He was a member of the Press Club. He was an omniverous reader, and he possessed a marvelous memory. These characteristics were evident in all his writings. *

But no mere enumeration of the societies with which he was affiliated, nor list of medical schools with which he was from time to time connected as teacher, nor bibliographical index of the subjects of his voluminous contributions to the world of medical letters seems adequate setting for the subject of this brief biographical panygyric. For it is conceded by all who knew him that Dr. James G. Kiernan, of Chicago, possessed one of the most remarkable minds, and was himself one of the most remarkable men of his generation, and it is as a man we think of him and not as an intellectual doctrinaire, confined by the insignificant limits of the medical profession.

He was a gentleman first, a scholar afterwards. He was modest, gentle, unassuming, approachable by all who sought him, companionable, fearless, without malice, charitable, absolutely honest. He had for friends all who read his writings, and all honest men with whom he came into personal contact. Spitzka knew him and loved him; Lombroso also, Krafft-Ebing, Havelock Ellis and a world of others. G. Frank Lydston argued with him and respected him, to have whose respect one must have been respectable.

At the informal dinners of the Chicago Academy of Medicine, where he loved to be among his friends—he shone in a light that revealed him the man of letters that he was. And though it is of his earlier contributions that some of the Fellows of the Academy are wont to think of him at his best, nevertheless all his essays had in them charm and vision and accurate judgment that set upon them the seal of approval in the realization by all that his early prophesies had most of them come true, and his later thoughts were accepted in the same expectant spirit. Nor shall we be in them disappointed.

He was the first American physician to recognize the picture complex of a disease called, by Kalbaum, Katatonia. Independent of that observer of Mynert's Clinic in Vienna, before the appearance of the Kalbaum monograph in this country, brought home from Europe by Dr. Kiernan's friend and associate, Dr. E. C. Spitzka, he had recognized and classified no less than six cases of the kind (Katatonia) among the patients under his care at Ward's Island Hospital, New York. These he demonstrated to Dr. Spitzka. The first case, so shown, was of a male negro, aged about sixty years. To Dr. Kiernan this seemed a good and sufficient reason for not classifying Katatonia as a malady confined solely to young people; and his refusal to accept the nomenclature and inter-association of these three entirely different entities, i.e.: Katatonia, Hebephrenia, and the Paranoid form of Dementia Precox, of Kraepelin was characteristic always of him.

As a diagnostician, in his chosen medical sphere, he was without a peer throughout his medical practice. He had no patience with the modern school of Munich, nor with the fashionable psycho-analysists of today, though he did not question the honesty of men who have neurasthenic patients, and who suggest to them as a therepeutic meas-

ure that they go for a diagnosis of their condition—thousands of miles—pilgrims to the Shrine of Dreams.

His paper on Sleep States is a classic. He was not of the Freudian Cult, nor in sympathy with Freud and his followers. With him a dissection of any proposition was accompanied by analysis and followed to a conclusion, denied by no logician, as was revealed in his opinions upon the stand as expert witness from the time he argued the insanity of Guiteau. His appearance in one celebrated case, and his testimony, influenced the unanimous opinion of a jury of university graduates that Delerium Grave, unaccepted until then by the ablest jurists of Illinois, was the underlying cause of what had seemed to many to have been but a shocking homicide.

In more than one important case, wherein as consultant he had delivered in writing his diagnoses, when he stood alone, dissenting from the opinions of neurologists and surgeons, an operation has been followed by the discovery of no visible or tangible lesion, verifying his opinion.

What Christian Fenger was to the young surgeon and pathologist of the early eighties in Chicago, at the morgue of the Cook County Hospital, where he taught them all he knew, personally performing all the autopsies at that institution, James G. Kiernan might have been teacher and inspiration to the young generation of alienists and neurologists of the Middle West had his integrity and ability been acknowledged by those who had the power to place him where his friend and admirer, Dr. Fenger, would have placed him and kept him, for it was at his suggestion that Dr. James G. Kiernan severed his connection with the East, and came to cast his fortune with Chicago. But the politicians did not want this honest man. He was above corruption. They could not use him.

We whose great blessing it was to have felt the beneficence of his friendship know that his passing is, to us, irreparable.

Chester Henry Keogh, B. A., M. D.,
Treasurer and Acting Secretary of
The Chicago Academy of Medicine.
March 17, 1924.

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*—The titles of some of his articles, contributed to different periodicals follow:

"Forsenic Eye Aspects of Tabes." "Psychology of Neurasthenia." "Feigning of Insanity by a Traumatic Lunatic for Personal Damage Relations." "Maternal Impressions." "Insane Suicide, Insane Homicide or Murder, Which?" "Perjury by the Insane." "Thumbsucking as an Auto-Erotic Phenomenon." "Illinois Legal Procedure in Marriage Annulment for Prior Insanity." "Legal Status of the Unborn." "Intra-Uterine Periods of Stress." "Epileptic Insanity." "Mental Symptoms after Surgical Operations." "Inherited Opium Habit." "Kleptomania and Pyromania." "Paretic Dementia and Life Insurance." "Medico-Legal Aspects of Dying Declarations." "Responsibilities in Active Algophily." "Does Absence of External Injury Legally Demonstrate Fright or Mental Etiology?" "Dipsomania ending in Paranoia." "Quebracho in Melancholia and Stuperous States." "Mental Relations of Heart Disease." "Responsibility of Sexual Perversion." "School Training of the Insane." "Race and Insanity." "Art in the Insane." "Pathology of Artists." "Sex Transformation and Psychic Impotence." "Forsenic Aspect of Double Suicide." "Mental Advance in Women and Race Suicide." "Does the Policy of the Victim of an Insane Homicide Beneficiary become void by the Homicide." "Evidence of Sanity in Criminal Cases." "Dual Action of the Cerebral Hemispheres." "Is Genius a Sport, a Neurosis or a Child Potentially Developed." "Sleep States." "Primary or Acute Confusional Insanity." "A Medico-Legal Phase of Auto Erotism in Women." "An Ataxic Paranoiac of Genius—A Study of E. T. A. Hoffman." "Was Carlysle Insane?" "Suicide." "Are Americans Degenerates? A Critique on Nordau's recent Change of View." "Transformation of Heredity." "The Evolution of Delusions from Imperative Conceptions." "'Impure' Paretic Dementia." "Medico-Legal Relations of Epilepsy." "Variola and Insanity." "Psychological Aspects of the Sexual Appetite." "Senile Dementia and Marriage." "Status of Insane Homicides under the Illinois Law." "Pathophysiology of Epilepsy in its Therapic Relations." "Kleptomania and Collectionism." "Fright Etiology as a Basis for Damages."

## LLOYD, Louis,

**Manufacturer, Head of Industry.**

Industry holds in enduring memory no more deserving and influential name than that of Louis Lloyd, best known to this generation as head of the Eagle Emery and Corundum Wheel Company, and by the business world of more than a quarter of a century ago as founder of the Lloyd Advertising Agency, oldest of such agencies in Chicago. At a time when wholesale advertising through such channel was comparatively in its infancy, and when the field for its service was ripening in Chicago and the Middle West, Mr. Lloyd was pioneer of the new venture, and throughout the course of its activities he made a widely recognized success of the Louis Lloyd Advertising Agency; and again, as the more recent world of industrial effort is well aware, the Eagle Emery and Corundum Wheel Company has flourished through his guiding influence.

Mr. Lloyd was a son of Artemas William Lloyd, who was born in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, December 14, 1800, and died December 17, 1885, and of Parthenia Haskell Lloyd. Artemas William Lloyd, whose vocation was that of farming, had served successively as lieutenant, captain and colonel in a Massachusetts regiment; he was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature during the term of 1853, and for a term of years he held the office of town clerk of his native town until his removal to Illinois. On the maternal side he was a descendant of Peregrine White, a son of Susanna (White), widow of William White, who was born aboard the "Mayflower" in the harbor of Plymouth, December 10, 1620, and who, as a townsman of Marshfield, Massachusetts, outlived every member of the Mayflower Company. Susanna White, his mother, married (second) Edward Winslow, of the "Mayflower," who was afterwards governor of the New Plymouth Colony. Peregrine White, first English child born in New England, is buried at Marshfield. Mr. Lloyd, Sr., after his marriage to Parthenia Haskell, resided in Blandford, Stockbridge and Washington, Massachusetts. Removing to South Grove, Illinois, in 1885, and thence to Sycamore, Illinois, he resided there to the close of his life, and is buried at Malta, Illinois.

Louis Lloyd was born in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, September 19, 1841, and he secured his early school training in the schools of Massachusetts, afterwards attending Wheaton College, Wheaton, Illinois. He removed to Chicago in 1868, and entered upon an active business career, so continuing, and in marked leadership for more than a half-century. His first lucrative undertaking was the Louis Lloyd Advertising Agency, of which he was for many years the executive head, and which flourished as the oldest of agencies of similar purpose and aims. Mr. Lloyd disposed of that enterprise in 1892, and with others he set about the establishment of the Eagle Emery and Corundum Wheel Company, and building up and developing its varied interests, he became the leading factor in its progress. In 1916, having purchased the shares of his colleagues, he entered into sole ownership of the concern, and guided its destinies to the time of his death.

During the final year of the Civil War, Mr. Lloyd was a member of Company F, of the 132nd Illinois Infantry, and was mustered out at the close of his service with that company. Interested in all that pertained to the progress and welfare of his country, yet he had never

sought office, and was absolutely devoted to his home and family. A well-read man, and highly appreciative of the value of good books both to the home and the community, he was a member of the Gnosis Literary Society, and had been chosen its president in 1922 and 1923. He was known for his devout religious associations, having been prominent in the building and plans of the Old Union Park Congregational Church, which later united with the First Congregational Church in Chicago and became the New First Congregational Church. He was a member of its board of deacons for many years. After moving to Evanston, the family became members of the First Congregational Church of Evanston.

Mr. Lloyd married, in Chicago, in 1866, Adelaide Madeline Waite, a daughter of Rev. Archibald Waite, a Baptist clergyman, who had been stationed at Hebron, New York, and Chicago, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd were the parents of the following children: Archie L., Helen A., Bessie L., Emma A., Louie M., Harry S., and Grace L.

Louis Lloyd died at Evanston, Illinois, April 9, 1924, and his wife survived him by only a few days, passing away on April 12. They were buried in the family lot in Rosehill Cemetery. Both were factors in the progressive, industrial and the congenial home life.

Resolutions offered before the Gnosis Society with reference to the death of Mr. Lloyd:

*Whereas,* our honored and beloved past president and most highly respected member, Mr. Louis Lloyd, has been removed from our midst by death, therefore be it,

*Resolved,* That by his death we have lost a most valuable member, whose wisdom, extensive information, uniformly courteous manner, high ideals, exemplary character and intellectual achievements, had won our highest esteem and admiration, and the members of the Gnosis Society feel that by his death they have lost one of their best beloved, most honored, most respected, and most valuable members, and, be it further,

*Resolved,* That the sympathy of this body be conveyed to the family of Mr. Lloyd, committing them in this hour of their bereavement, to the kindly consolations of "Him who doeth all things well, but who moves in mysterious ways His wonders to perform," and be it further,

*Resolved,* That a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed and signed by the President and Secretary of this Society, be transmitted to the family of Mr. Lloyd, and be it further,

*Resolved,* That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this society.

Offered by,

W. Moore Thompson, M. D.
W. A. Newman Dorland, President.
Lucy I. Meade, Secretary.

The following resolution was adopted by the Gnosis Society, May 8, 1924, relative to the death of Mrs. Lloyd:

*Whereas,* Our friend, Mrs. Adelaide M. Lloyd, has followed so soon after the departure of her beloved husband, whose going away we regretted at our last meeting, be it,

*Resolved,* That the members of the Gnosis express their sorrow in this new bereavement, extend their sympathy to the family in their double loss of both parents, remembering with gratitude the long companionship in life and the fact, that in death they were not divided.

(signed)

W. A. Newman Dorland, President.
Lucy I. Meade, Secretary .

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## WISNER, Albert,

**Real Estate Operator, Builder.**

The late Albert Wisner was for many years one of the foremost real estate men in Chicago, Illinois, and his work in this capacity gave a decided impetus to the building up of suburban Chicago. Mr. Wisner early recognized the great possibilities in building comfortable, modest homes for people of moderate means. He directed his activities along

this line with the result that home-loving families settled permanently in these new localities. Mr. Wisner was more than moderately successful, and this was due not only to his prevision and prescience in real estate matters, but also to his great qualities and capacities for friendship. He was a friend to all, and one that could be trusted no matter what the exigency. These attributes of friendship and trustworthiness, together with his confident ability and efficiency, contributed not only to his success, but also to the growth, progress, and success of Chicago. Mr. Wisner's real estate work was on a parity with that of the best-known men of his day, and was of such constructive and evident value that the homes he erected and the localities he built up will long remain a monument to his name and foresight.

Albert Wisner was born on November 26, 1835, a son of William Roe and Eliza (Miller) Wisner. He was a lineal descendant of a well-known Swiss by the name of Johannes Wisner, and of Henry Wisner, who served in the Revolutionary War with distinction. Descendants of these two men are now to be found in all parts of the United States where they continue to evince the same sterling qualities which characterized their forebears.

Albert Wisner received his early education in the district schools of his birthplace, following which he attended the public schools of Wisner, New York. In 1854 he removed to Champaign, Illinois, where he engaged in business with his brother Henry, remaining here for a period of twelve years. He then went to Fort Dodge, Iowa, but soon removed to Chicago, Illinois, which city was destined to be the scene of his future activities. He at once engaged in the real estate business, and soon became intimately identified in the development of the suburbs and in the erection of countless houses for the rapidly growing metropolis of the West. In all of his business transactions Mr. Wisner exhibited a consistant and constant probity, honesty, and uprightness that will long cause his name to be remembered and respected in his adopted city.

Albert Wisner was married, on January 20, 1876, to Annie E. Furness, of Brooklyn, New York. This union lasted for a period of forty-two years, and was only broken by the death of Mr. Wisner, on March 28, 1918. Mr. and Mrs. Wisner had no children of their own, but had taken into their lives and their home a niece, Annie Wisner, a daughter of Mr. Wisner's nephew, William W. Buckbee. Annie Wisner is now the wife of Captain Theodore M. Dunlap, of Chicago.

The Wisner home,at Drexel Boulevard, is one of the most charming homes in Chicago, and contains many *objets d'art* collected by Mr. and Mrs. Wisner during their travels. Mr. Wisner was a member of the South Shore Country Club, Kenwood Club, and the Hawkeye Club. He was also a charter member of the Chicago Stock Exchange. But Mr. Wisner was essentially a home-man, devoted to his wife and niece, and preferring the atmosphere of a real home to the influences of club life. Mr. Wisner's death lost to the city of Chicago one of its foremost business men and sincere and upright citizens. Of such great beneficence was his life, and as a memorial to his exemplary career, there is to be erected at Wisner, New York, his birthplace, a public library, which will be called the Albert Wisner Memorial

Library. On September 15, 1923, five years after the death of the husband, occurred the death of Mrs. Annie E. (Furness) Wisner. She was buried at Wisner, New York, beside her husband.

Of Mr. Wisner the following has been written, which gives a true picture of a great man:

Many of the beautiful suburbs, now housing thousands of happy and contented people, first were conceived in the broad vision of Albert Wisner, who, looking ahead, was able to predict the probable expansion of districts, and the extension to them of the necessary transportation facilities. Having once grasped the idea, he lost no time in promoting the project; and, owing to his reputation for good judgment and fairness of dealing, he never had any difficulty in securing associates in his work. Thus one after another, he brought these additions to the city's area into being, and by building for people in ordinary circumstances, comfortable houses, at reasonable prices and terms, he provided for these suburbs, homemakers, who once settling did not care to move, but remained, and in their turn, did their part in establishing a stable government and developed true civic pride. While Mr. Wisner would, perhaps, be the last to think of such a title himself, he can be justly called the founder of real homes, and the promoter of actual happiness. In his death Chicago most certainly lost a citizen it could not afford to see pass, and his associates a friend who always put their interests before his own.

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## WARREN, Kenyon,

**Mortician.**

In the enduring characters of service and achievement, and in the language of fellowship and brotherhood, Kenyon Warren wrote, in the course of a life of but fifty-five years, memorials that will stand in vital influence until the passing of the last of his associates. That no portion of his interesting career, useful in the extreme and adorned by the practice of admirable qualities of manhood, may be lost, this outline, to which is added a tribute from his friend and pastor, is here given place among the records of his contemporaries.

Kenyon Warren was a son of Jones Kellogg and Antoinette (Peck) Warren, his father a school teacher and rancher, and his mother a descendant of Captain Phineas Peck, of Revolutionary service. Mr. Warren was born in Cortland, Ohio, November 3, 1868, and attended the local schools in the neighborhood of his birthplace. Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, became the family home when he was a youth of thirteen years and here they lived for eleven years, Kenyon Warren continuing his studies in the district schools and, while staying with a sister in York, Nebraska, in the high school. The Warren cattle ranch comprised two hundred and forty acres and their stock-raising operations were very extensive. At the age of seventeen Mr. Warren took active charge of this property and subsequently bought both land and stock from his father, introducing and specializing in red polled (hornless) cattle, continuing his work along this line until 1892. Ill health forced him at this time to seek a more favorable climate, and on December 31, 1892, he arrived at Los Angeles, California, with the expectation of remaining only three months. However, his wife and son joined him two months afterward, and the decision for a permanent residence in California was made.

On May 31, 1893, Mr. Warren entered the employ of A. R. Graham, a general merchant of South Pasadena, California, as clerk and although he was subsequently offered a partnership in this enterprise, he wished to have his own business, an end gained in December, 1898, by the purchase of the property and grocery business of a South Pasadena merchant, named Moody. This enterprise resulted

Keyon Warren.

favorably, but after one year and a half he disposed of the business. An uncle was engaged in the undertaking business, and Mr. Warren was attracted to this field of endeavor, and learning that Samuel R. Lippincott planned retirement from business, Mr. Warren, in association with H. F. Ives, took over Mr. Lippincott's interests in the summer of 1900, forming a partnership known as Ives & Warren, with headquarters at No. 43 West Colorado Street, Pasadena. Under this name the business is conducted to the present time at No. 43 North Marengo Avenue. That this firm prospered and came into prominent reputation as morticians, due in large measure to Mr. Warren's fidelity to its interests, constitutes but a part of his work in his chosen field, for he was deeply concerned with the elevation of professional standards, and few men did so much as he to lend dignity and stability to the calling. He was a member of the Southern California Funeral Directors' Association and its president for two years; in 1913-14 was vice-president of the California State Funeral Directors' Association; in 1914-15 was president of this association, and was the leading spirit in the State and National conventions held at San Francisco, California, during the World's Fair, convocations which were brought to California largely through his efforts. In his official capacities he visited many organizations whose membership covered a wide territory, and he was greatly in demand as a speaker before such bodies, his message unfailingly one of progress, improvement and upbuilding within the business. He was national chairman of the National Selected Morticians, and was the first accredited delegate from California to a convention of the National Funeral Directors' Association. Mr. Warren was a director of the People's Finance and Thrift Company, and was also a member of the Pasadena Board of Trade.

Not even Mr. Warren's important business connections gave second place in his daily program to his civic and religious responsibilities, which he felt keenly and which he discharged with willing fidelity. He was a member of the Lincoln Avenue Methodist Church, and in the congregation served as chief usher, conference steward, trustee, and as counsel-general of the various group organizations within the church. The recital of a number of official positions can but poorly indicate the zest and breadth of his religious communion, his whole-hearted concern being for the welfare of his fellows and his diligence in advancing the common good. His personal convictions brought him into natural allegiance with the Prohibition Party in politics, and he supported his program at every turn. Mr. Warren fraternized with the Masonic Order in Corona Lodge, Free Accepted Masons, of Pasadena; was a Knight Templar; and held thirty-two degrees in the Pasadena Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, also being a Past Patron of the Order of Eastern Star and Past Patron of the Amaranth. He was also a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Sons of Veterans, and the Sons of the Revolution, associated with the last-named order through the Revolutionary service of Captain Phineas Peck, the maternal ancestor previously mentioned. For six years Mr. Warren was treasurer of the Pasadena Young Men's Christian Association, and he was in full and earnest sympathy with the association's plan of physical, religious and educational work. Travel furnished Mr. Warren with his

most enjoyed recreation and relaxation from pressing obligations, and he had visited Panama, the South Sea Islands, the Hawaiian Islands, and Alaska. He had stereoptican views made from many photographs taken on these journeys, and frequently spoke before societies and clubs, social and religious organizations, on the various countries he had visited. He was an interesting and entertaining speaker and in this manner shared his pleasures with a large number of his fellows, an attribute that stood out conspicuously in his character. He never lost the personal touch formed in any relation, a fact which is explanatory of his loyalty to the State of his birth. For two years he was president of the Ohio Society of Pasadena, and was chairman of the committee of that society which entertained Vice-president Fairbanks and Governor Harmon, of Ohio, at banquets.

Kenyon Warren married, April 15, 1891, Anna Peterson, who was born in Knoxville, Illinois, daughter of Olaf and Christine Peterson, who subsequently took their family to Osage City, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Warren were the parents of the following children: 1. Clyde Kenyon, his father's successor in business. 2. Lois Helen, who married J. F. MacDonald of Los Angeles. 3. Lucile Alice, deceased, twin of Lois Helen, married Glenn Elwood Smith, prominent architect, of Pasadena. 4. Anna Bernice, who married Loyd O. Dodson.

Kenyon Warren died September 12, 1923. The closing words of this memorial record are those of his pastor, Rev. Charles Coke Woods, as they appear in the Pasadena "Star-News," under date of September 14, 1923:

It is easy to idealize the finer qualities of our friends after they leave us, but Kenyon Warren, while he lived, kept the ideal glowing before us like a sunrise. Everywhere he walked among us there yet lingers a trail of light. He felt his way into every heart as gently as a sunbeam feels its way into the heart of a flower. Sweet and happy talk flowed easily from his tongue, but I never knew him to drop a word that left a stain or a shadow. He was a "Man of the Morning," and as fresh and clean as the dew. So unsullied was this good man that no shadow or shame could feel at home in his presence.

His steady climbing feet had found the highways of the heart. His intellect was quick, his eye and ear were alert to catch the significant and the beautiful. But so unselfish was his nature that wonder and beauty would have pained him, had he not been able to pass them on to others. He was a graciously kind and considerate husband, and a tenderly loving, but wisely firm father.

He has left a heart-broken home, a heart-broken church, and a city-wide circle of splendid friends. He was so real that pretense was a strange and startling thing to him. Nothing in others puzzled and shocked him like duplicity. He was a strong and steady man, but his spirit was so sweet that no bitterness could find a lodging place in his love. He could use sarcasm as keen as a sword blade, but the sunlight of kindly humor was always on the blade. His fun was always so beautiful and always so full of happy laughter.

The truth is that my sweet neighbor across the fence was a wonderful man, but we were so close to him that we did not know how wonderful he was. Alas, dear friends, how often it is that we can only see the larger truths of life and love through the perspective of tears. But the sunlight of hope has a way of making rainbows of storms and tears. We shall surely see the face of our fair friend again, when the morning breaks, and the shadows flee away.

To summarize the sacred story of this blessed man, I would say that Kenyon Warren was a man of great faith, great friendship, great courage, and a transparent Christian gentleman. He was Christianly great. He had too much real sanctity to be sanctimonious. All make-believe was foreign to him because he was so unpretentiously pious. In every good thing he was the real thing. His sunny smile was as genuine as the smile of a summer morning. His glad laughter is sounding among us yet like a sweet song.

What message did this gracious disciple of our Great Master leave us? This was the message he left us in the early morning as he walked up the shin-

ing hill slopes with God: "Go on, go on with the church work!" We may not meet this sweet neighbor again under the morning glories that hang above our back fence, but by the guidance and grace of Christ we may all meet him among the infinite glories. Gracious friend, faithful Brother Warren, Good morning, for "There is no night there."

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## HOLMES, Bayard Taylor, M. D.,

**Surgeon, Litterateur.**

The notabilia that is entitled to follow the name of the late Dr. Bayard Taylor Holmes places him indisputably among the very first rank of American physicians and surgeons who have lived and wrought to the signal benefit of humanity. His medical metier was pronouncedly along surgical lines, and during his active professional years in the metropolis of the West it is unlikely that among his contemporaries there could be found a surgeon whose ability and efficiency were on a parity with his. But the ramifications of his career were not limited to medicine and surgery, although these constituted the major part of his life's work. He was indeed a many-sided man, well-versed in scores of erudite subjects, the mere titular mention of his subsidiary achievements being proof of his great versatility. He was, essentially, a litterateur, and wrote with facile talent on the many diverse phases of his profession. As an educator and pedagogue he gave a mighty impetus to the progress of medical and surgical study and research in the professional schools of the West. He was an able editor, an efficient organizer, a socialistic Galahad in local politics, a philosophical socialist, a sociologist, and last, but not least, an upright man and sincere citizen—before which last-named achievements all other honors are relegated to the limbo of comparative insignificance, for to be a man of rectitude and to be a good citizen are tasks Gargantuan in their proportions. Dr. Holmes has left the imperishable imprint of his influence and personality upon the times through his remarkable attainments and achievements, and in his passing, the city of Chicago and the State of Illinois were bereft of a surgeon par excellence.

Dr. Bayard Taylor Holmes was a representative of the fifth generation of his family in America. The patronymic of Holmes had long been an honored name in England, antedating the Norman Conquest by many years. The original form of the name was Holm, an old Saxon word denoting flat, marshy, or swampy ground, the final "s" being later added as a possessive. The name ran through the usual gamut of change and colloquialism, being successively Holm, Halm, Halms, Hallms, Holems, Holemes, Hollems, Hollmes, Helm, Whomes, and finally, reverting almost to the original, Holmes. Sections of New England were settled by bearers of this patronymic during the colonization period, but the branch of which Dr. Holmes was a distinguished member had its American inception in Canada.

(I) Rear Admiral Charles Holmes, of the first American generation, and progenitor of this branch of the family in the New World, was born on the Isle of Wight in 1711, and died in 1761. He was the fourth son of Henry and Mary (Holmes) Holmes, the latter of whom was a daughter of Sir Robert Holmes, Admiral, and Governor of the Isle of Wight. Rear Admiral Charles Holmes was third in command of the English fleet at Quebec in 1759, being commander of the flagship "Dublin." While at Quebec his son Thomas was born, of whom further.

(II) Thomas Holmes, a member of the second generation, a son of Rear Admiral Charles Holmes, was born at Quebec in 1759, and at the age of two years was left an orphan by the death of his father. At the age of fourteen years he removed to Plattsburg, New York State, where he resided until his death in 1830. He took as his wife, Mary C. ———, who bore him a large family of children, among them being Gilbert, of whom further.

(III) Gilbert Holmes, representing the third American generation, a son of Thomas and Mary C. Holmes, was born at Plattsburg, New York, about 1799. He lived successively at Plattsburg, New York; North Hero, Vermont; Lawrenceville, St. Lawrence County, New York; and Moira, New York, where he died in 1865, and was buried at Lawrenceville. He was married to Diadama (Knight) McMasters, the first white child to be born in Grand Isle County, Vermont. She was the widow of John McMasters, and the mother of Daniel McMasters, prominent attorney of Plattsburg, and one-time candidate for the lieutenant-governorship of New York State.

(IV) Hector Adams Holmes, a member of the fourth generation, and a son of Gilbert and Diadama (Knight-McMasters) Holmes, was born in North Hero, Grande Isle County, Vermont, on January 7, 1829, and died in Chicago, Illinois. He acquired a liberal education, following which for several years he was successfully engaged as an agriculturist at North Hero. Subsequently, he removed to Lawrenceville, New York, where he lived until 1865, during which year he removed to Lansing, Minnesota. Mr. Holmes possessed great inventive genius, which he directed along the lines of improvements on farm machinery with great success. He invented and perfected an automatic twine binder for harvesting machines, which speedily came into general use and favor. Upon retiring from active business life, he removed to Austin, Minnesota. He was married, in 1851, to Olive A. Williamson, of Grand Isle Township, Vermont, and to them were born five children, as follows: 1. Bayard Taylor, of whom further. 2. Warren Curtis. 3. Watson Martin. 4. George Ellsworth, who became a well and widely known musician. 5. A child who died in infancy.

(V) The late Bayard Taylor Holmes, M. D., a representative of the fifth generation of the Isle of Wight branch of the Holmes family in America, and eldest child of Hector Adams and Olive A. (Williamson) Holmes, was born at North Hero, Grand Isle County, Vermont, on July 29, 1852, and died in his winter home at Fairhope, Alabama, April 3, 1924.

His early education was obtained in the graded schools of his birthplace, following which, upon his parents removal to Lansing, Minnesota, in 1865, he entered the public schools of his new home city, where he pursued courses of study until 1870, during which year he matriculated at Carlton College, Northfield, Minnesota. Here he spent but one year, in 1871 entering the old Chicago University whose functioning was suddenly cut short by the great Chicago fire. Dr. Holmes then matriculated at the East Paw Paw Seminary, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1874, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science. From 1874 until 1882 he was engaged in his initial pedagogic work in the counties of La Salle and De Kalb, Illinois. Later in 1882 he matriculated at the Chicago Homeopathic College, and

was graduated from here with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1885. He then served a one-year's internship in the Cook County Hospital, and in 1886 entered the Medical School of Northwestern University, being graduated with the class of 1888 and receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery. In 1889 he became the first professor of bacteriology in any medical school in Chicago, and his ability in this position, together with his growing reputation for professional practice, brought him high rank as a physician, surgeon and educator. For a number of years he served as a member of the surgical staff of the Cook County Hospital. He came into great prominence through his successful efforts in rehabilitating the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons, which later became known as the Medical College of the University of Illinois. He started the first laboratory in the Medical College of the Physicians and Surgeons. He served as secretary of the faculty of the Medical College from 1891 to 1895, and for more than twenty years was the senior professor of surgery. Also, for a time, he was professor of surgery at the Chicago Post-Graduate Medical College.

Dr. Holmes organized the Chicago Medical Library Association, which was the embryo from which grew the present medical department of the John Crerar Library, and was likewise responsible for the establishment of the Medical Library of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of Illinois, which of late years has been called the Quine Library.

As a writer on medical subjects, Dr. Holmes' many contributions found ready inclusion in the medical publications. From 1889 to 1892 he served as editor of the "North American Practitioner." He has written and published a number of books, among them being: "Surgical Emergencies," "Surgery of the Head," "Appendicitis and Other Diseases About the Appendix," "Cholecystitis and Other Diseases in the Upper Peritoneal Cavity," "Friends of the Insane," "Medical Libraries for Medical Schools," "Land Shells of Illinois," "Hieratic Egyptian Medicine," "Adolescent Insanity," and edited and published the magazine, "Dementia Precox Studies." He also wrote and published many special articles, papers, and monographs on medical, sociological, and educational subjects. In addition to his literary attainments, Dr. Holmes possessed forensic ability to a marked degree, and he was consequently often in demand to lecture before Chautauqua audiences and before learned societies.

Politically the doctor was a Philosophical Socialist, and was candidate for mayor of Chicago in 1895 on the Socialist ticket. He was an active member of the Association of American Medical Colleges, and served over a long period of years as the association's treasurer and secretary. He also held membership in the American Medical Association; the American Academy of Medicine; the Evolution Club of Chicago; the Bibliographical Society; the Library Club; the Quadrangle Club; the Union League Club; and the National Christian Citizenship League, of which latter organization he was one of the founders and charter members.

Dr. Bayard Taylor Holmes was married, at Lansing, Minnesota, on August 14, 1878, to Agnes Anna George, who was born on September 2, 1852, a daughter of Captain James W. and Abby Hersey Ayers (Sanderson) George, natives of New York City. Captain James W. George gave distinguished service during the Civil War as captain of a New York

City company of volunteers. To Dr. Bayard Taylor and Agnes Anna (George) Holmes were born two children, as follows: 1. Dr. Bayard Bristol, of whom further. 2. Ralph Loring, born May 24, 1887, who died May 20, 1916.

(VI) Dr. Bayard Bristol Holmes, eldest son of Dr. Bayard Taylor and Agnes Anna (George) Holmes, and a representative of the sixth generation of the Isle of Wight branch of the ancient Saxon family of Holmes, was born in Yorkville, Illinois, on October 17, 1879. He was graduated from the Hyde Park High School in 1897, following which he entered Williams College, at Williamstown, Massachusetts, from which he was graduated in 1901 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then matriculated at the Rush Medical College of Chicago, finishing his medical work with the class of 1904 and receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Since the year 1904 Dr. Bayard B. Holmes has been practicing medicine in Chicago with steadily growing success and prestige, following in the professional footsteps of his honored father. He is a valued member of the American Medical Association; the Illinois State Medical Society; the Chicago Medical Society; the Lake Michigan Yachting Association, having served that body as president in 1907-8; and the Jackson Park Yacht Club, having served as commodore for the years 1908, 1909 and 1910. During his undergraduate days he was honored by election to Delta Upsilon (Williams Chapter) and to Nu Sigma Nu (Rush Chapter), both fraternities being among the most prominent of the National Greek-letter organizations. Dr. Bayard Bristol Holmes was married, on August 6, 1904, to Phoebe Barton, of Wheaton, Illinois, a daughter of Rev. Francis and Eliza (Briggs) Barton. To Dr. Bayard Bristol and Mrs. Phoebe (Barton) Holmes have been born two children, representatives of the seventh generation of the Holmes family in America: Violet and Alice E.

Dr. Bayard Taylor Holmes, the father of Dr. Bayard B. Holmes, died at his winter home in Fairhope, Alabama, on Thursday, April 3, 1924, during his seventy-second year, having been in ill health since his retirement from active practice five years before. The funeral and burial took place in Alabama. He is survived by his widow and one son. Thus was born, and thus lived, labored, and died a man whose work in medicine will ever remain a monument to his memory. That the great medical fraternity has sustained an irreparable loss by his demise is a foregone conclusion, for, in the words of Pliny the Younger, in his "Letters" concerning Fannius:

> The hand of death is ever * * * too untimely and sudden when it falls upon such as are engaged in some immortal work.

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## DAVIS, Josephus Collett,

**Lawyer, Business Executive.**

In the fifty-seventh year of his life one of the ablest and most estimable professional men of his time passed from among the circles in which he had long been an honored figure, leaving the city of Terre Haute, Indiana, to mourn his loss.

A man of quiet tastes, high-minded and of great breadth of vision, Josephus Collett Davis was such a spirit as all too rarely is found in the crowded marts of business or in the too frequently sordid pursuit of legal activity.

A master of his profession, he gave to his activities therein an exalted and eminently constructive significance; all his work and all the strength of his influence

turned towards constructive and beneficent ends. It is among the people who knew him best that Mr. Davis is now most sadly missed.

The Davis family is one of distinction in the State of Indiana, the Hon. Oliver P. Davis, father of Josephus C. Davis, having been an influential citizen of Newport, Indiana, his large land holdings lying a few miles south of that community. He served in the Legislature of his native State for a number of years, representing his constituency with distinction and honor, and leaving a record which does credit to his name. Widely prominent in the community, and a leader of all advance, he was one of the important figures of his time in local affairs and did much for the early progress of that section. The mother, Emily (Collett) Davis, was a member of a family also distinguished in earlier generations which gave to the progress of a generation ago men of large prominence and worth. Mrs. Davis was a sister of John Collett, who for many years was active as State geologist, also of Josephus Collett, one of the most prominent figures in railroad promotion and finance; other sisters of these distinguished men were Mrs. Crawford Fairbanks and Mrs. Jane Turner, both of Terre Haute, Indiana.

Josephus Collett Davis was born at the family home near Newport, Indiana, August 15, 1865. Following his early education in the public schools of his birthplace, Mr. Davis entered De Paul University, of Greencastle, Indiana, in 1880, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1885. His preparation for his professional activity was made with the same serious purpose and minute attention to detail which characterized every step of his later progress in his work. He read law in the office of Jump & Ward, of Newport, the members of this firm having been the Hon. Joshua Jump and the Hon. Charles W. Ward, who were both connected with the Davis family as brothers-in-law of Mr. Davis. With the creation of the Parke and Vermilion circuit came the appointment of Mr. Jump as its first judge, received from Governor Williams, and upon the expiration of his service on the bench, Judge Jump came to Terre Haute and founded the firm of Jump & Davis. This was in the year 1887, Mr. Davis then scarcely past his majority. The success of the firm was an assured fact from the beginning, for such influential men as Crawford Fairbanks, a relative by marriage, and Josephus Collett, Mr. Davis' uncle, placed in their hands their business affairs. Only about one year after the formation of the firm, the Hon. John E. Lamb was received into the organization, the firm name thereby becoming Jump, Lamb & Davis. The dissolution of this firm was occasioned in 1893 by the appointment of Judge Jump as Internal Revenue Collector for the Terre Haute District, and from that point Mr. Davis went forward independently. Throughout his entire career he sought only the interests of business and corporate concerns, his dislike for litigation and court proceedings leading him to avoid such practice wherever it was possible. His astuteness in business affairs, and his exhaustive familiarity with their legal aspect, made him one of the widely valued lawyers of his day among industrial and commercial executives, and large interests were placed in his hands to the permanent benefit of all connected with them. Of his professional activities, his conferees at a special meeting of the Terre Haute Bar Association on the Friday morning following his death gave this

tribute in resolutions published in the "Terre Haute Tribune:"

Mr. Davis was of the student type of mind. Quiet and unostentatious in temperament, he avoided all forms of publicity and concentrated himself on his work and his studies. He participated but little in active public affairs, but lent always an attentive ear to matters of concern to the community, and in his quiet way exerted always his influence and his ability toward the betterment of the community. His ethical standards in the practice of law were of the highest character. He was loyal and unswerving in his devotion to the interests of his clients, exceedingly fair and just in his dealings with other lawyers and with his opponents. He read deeply of travel, history, and classical literature. He traveled extensively, and was in all things a most cultivated gentleman.

The various affiliations which claimed a share of Mr. Davis' attention included a directorship in the Terre Haute National Bank, also the Terre Haute Trust Company, the Morris Plan Bank, and the United States Trust Company. Political affairs appealed to him only from the point of view of his position as a progressive citizen. He held independent convictions, throwing his influence on the side of the man or party he believed best fitted to serve the interests of the people. During the last few years of his life Mr. Davis definitely lost his health, and nearly all his responsibilities were of necessity laid aside. He was still, however, at the time of his death connected with the United States Trust Company and the Morris Plan Bank as a director. His fraternal affiliation was with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he was a charter member of the Terre Haute Club.

Josephus Collett Davis married, in the year 1905, Linda Hendrichs, daughter of the late William E. Hendrichs, long an honored member of the Vigo County bar. Mrs. Davis and their only child, Mary Florence, survive the husband and father.

Mr. Davis died February 1, 1922, his passing casting a deep shadow over every circle with which he had been connected. No more fitting tribute to his memory can be handed down to posterity than the closing paragraphs of the resolutions above mentioned by the Terre Haute bar:

The oldest members of this bar will deeply miss our departed brother. To those who knew him best, he endeared himself by his unswerving honesty, his wise and able counsel, and his loyal friendliness. He was an excellent lawyer, a wise counsellor and a true and loyal friend to those who penetrated beneath his reticence and gained an intimate knowledge of his inner self.

His home life was ideal. He was a devoted and loving husband and father. In his death this community has lost an able and sterling citizen, the Vigo County bar an honest and able member, his intimates a true and loyal friend, and his family a deeply loved and loving husband and father.

The Terre Haute Bar Association extends to the community, the members of the bar, his friends and family, their sincere and true sympathy.

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## BURKHART, Isaac,

**Builder, Real Estate Operator.**

The surmounting of numberless obstacles, the cheerless task of self-education, an early life devoted entirely to the drudgery of farm work, but all lightened by a strong religious belief and faith,—these are characteristics of the early life of Isaac Burkhart, a man whose later years, materially and financially most successful, were touched and colored by the same gentle Christianity that eased and mitigated the difficult labors of his childhood, boyhood and young manhood.

Isaac Burkhart was born on November 28, 1840, at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, a son of Tobias and Christina (Kiess) Burkhart, who had come from Germany and settled in America in 1796. The family continued to reside at Williamsport until Isaac was seven years of age, when they removed to the State of Ohio and

Isaac Burkhart

settled on a farm in Crawford County, two miles east of Bucyrus. The exigencies of farm work called for constant application on the part of Mr. Burkhart and his sons, with the result that Isaac found but little time to attend school, altogether spending but three months at the local school. This taste of education excited in the young man a desire for knowledge that increased with the years. Whenever the opportunity presented itself he would study by himself, devouring book after book and finally becoming an inveterate reader. In his later life he was considered a well read and well educated man—due to his assiduity in studying under the most adverse conditions.

After living on the Crawford County farm for ten years, Mr. Burkhart sold it and purchased three hundred and forty acres of farm land in Williamsport County, Ohio, which he later gave to his sons, Jacob and Isaac, about the year 1867. Isaac Burkhart remained on the farm for twenty-one years, having married Elizabeth Kaiser in the year that his father deeded him a share of the farm. In 1888 Mr. Burkhart went to Los Angeles, California, to visit a brother who had located there in 1886. While in Los Angeles Mr. Burkhart went into partnership with his brother, W. H. Burkhart, and erected an apartment house on Temple Street, which contains forty rooms. He then returned to the East and disposed of his property, returning to Los Angeles in 1890 to make his permanent home. During this year Mr. Burkhart and his brother put into operation a dummy line running from the end of Temple Street to Hollywood, calling it the Nickle Plate Railroad. The undertaking was carried on successfully for several years until the brothers became the owners of the Santa Fe Avenue Horse Car Line, which also was operated with good returns for a number of years. The brothers began their real estate business by purchasing a large tract of land on Dayton Avenue, which was later divided when each brother went into business for himself, thus dissolving the partnership. About the year 1895 Isaac Burkhart bought ninety feet frontage on Los Angeles and Seventh streets, and there erected an apartment house, which contained forty-five rooms, where he and his wife later occupied an apartment. During the year 1905 Mr. Burkhart's real estate interests increased, when he built a number of cottages on Dayton Avenue and erected a large three-story building on the corner of Temple and Figueroa streets. As a progressive builder, Mr. Burkhart soon became prominent. In 1910 he built a two-story business block, but in 1905 he bought a residence at No. 111 West Jefferson Street, where he subsequently made his home. He erected another large business block and a garage at No. 2614 Pasadena Avenue, purchased and improved the corner property at the junction of Vernon Avenue and Figueroa Street, and bought and improved about forty other properties in Los Angeles. Mr. Burkhart's sense of real estate and property values was very keen. He owned property in many parts of the city, and was active in building and real estate until his death.

Mr. Burkhart's first wife, Elizabeth (Kaiser) Burkhart, died on March 31, 1900. Two years later he took as his second wife Elizabeth Basler, of Germany, daughter of John Basler. There were no children of either union.

The entire life of Isaac Burkhart was moulded and influenced by deep religious convictions, for at an early age he was converted to the belief and teachings of

Christ. His unfaltering faith in his Creator was as evident and controlling in his business life and social life as it was in his equally active religious life. He was affiliated with the First Evangelical Church at the corner of Twelfth and Hope streets, and was one of the most sincere and indefatigable workers for the church and for the general advancement of Christianity that the church had ever known. His death, on March 20, 1923, at Los Angeles, California, at the age of eighty-three, brought to a close a long and useful life devoted to living as becomes a citizen, a gentleman, and a Christian. His humanitarian and charitable deeds were many and varied; his greatest interest benevolently being in the Pacific Evangelical Home for Aged People, contributing largely towards the support of this institution. He was a generous contributor to all religious causes, and in his will provided munificently for many organizations. Mrs. Burkhart was as interested a worker in church affairs as was her husband, having taught in the Sunday School for many years, acted as president of the Ladies' Aid Society for seven years, and having served for the period of nine years as treasurer of the Mission Society of the First Evangelical Church. Since her husband's death, Mrs. Burkhart has carried on much of her church work, and a considerable amount of Mr. Burkhart's business interests, alone.

Mr. Isaac Burkhart's life was an exemplary one. As a humanitarian, a business man, and an ardent church worker in the cause of Christianity, he will be greatly missed by his church and his community, while upon her who was his companion in all well-doing falls the heaviest loss.

## GILFILLAN, HON. James,

**Chief Justice, Civil War Veteran.**

*Arms*—Argent, a fesse between three eagles' heads erased gules.
*Crest*—An eagle's head erased sable langued gules.
*Motto—Armis et animis.*

The derivation of the patronymic Gilfillan is interesting in that it is, basically, a corruption of the Norman surname Julian, itself an abbreviated form of Juliana. Julian, in the Saxon tongue, soon became Gillian, owing to the penchant then in vogue to abbreviate surnames into font names. Gillian became Gyll, Gille, Gill, Jyll, Jylle, Jille, and Jill—the latter instantly recalling to mind the Jill of nursery-rhyme fame. At an earlier date the following form appeared in Heywood's "Satyricall Epigrams":

I am care-full to see thee carelesse, Jylle:
I am woefull to see thee wytlesse, Wyll:
I am anguisht to see thee an ape, Jylle:
I am angry to see thee an asse, Wyll:
I am dumpyshe to see thee play the drabbe, Jylle:
I am knappyshe to see thee plaie the knave, Wyll.

Gill, Gilson, Gilot, and Gillot are also found in old-time versification, as is evidenced by:

Robin will Gilot
Leden to the nale,
And sitten there togedres,
And tellen their tale.

In the "Townley Mysteries" the following quatrain appears:

Sir, for Jak nor for Gille
Wille I turne my face
Tille I have on this hille
Spun a space upon my rok (Distaft).

Julian, then, was corrupted into scores of surnames and font-names, the most used and the nearest to the original Norman being Gillian. At this time the use of the Latin word for son was also wide-

ly used, as "John fil. Nel," "Hugh fil. Elyenore," "Juetta fil. William," "Richard fil. Juetta," and "Gillian fil. Juet." Thus Gilfillan developed undoubtedly, from "Gillian fil. Anne" or from "Gill fil. Ann." The family at an early date was seated in Scotland, and, according to Robert Gilfillan, the poet: "The few families of Gilfillan in Scotland almost all 'count kin.'" The history of the clan is as follows:

It originally belonged to the Isle of Mull, but during the feudal wars it was attacked by a more powerful clan and almost exterminated, every male being killed. Two of the widows, however, by a coincidence, bore twin sons each, and from these four male Gilfillans, born posthumously, are all of the present day Gilfillans descended.

(I) The branch of the family herein considered is undoubtedly sprung from the Rev. Samuel Gilfillan, a son of a merchant, of Buckline, who was minister of the parish church at Comrie for thirty-five years. To him were born eleven children, three of whom were as follows: 1. Rev. James Gilfillan, a prominent minister at Stirling. 2. William, of whom further. 3. Rev. George Gilfillan, the youngest son, became a noted preacher, writer, and literary critic of Dundee.

(II) William Gilfillan, son of the Rev. Samuel Gilfillan, was born at Comrie, and became a successful manufacturer and merchant. He married, and to him were born two sons: 1. Samuel, who became a banker and engaged in trade with the East Indies. 2. James, of whom further.

(III) James Gilfillan, son of William Gilfillan, was associated with his brother Samuel in financial enterprises. He also engaged in the importing trade from the East Indian Islands. He was married to Jeanette Gilmer, and they settled at Bannockburn, Scotland, and following the birth of their son they emigrated to America. Issue: 1. James, of whom further. 2. Charles Duncan, who became a lawyer and merchant of St. Paul, Minnesota.

(IV) James Gilfillan, representative of the first generation of his family in America, was born at Bannockburn, Scotland, on November 9, 1829, a son of James and Jeanette (Gilmer) Gilfillan. When he was two years of age he was brought to the United States by his parents, the family settling at Utica, New York. James Gilfillan's early education was received in the public and high schools of Utica, New York, following which he prepared himself to became a member of the legal fraternity at Saratoga Springs. In this connection General J. B. Sanborn once said of him:

> Born a Scotchman, educated an American, he possessed the firmness, decision of character, clearness of mental vision, and strong reasoning powers of the former, and the activity, zeal, and patriotism of the latter. At the bar he at once became conspicious for his learning, sound judgment, and careful practice, never failing to reach a determination of his case on the real merits of the controversy.

Following his admission to the bar, James Gilfillan removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, about the year 1849, although the Hon. John M. Gilman puts the date as late as 1857. He at once engaged in the practice of his profession, and in the words of Mr. Gilman:

> Mr. Gilfillan came with a mind well stored with a knowledge of the law in all its departments and ramifications. He at once took a leading position at the bar. His abilities were widely recognized not only by the bench but by the bar from the start. Mr. Gilfillan was distinguished more for strength, grasp and force of intellect than for brilliancy, yet he was a very strong man at the bar. His candor, his sincerity, his purity, which shone in his very

countenance, his power of analysis, his clearness of statement, his logical reasoning, made him a formidable antagonist before the jury as well as before the court.

Mr. Gilfillan continued, with steadily growing prestige, in the practice of his profession until the long-feared Civil War suddenly became an actuality. Mr. Gilman says: "When volunteers were called to go forth in the defense of the Union, Mr. Gilfillan locked the door of his office, shouldered his musket, and went into the military service of his country. He served until the close of the war." He enlisted on August 6, 1862, and was commissioned a second lieutenant of the 7th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. On October 8, 1862, he was given his captaincy; and on November 1, 1864, was promoted to colonel of the 11th Minnesota Infantry. While serving as second lieutenant he participated in the campaign up the Minnesota River against the Sioux Indians; and while captain he continued in Indian warfare service during the autumn of 1862. In the summer of 1863 he and his command made the famous march across the plains to the Missouri River to assist in capturing or driving the Sioux Indians out of Minnesota and the Dakotas. From here the regiment moved South and were on duty at Jefferson Barracks for a time. General J. B. Sanborn, in commenting upon the military service of Colonel Gilfillan, once said:

His public spirit and patriotism were unbounded. Personal interest and personal security were without power to restrain him, and fatigue, hardships, danger and death, were without power to deter him in the least from the fullest discharge of all his duties as a citizen of our State and country. Although enjoying the sweets of quiet civil life and the practice of his chosen profession, far more than the great majority of men, he at once abandoned all, and cheerfully took his place in the ranks with those who were ready to sacrifice life, health, property, all that men hold dear, for the preservation of the institutions of his country, and the liberty of all men. In the military service of the United States, which he voluntarily entered on the 6th day of August, 1862, a service always most trying to those of sound judgment and independent thought and action, he was governed by one motto and one principle—obedience even unto death of all the lawful orders of his superiors * * *. Success in this branch of the public service could not fail to attend him, acting upon such motives and under such a motto. His military service was of the most arduous and trying character, and of such a nature as could not in the very nature of things bring fame and renown. It is but the slightest impression that is made upon the mind by the statement that the deceased, with the rank of captain, marched on foot at the head of his company from the Mississippi to the Missouri River, through Northern Minnesota and Dakota in the summer of 1863. Our minds are so constituted that they do not grasp from such a statement the wearisome march for ninety or more consecutive days in burning suns across alkali deserts and plains, with the air filled with dust and the tongue swollen for want of pure water, or the difference between sleeping in comfortable beds in quiet homes and resting upon the ground in cold and storms, disturbed constantly by savage and wily foes. Language cannot portray the hardships, sufferings and exposures endured by officers and men on such a campaign, and only those who have participated in them can form any just appreciation of such a public service. The public interests required this service in 1863, and it was rendered by our departed friend with the determination and vigor that characterized all his acts.

Afterwards, at the head of his regiment, on the bloody field of Tupelo, on July 14, 1864, he stood with his command as a rock unmoved amid the varying fortunes of that hardly contested field. After the battles of the summer and autumn of 1864, he was assigned to the important, hazardous, annoying and inglorious service of guarding and protecting the line of communication to the armies at and south of Nashville, where the least failure at any point might result in the greatest possible disaster to the government, and force the withdrawal of troops and the abandonment of the country from Atlanta to points far north of Nashville. This is that kind of military service which oftentimes covers an officer with disgrace, but, even when well performed, never is known to bring to him any glory.

This fatiguing, trying, hazardous military service made serious inroads upon his physical powers, and undoubtedly shortened his days on earth. So great had been the strain and wear that, in the weakness and delirium of his last sickness, although the long period of thirty years had intervened, the exciting, trying scenes of war seemed again to pass in review before his mind. The tried and trusted veterans of his commands, with faces scarred and ranks thinned by battle and disease, again appeared in line waiting his command to hold their positions or move against the foe. He again seemed to see the flag of his country full high, advanced over bleeding and prostrate enemies, and again shared in the excitement of glorious victory.

A memorial sketch, published after his death by the Minnesota Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, summarizes his military exploits, and says in part:

Reared and educated from early childhood among our people, and in our common schools, and other institutions of learning, although born on foreign soil, he was, in feeling, sentiment and principle wholly American.

No descendant of a Revolutionary sire imbibed more deeply and quickly than he the national spirit of 1861, or rallied with more promptness and devotion to the support of the national government in response to the first call to arms. For several years prior to the war he had been one of the leading attorneys and practitioners at the bar of Saint Paul, and was rapidly growing and advancing in the line of his chosen profession. Notwithstanding the sacrifice to his personal interest, as early as the 6th of August, 1862, twelve days before the Sioux outbreak at Yellow Medicine, he had enlisted as a volunteer, and was commissioned as second lieutenant of the 7th Minnesota Infantry. He was promoted to Captain, October 8, 1862, and was commissioned as Colonel of the 11th Minnesota Infantry on November 1, 1864. While serving as Second Lieutenant, he participated in the campaign up the Minnesota River against the Sioux Indians, and, while holding the rank of Captain, continued that service during the autumn of 1862; and in the summer of 1863 made the march across the plains to the Missouri River, in the heat of summer, to aid in capturing or driving the Sioux Indians from Minnesota and Dakota. After the termination of that campaign he moved south with the 7th Minnesota Infantry, and was on duty at Jefferson Barracks and St. Louis from October, 1863, to April, 1864, where he rendered arduous and faithful service upon courts martial, and in the discharge of such other duties as are required at such a post in time of war. From April to June, 1864, he was on duty with his regiment at the post of Paducah. From that post he moved to Memphis, and participated in the campaigns in Western Tennessee and Northern Mississippi, against General Forrest's command, as one of the regiments of the Third Brigade, First Division of the old 16th Army Corps, and participated in the Battle of Tupelo, July 14, 1864, and remained on duty on that line of operations until the latter part of October, 1864, and, upon his promotion, proceeded from there to the Louisville and Nashville railroads, North of Nashville, where, with the 11th Regiment, he continued in the discharge of the arduous and disagreeable military service of guarding that line of railroad against cavalry and other raids, until mustered out on July 1, 1865. After January 1, 1865, in addition to his other duties, he commanded the Third Subdivision Military District of Middle Tennessee.

After serving throughout the war, Colonel Gilfillan received his honorable discharge and returned to his home. Says Mr. Gilman: "He returned home in the fall of 1865, I believe. Receiving his discharge, he again unlocked the door of his office, brushed away the dust which had accumulated upon his books, resumed the practice of his profession, and again took the same position at the bar which he held when he entered the service of his country." Before the advent of the Civil War, Colonel Gilfillan had been associated in the practice of law with his brother, Charles Duncan Gilfillan; the latter, after the war, gave up law in favor of a business career, leaving the colonel to carry on the legal practice alone.

Colonel Gilfillan had long been considered by his contemporaries as a man eminently fitted to become Chief Justice, and in the year 1869, upon the resignation of the Hon. Thomas Wilson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State

of Minnesota, Colonel Gilfillan was appointed to fill the vacancy, holding this highly important juridical office under the initial appointment until March 5, 1875, when he was re-appointed, holding the office until his death—a period of incumbency covering more than twenty years.

Politically, Judge Gilfillan was a supporter and an advocate of the principles of Republicanism. He was a member and ex-commander of the Minnesota Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. His religious affiliation was given to the Episcopal Church.

The Hon. Chief Justice James Gilfillan was married, at St. Paul, Minnesota, on June 4, 1867, to Martha McMasters, a daughter of Stirling Yancy and Catharine (Montgomery) McMasters. The father, Stirling Yancy McMasters, was born in Raleigh, North Carolina. Hon. James and Martha (McMasters) Gilfillan were the parents of seven children, as follows: 1. James Stirling, who married Hilda Benson, and they had issue: James. 2. Catharine Montgomery, who married Samuel Gilbert, and they had issue: Samuel Gilbert, Jr. 3. Mary. 4. Carolyn, who married Benjamin Bradford. By a previous marriage to Trevor McClurg, Mrs. Bradford had a daughter, Rachel Mary. 5. Perry, who married Louise Hoyt. Issue: Louise; Perry, Jr.; and Martha. 6. Martha, who married Webster Wheelock, editor of Pioneer Press for many years. Issue: Webster, Jr.; Joseph Albert. 7. Russell, deceased.

The death of the Hon. Chief Justice James Gilfillan, of the Supreme Court of the State of Minnesota, ex-colonel of the 11th Minnesota Infantry, United States Volunteers, occurred at his home in St. Paul, Minnesota, on December 16, 1894, during his sixty-fifth year. He is survived by his wife, Martha (McMasters) Gilfillan, by six children and nine grandchildren. The passing of Chief Justice Gilfillan was a great loss to the jurisprudential circles of Minnesota, and in such high esteem was he held, both as a man and as a jurist, that the governor of the State issued a proclamation ordering that all public offices of the Capital be closed on the day of the funeral. During the succeeding month, on January 7, 1895, commencing at eleven o'clock A. M., memorial services for this great justice were held in the Supreme Court at the Capital in St. Paul. Chief Justice Start presided, and those present were Associate Justices Mitchell, Buck, Collins, and Canty, in addition to Attorney General, the Hon. Henry W. Childs; the Hon. Isaac Atwater; the Hon. Charles E. Flandrau; the Hon. S. J. R. McMillan; the Hon. Greenleaf Clark; the Hon. George B. Young; the Hon. Charles E. Vanderburgh; General J. B. Sanborn; the Hon. W. J. Hahn; ex-Attorney-General Clapp; and the Hon. John M. Gilman; all of whom spoke of the life and labors of their late colleague, and adopted the following memorial:

The bar of Minnesota, as an appropriate testimonial of its appreciation of the character of the late James Gilfillan, respectfully request that the deliberations of this Court over which he so long presided as its Chief Justice yield to a brief tribute to his memory.

On the 16th day of December, 1894, James Gilfillan, in the midst of his official duties and before the powers of his mind had been enfeebled by wasting age, was removed by an all wise Providence from the ranks of the living.

That the deceased was a great jurist, the voice of the bar of this country and numerous volumes of the reported decisions of this Court bear ample witness. How he adorned his high office by wealth of legal learning, marked powers of analysis, great breadth of mental grasp, quickness of apprehension,

unfailing courage, probity and industry, none know so well as those who during the last twenty years have most frequently appeared before him. All who knew him in the private walks of life testify to the purity of his thoughts, the warmth of his affections, and the simplicity of his manners.

With what wisdom he wrought and how deep was his influence in shaping the jurisprudence of this state must indeed be left to the final judgment of the future, but tested by the opinions of his cotemporaries, he has by such labor reared an enduring monument to his fame. His own words, fitly spoken on another solemn occasion over the bier of one he loved, are most appropriate now:

The judge, who, for a considerable time, occupies a place in a court of last resort in a comparatively new country, makes his impress upon the future of the state and society more than almost any other man. True, it is usually done quietly, without display, and almost imperceptibly, as the dew falls and the trees grow. His decisions concern men in all their daily lives and business, and establish their code of business morality. He marks out the path in which those who come after him in the judicial office, or in the profession of the law, must follow.

A veil, impenetrable to mortal vision, has been drawn between him and us. The State has thereby lost one of its most illustrious citizens; the bench, a shining ornament; the bar, its most conspicious member; the family, a devoted husband and father.

We therefore respectfully request that this memorial, although but feebly expressive of our regard for the memory of the deceased, be entered at length upon the records of the Court with such other proceedings as may be had in connection therewith, and that a copy thereof be transmitted to the afflicted family.

The Hon. Henry W. Childs, Attorney-General, said, in part:

A great brain and heart have been stilled by the mystic touch which we call death, and know no more. A bright light which has long illumined our professional pathway and directed the course of the jurisprudence of this State, has been extinguished forever. James Gilfillan, who but as yesterday presided over the deliberations of this Court, a tribunal which he strove with all his great powers to elevate in the estimation of the bench and bar of this country, will hereafter live only in the hearts of those who knew him, and in that noble work which he has left behind him for the guidance and instruction of this and future generations.

The day is most appropriate for this proceeding. It was today, in the ordinary course of official events, that he was to have relinquished his exalted station among you to resume his place in those ranks which twenty years ago, he reluctantly and at great personal sacrifice abandoned in obedience to the call of duty. The ermine which fell upon his shoulders then, now descends unsullied upon the shoulders of his successor.

He was a great judge. Many of the decisions of this Court written by him, bear unmistakable evidence of his masterful abilities. They will be received everywhere as authoritative expressions of the law. They will, moreover, serve as notable examples of judicial writings. Conciseness of expression was his characteristic. Years of careful self-discipline and exhaustive research had brought to him a profound and unfailing knowledge of the law. His comprehensive mind grasped instantly what the ordinary mind attains by slow and laborious process. His decisions are models in their paucity of citations. In expounding the law, in applying its principles to a given case, he found slight occasion to fortify his position by reference to authorities. So quick was his perception of the truth, so accurate his power of analysis, that his deductions were rarely at fault. He felt safe upon his ground not so much because it had the endorsement of some other court or judge, as because he knew by those infallible tests never absent from a powerful and analytic mind, that he was right. In vain will his writings be searched for expressions penned for mere effect. Words with him were vehicles of thought and never the trappings of display.

The following excerpt is from the address of the Hon. Isaac Atwater:

It would take too long to enumerate the eminent qualifications which the deceased enjoyed for the bench which he so long honored—his fearlessness in expressing his honest convictions whenever demanded, even at the sacrifice of personal interest; his broad grasp of equity; and his entire impartiality between suitors, whether persons, corporations or political parties,— you know them all, I need not enumerate them. Indeed, in the presence of those thirty-six volumes in the adjoining chamber, which form his imperishable record and monument, any eulogy which we could pronounce here would seem tame and common place.

It has been my fortune in over forty years of

experience at the bar to have appeared professionally before the twenty judges, if I remember the names correctly, including the Territorial, who went upon that bench; and I may say without disparagement to any among them, he was *facile princeps*.

The Hon. Charles E. Flandrau said, in part:

The highest encomium that I can pass upon our deceased Chief Justice is to say that his long presidency of this court has done as much, if not more, than any other man to create and perpetuate all its admirable traits which I have alluded to. No one can add a word to the well deserved tribute to his life and career which has been presented by the Honorable, the Attorney General.

The closing paragraphs of the address of the Hon. S. J. R. McMillan are herewith presented:

By his ability and integrity through his long judicial career, he has rendered high and noble service to the State, in his faithful and efficient labors, in extending and establishing a system of jurisprudence of which every citizen of this State may well be proud.

In the midst of his work he has been called from earth. He laid aside unsullied his judicial robe, and in its stead has put on the spotless robe of the righteousness of the Christ whom he loved and served in his life.

Here follows the peroration to the address given by the Hon. Greenleaf Clark:

As a man he was single minded and true; it was yea, yea, and nay, nay. Deception had no place in his make-up. Policy had no more. As a companion he was delightful. The first crust of acquaintance being broken through, he was one of the most genial of men. He had a keen sense of humor, and quite a fund of anecdote collected for his extensive general reading, and he was quite happy when he could have a chat with his friends, letting the conversation drift and take its own course.

A marked man has fallen: One who has done honor to his State and to his race; one of the chiefest among the powerful men of his time. He now rests from his labors, but his memory will live in the record of his work and in the hearts of those who loved him.

The Hon. George B. Young said, in part:

Of the many decisions, by which he made his mark upon the jurisprudence of this State and country, one stands forth preeminent, his decision in the case of the State Railroad bonds. It has always seemed to me that that decision touched the highwater mark of judicial opinion in this generation. I think it will bear comparison with the best constitutional opinion of any court in the land, save possibly the greatest opinion of Chief Justice Marshall.

In Chief Justice Gilfillan we had a judge who would rank with Judge Gibson and any of the greatest jurists who have adorned the bench in any State of the Union.

The Hon. Charles E. Vanderburgh spoke of his judicial characteristics as follows:

There were not many abler jurists in his generation, and certainly none more fearless and upright. He was eminently qualified for the position of Chief Justice. His perception of correct legal principles was unusually clear and accurate. His strong analytical mind readily grasped the leading points in a case, and he surpassed any man I ever knew in his ability to separate and state them concisely and clearly. This made him a model chief in the consultation room. The late Justice Berry, whose public services will not soon be forgotten, and whose memory will long be revered, used often to speak of the remarkable power of mental concentration possessed by Chief Justice Gilfillan and the facility with which he was able to dispose of the most difficult cases, and decide them well. Absolutely truthful and thoroughly honest and independent, he was no respecter of persons. He would turn neither to the right nor to the left to secure personal favor, and doubtless his manner was often misunderstood by those who did not know him well. Yet he was one of the kindest of men, and a most faithful and devoted friend. He was not only a strong man but a just and good man, a man with a conscience, and of strong convictions of right duty. His character was grounded on sound morals and religious principles—fundamental qualities of a good judge, which can not safely be undervalued.

General J. B. Sanborn outlined Colonel Gilfillan's exemplary military record (q. v.) and closed his address with the following remarks concerning his judicial work:

Through the long period of twenty years, during

which the State has passed from infancy to manhood, all the great questions that arise from the rapid development and growth of new states, have come before the Court and been considered and decided, upon sound principles of law and with due regard to precedent. He always recognized and acted upon the fundamental truth that the primary object of all judicial systems is to establish justice, and that the only lawyer and only judge who can gain pre-eminence is he who can so apply remedies and principles as to secure justice in the highest degree. Judged by his standard, the illustrious Judge will always stand pre-eminent. His views upon all the great questions that have come before this Court for twenty years are clearly expressed in a body of case law that will run through forty volumes of the Minnesota Reports, and constitute an enduring monument to his memory and, at the same time, remain a light and guide to future generations.

So when a great man dies,
For years beyond our ken,
The light he leaves behind him lies
Upon the paths of men.

The Hon. W. J. Hahn said, in part:

It is eminently fitting when death invades the ranks of our profession and removes one of its honorable and honored members to pause for a moment, give public voice to our sense of loss and register a brief memorial of his worth and public services. We have met for that purpose today. Our ranks have again been broken. A noble, modest, pure man; an upright, faithful, distinguished citizen, an eminent, conscientious, leading member of our bar; a great, fearless, spotless judge, has fallen. No eulogy which any of us may be able to pronounce and no memorial which we may enter on the rolls of this Court can add one jot or title to the well-earned fame which he himself has achieved and left on record here. It is with no such hope; it is with no such purpose that we ask this minute to be made. It is for the living and not for the dead; it is for us, his comrades at the bar, who still remain, we ask this to be done, that thus we may say to those who come after us, we knew, we appreciated, we honored this, our brother.

Ex-Attorney-General Clapp spoke of the many commendable attributes of Judge Gilfillan, and closed his speech with the following remarks:

While our late Chief Justice was esteemed as a citizen and soldier, yet he will be remembered chiefly as a lawyer and a judge, an honorable member of this profession, wherein, above all others, responsibility finds a parallel only in its attendant duty, and I know of no higher tribute to pay him than to say that as a lawyer, he was as learned as he was honorable; as a judge, deaf alike to clamor and applause—as fearless as he was just.

The Hon. John M. Gilman said, in part:

Continuing in practice up to the time that there was an opening, he was called to the bench, as we all know. Of his career on the bench no encomium is needed from me. There is his record. I may say, however, of the position Mr. Chief Justice Gilfillan will hold in the estimation of the bar of this State, he will be spoken of as is Chief Justice Parsons, of Massachusetts, by the bar of that State, and Chief Justice Gibson, of Pennsylvania, by the bar of that State—"The great Chief Justice."

The following excerpt is from the address of Associate Justice Thomas Canty:

I found him to be a man of very strong character, of great will power, clear-headed, logical and very analytical. In fact, he paid no attention to subterfuges at all, he simply struck for the central principle, and rested at that.

Associate Justice Buck said, in part:

It is a great honor to be the Chief Justice of a great State; but it is a greater honor to be fully worthy of it. Chief Justice Gilfillan won that honor, and deserved it, for he won it through merit. He pandered to no partisan spirit; he climbed no mountain peak in search of the tricks of the demagogue; he floated upon no popular wave to win judicial honors. He knew what it was to labor and toil upon the farm in boyhood days. There, amid the fragrance of the clover blossoms, the perfume of a thousand flowers, and the development of physical strength, is the best starting point for the battles of after life. The victories of manhood are frequently the result of the struggles of boyhood. With the maturity of his years came the industry and love of labor that marked his early life.

People of Minnesota keep fresh and green the memory of your Chief Justice—Gilfillan—for:

Thy stalwart son deserves a Roman's fame,
For Cato was not more supremely just;
Augustus was not greater in the state,
Nor Brutus truer to the public trust.

Associate Justice Mitchell concluded his discourse with the following remarks:

The State has lost an able and upright Judge. We, the surviving members of the Court, have lost a most helpful associate, and I, certainly, have lost a most valued personal friend.

The closing address of the memorial meeting was given with great feeling by Chief Justice Start, and it is herewith presented verbatim, in its entirety, as a very fitting peroration to the biography of so great, so just and so noble an American as the late, the Hon. James Gilfillan, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Minnesota, ex-Colonel of the 11th Minnesota Infantry, United States Volunteers:

Gentlemen of the Bar:—The Court receives with grateful appreciation your just and merited tribute to the worth and work of Mr. Chief Justice Gilfillan.

The special work, to which he gave long and laborious years of useful service, was the moulding of the jurisprudence of our young State. To this work he brought natural abilities of a high order, the ripe experience of a learned lawyer, a keen sense of justice, an extraordinary command of the resources of reason, perfect integrity and great moral courage.

His judicial opinions in this Court are the rich fruit of that work. They ate the landmarks in our jurisprudence, and disclose a lawyer-like penetration to the very heart of the matter in hand, and a clearness of statement which leaves no uncertainty as to the point involved and decided; while his conclusions follow naturally from the underlying reasons and principles upon which the science of jurisprudence is based.

These opinions are a monument to his fame as a jurist, which will widen as the years advance.

He administered justice without fear or favor, giving to the weak and the strong, to individuals and corporations, their legal rights. His life was pure and his reputation stainless; neither was ever tarnished by an unmanly or dishonest act. Few men have left behind them higher claims to public respect and esteem, and none a more undoubted title to the grateful remembrance of the whole people of the State than he.

It is fitting, then, that your memorial should be recorded in the records of the Court for the day, there to remain a lasting testimonial to the virtues and public services of an honest man and a great judge. It is so ordered.

References: Matthew's, "American Armoury." Burke's, "General Armory." Bardsley's, "English Surnames." Family data.

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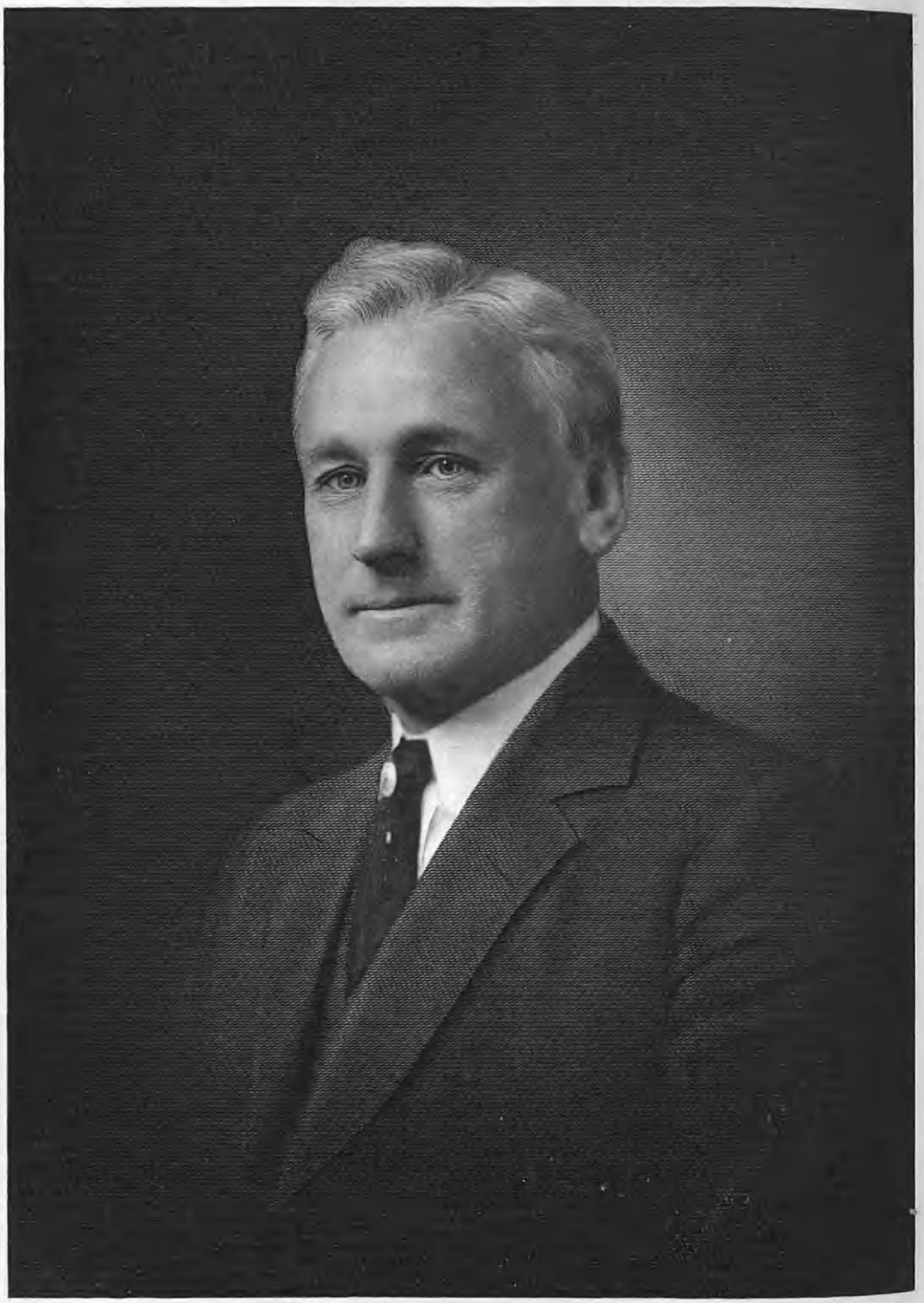
## BEEMAN, Bancroft E.,

**Merchant.**

The life record of Bancroft E. Beeman was an illuminating instance of what heights of knowledge and learning a man can achieve, no matter how scant or limited his early scholastic training, if he but have the urge, the desire for education, and the pluck and perseverance to obtain it. The late Bancroft E. Beeman was a many-sided man. His business interests, as well as those of his leisure hours, were many and greatly diversified, and every interest was attended by success. Mr. Beeman possessed innately those attributes of honesty, honor, integrity, and industry, and to these he added by reason of experience, ability and efficiency—all of them being prerequisites in any successful field of endeavor. His life was ruled by a strict ethical code in which probity occupied a first place, and the notabilia of such a career, thus wisely and well restrained, forms a life's record that the younger business men of today would do well to emulate.

Bancroft E. Beeman was born at Homer, Cortland County, New York, on December 31, 1844, a son of Richard M. and Florilla (Etz) Beeman, both of whom were natives of New York State. The father, Richard M. Beeman, was for many years successfully engaged in general merchandising, subsequently devoting himself to agricultural pursuits. Of the two children born to Richard M. and Florilla Beeman, Bancroft E. was the eldest.

Bancroft E. Beeman received his fundamental education in the public schools of



H. L. Musser.

Homer, New York, following which he entered the employ of a country general merchandise store at Etna, New York, where he remained for a number of years. During the year 1869 he removed to Lafayette, Indiana, where he became State agent for the Singer Sewing Machine Company. For a number of years he was thus successfully employed, until, due to failing health, he resigned from his position and removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and later to Central New York, where he regained his health. In 1885 he went to Lima, Ohio, where he established a retail and wholesale grocery business. This enterprise flourished and was successfully conducted by Mr. Beeman over a period of seventeen years. During the year 1902 he sold out and removed to Los Angeles, California, where he spent his remaining years, living a quiet, retired life among the books he loved so well, and indulging now and then his taste for travel, making several European tours of the Continent and two trips around the world. By travel and by constant study Mr. Beeman had become an unusually well-educated man, and his last years were brightened by the incomparable solace of all that was of the highest and finest plane of good literature. His erudition equalled, and in some cases surpassed, that of eminent education and pedagogues, and it is safe to say that with no matter what field of endeavor had he affiliated himself, he would have been equally as successful as he was in the commercial world.

Mr. Beeman was an active member of the Academy of Science, of Los Angeles, California, and was associated with the Congregational Church. In club circles he was not active, for the life of his home appealed to him too strongly, and with his wife and son were spent his happiest hours.

Bancroft E. Beeman was married, in 1871, at Etna, New York, to Mary Snyder, a daughter of Hiram and Jane (Fulkerson) Snyder, respected residents of that place. To Bancroft E. and Mary (Snyder) Beeman was born one son, George Houtz Beeman, of whom further.

George Houtz Beeman was born March 28, 1883. He married Matilda Robinson, of Lima, Ohio, and to them were born two children: Rosemary and George Frederick Beeman. George H. Beeman's death occurred in Los Angeles, California, on January 11, 1921, but seven years after the demise of his father. He had been successfully engaged as a shipper of citrus fruits on a large scale, and had been an active member of the Masonic Fraternity, the California Club, and the Los Angeles Athletic Club. His death, at a comparatively early age, and while at the very apex of his usefulness, cut short a constructive, beneficent and well-lived life.

Bancroft E. Beeman died in Los Angeles, California, on November 11, 1914, his passing losing to his adopted city and State an eminent business man, a deep student, and a sincere citizen and patriot.

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## MUSSER, Henry L.,

**Seedsman.**

The name that Henry L. Musser uses to describe the business relation to the life of his time is that of "seedsman." To the layman this term would mean little, and even within agricultural connections there are few seedsmen whose work ranks with his in scope and far-reaching benefit. President of the Aggeler & Musser Seed Company, of Los Angeles, California, he bears international reputation as a horti-

culturist whose successful study and experiment have produced vegetables of exceptional quality and which have possessed certain desirable attributes, from food and commercial standpoints, that had been determined upon before his work began. With the scientific knowledge and studious, scholarly temperament essential to such activity, he has combined the business acumen and executive ability of the man-of-affairs, and through the organization of which he is the head, the California growers have been given the foundation for the production of crops valued far into the millions. This is the ruling interest of his life to which all others are subordinated, although in movements of social and civic progress and the associations of societies and clubs he enjoys the companionship of his fellows.

Henry L. Musser is a son of Henry S. and Mary G. Musser, his father for sixty-two years engaged in lumber dealings at Marietta, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Here Henry L. Musser was born, May 3, 1865, the public schools furnishing him with his preparations for entrance at Lebanon Valley College, at Annville, Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated in the class of 1884. For four years after the completion of his general education he was employed in the railway mail service on a run between New York City and Pittsburgh, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. At the end of this time he returned to Marietta, entered his father's lumber business, and served as manager for Henry S. Musser until 1896.

In 1896 Mr. Musser came to Los Angeles, the change in his business connections as complete and radical as the transfer of his residence, for here he organized the Johnson & Musser Seed Company, becaming its president, continuing in association with Mr. Johnson until the latter's death in 1903. In 1906 incorporation of the business was made as the Aggeler & Musser Seed Company, of which E. A. Aggeler is vice-president, W. B. Early, secretary, and J. E. Farrow, treasurer. Upon entering this line of endeavor Mr. Musser addressed himself to the great opportunity for service which lay before him, not merely as a seed merchant but as seedsman in all that the term implies, an authority on seed, soil, climate, and a dependable source of information on allied subjects. The field widened before him as he labored, and research, study and experiment brought him inextricably under the influence of the most fascinating of all pursuits, botanical science and vegetable physiology.

In the capacity of seedsman Mr. Musser has considered it a duty to give the grower the best, whether in seeds or information, and has made it a habit to look to every grower as the experimentor and to regard himself as the observer and some times as the director. Thus he has had all of Southern California, with every variation of altitude, climate and soil, as a field for observation. Contributing in no small way has been his association with growers from every part of the world, demonstrating various methods of agriculture and an enormous variety of vegetables. Mr. Musser is the only American who has compiled and printed a seed catalog in the Chinese language. From his work of observation and direction American agriculturists have the hybrid, the golden hybrid and the golden beauty casabas, the Chilian, Angeleno and Klondike watermelons, the California pearl cauliflower, and the white rose potato, all of them new creations. Mr. Musser

improved the pimento pepper and perfected the Anaheim chili pepper, thereby making it possible to can them, thousands of acres now being grown for that purpose. Only three years ago a local canner asked him for a pepper, stating the approximate size, without pungency, and specifying a dark red color. Within two years he had a very satisfactory pepper, and the third year produced a uniform plant with the peppers one hundred per cent correct. Mr. Musser's latest effort is to convert a hanging pepper into an upright, in order to facilitate picking. He now (1923) has the parent, and in two years the work will have been completed. The Los Angeles market lettuce, now the most popular variety in the United States and worth to California growers approximately $10,000,000 yearly, was acclimated and introduced by Mr. Musser, and he shipped the first crate from Los Angeles to Philadelphia in 1904.

In 1922 the Aggeler & Musser Seed Company occupied a new three-story brick building, 144x147 feet in dimensions, and with the purchase of a large warehouse and mill the company took rank as one of the largest and best equipped wholesale and retail seed houses of the Pacific coast. The most modern and improved equipment for this special line of work has been installed, a noteworthy item being a cleaning mill, and another, air tight vaults for fumigation. At the Aggeler & Musser Seed warehouse all their seeds are received whether in carlots or less, and they are here inspected, cleaned, numbered, and two samples taken. One sample is given to the company's gardener to be planted in trial ground and tested for germination and type. The other sample is taken to the laboratory for germination and purity. Systems of equal thoroughness and efficiency are followed in every department of the company, and within three decades a remarkable growth has resulted from a policy of fair dealing, reliable service, and untiring efforts to make the business an institution of service in the upbuilding of community and State.

Mr. Musser is a member of the American Genetic Association, and is an active member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. His social memberships are in the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Hollywood Country Club, the Big Bear Country Club, and the Andreas Canyon Club, near Palm Springs, California. In political sympathy he is a Republican, an internationalist in his views of government, and a delegate to the Pacific Coast Congress for a League of Nations held in San Francisco during February, 1919. That his thought on this question antedates the resultful activity of recent years is attested by an oration on a self-chosen topic delivered at his graduation from Lebanon Valley College in 1884, his subject being "The Tendency of Government is Universal." In this oration he anticipated a World Republic. The review of Mr. Musser's career shows valuable labors in fields that will continue to bestow their benefits upon men long after he has passed from personal touch therewith, and beyond such aims one cannot aspire.

Henry L. Musser married, at Marietta, Pennsylvania, April 14, 1896, Emma Pomeroy, and they have one daughter, Mary, a graduate of the Hollywood High School (Hollywood, California), class of 1920, now a student at Wellesley College.

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**HARRIS, Samuel Arthur,**

**Bank Official.**

History proves that countries are form-

ed and their boundaries increased or decreased by the force of arms, by treaty or intrigue, and by statesmancraft or politics. But when once established, the afore-mentioned methods are of little worth in the future upbuilding and advancement of the nation. It is the quiet, resourceful, energetic man of business who then becomes the most dominant factor in the country's progress. Able business men beget business, business creates a demand, demand in turn necessitates industry, and industries cause commerce—and by its industries and commerce is the status of a nation judged throughout the civilized world. Business men, down through the entire vocational category, have always been the chief protagonists in the actual and tangible progress of a country. In the United States, and more particularly in the great Northwest, such a man was the late Samuel Arthur Harris, whose beneficial influence in the industrial and financial circles of his generation will long remain a monument to his ability, efficiency, sincerity and rectitude.

Samuel Arthur Harris was born in Goshen, Elkhart County, Indiana, on October 25, 1847, a son of Thomas G. and Marcia Maria (McClure) Harris. Samuel A. Harris was a descendant in the eighth generation of Thomas G. (I) Harris, the progenitor of the American branch of the Harris family, who came from Wales about the year 1635 and settled in Boston, Massachusetts. Succeeding generations settled throughout Massachusetts and in Washington County, New York State, and as a rule became farmers. On the maternal side of the family Mr. Harris was a representative of the ninth generation descended from Nicholas Danforth, who came from England to America in the year 1636 and settled at Cambridge, Massachusetts. Members of both the paternal and maternal lines took active parts in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War.

The father, Thomas G. Harris, removed from the State of New York about the year 1830 and settled at Goshen, Indiana, where he was one of the moving factors in the organization and establishment of the Salem Bank, a financial institution still extant and prosperous. The elder Mr. Harris was for many years president of the Salem Bank. His death occurred in the year 1858, and lost to the banking circles of the State a valued and brilliant financier, whose keen mind and genius in financial matters, however, were later found to be inherent in his son.

Samuel Arthur Harris was eleven years of age at the time of his father's death. His fundamental education had been received in the public schools of his birthplace. He continued in school, however, until he was graduated from high school. The following two or three years were spent in traveling in the East and in Europe, where his interesting experiences and his readily acquired fund of general information served to complete his schooling. In 1868 he came to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and for a short time was engaged as a clerk for the well known lumber firm of Harris & Putnam. Upon the dissolution of that firm he accepted a clerical position with the State National Bank, but in 1870, severed his connection with that institution in order to enter the employ of the Hennepin County Savings Bank. He soon was appointed assistant cashier, and at the same time became a stockholder and a trustee.

He remained with this banking house for nine years, until, during the year 1879, upon the defalcation of the assistant cashier of the Northwestern National Bank, he was appointed to serve in the defaulter's place. This was in the fall of the year, and during the following spring, upon the resignation of the cashier, S. N. Neiler, Mr. Harris received the appointment to that office, so ably had he discharged his duties as assistant. His resourcefulness, uprightness and efficiency continued to win him new friends and to win fresh patrons to the bank, until, after a few years, the rapid growth of the institution was attributed to his engaging personality, his prescience in all matters of finance and to his strict code of business ethics. After creditably filling the position of cashier for eight years he was unanimously elected president of the bank, in which important capacity he revolutionized the business system of the institution, developed new policies, and put them into effect, with the result that during his incumbency the Northwestern National Bank increased amazingly in capital and business and became one of the strongest and most progressive banking houses in the Great Northwest. Mr. Harris remained with the bank until the year 1890, when he resigned in order to take a much needed rest.

After several month's complete rest Mr. Harris had recuperated sufficiently to return to the activities of the business world, and in the year 1891 accepted the position of treasurer in the Minneapolis offices of the Duluth Elevator Company, which responsible position he held until his death. In the December of 1891, he was honored by election to the presidency of the National Bank of Commerce, which, during its early days, had contracted unprofitable assets, real estate and securities, with the result that fully one-half of the capital was tied up, thus seriously embarrassing the institution's financial activities. Mr. Harris immediately began the difficult task of disposing of the real estate, and in less than six months had accomplished his designs, restored the assets of the bank, and had started it on the high road to success and steady growth. He served both as president of the Clearing House Association and of the Dual City Bankers' Club, and was an honored and highly valued member of the American Bankers' Association, in which he has served over a long period of years as a member of the executive council. He was also a director of the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company from the time of its inception, and was the treasurer for some years of the Globe Gas Light Company. In all of Mr. Harris' many and prominent business connections his great ability and efficiency in all financial matters made him an invaluable and respected associate.

Samuel Arthur Harris was married, at Minneapolis, Minnesota, on September 16, 1872, to Anna C. Stewart, a daughter of the Rev. Daniel Stewart, D. D., and Anna (Bain) Stewart. The Rev. Daniel Stewart was born at Amsterdam, New York, on July 17, 1811, and died in Minneapolis on April 30, 1897. He was a son of John and Catherine (Montieth) Stewart. John Stewart was born in Killin, on the north side of Loch Tae, Scotland, and he had two brothers, William and Walter Stewart. The Rev. Daniel Stewart, father of Anna C. (Stewart) Harris, was graduated from Union College with the class of 1833, and from Princeton Theological Seminary with the class of 1838.

He held pastorates at Camden, New Jersey; Johnstown, New York; Auburn, Indiana; and in 1871 came to Minneapolis, where he ministered to a large and important pastorate for more than ten years. His death brought to a close a long and noble career as a minister of the Gospel. To Samuel Arthur and Anna C. (Stewart) Harris were born two sons and a daughter, as follows: 1. Walter Stewart, who married Janet Brewer, and they have the following children: Donald, Walter, Jr., Samuel Arthur, Jr., John Howland, and Philip Maurice Brewer Harris. 2. Katherine McClure, who became the wife of Frank Hussey, and their offspring are: Arthur Harris Hussey and Ruth Hussey. 3. Thomas Stewart, who married Eleanore Merrill, and to them were born: Eleanore Merrill, Thomas Stewart, Jr., and Muriel Harris.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Harris and their children were affiliated with the Westminster Presbyterian Church, and were active in its work. Mr. Harris had for a number of years served as elder, and had been especially active in the evangelistic and mission work. For many years he was treasurer of the Presbyterian Alliance.

The death of Samuel Arthur Harris occurred in 1908, and brought to a close a lifetime of worthy endeavour and great achievements. As an astute business man, a brilliant financier, an upright and God-fearing gentleman, and a sincere and stalwart citizen, he will long be remembered in the city of his adoption, and his beneficient influence on two generations will ever remain a monument to him who so fully worked out his destiny.

His passing evoked countless tributes and expressions of deep sorrow and regard and sympathy. Resolutions were adopted by the Minneapolis Clearing House Association following his death, excerpts of which are herewith given:

*Resolved*: That through the death of Samuel A. Harris, president of the National Bank of Commerce, the banking fraternity of Minneapolis has lost a member and that no other has had longer official connection with the banks of this city, a continued career of thirty-eight years, entitling him to the distinction of a Nestor in the profession.

Always self-controlled *** never confused *** Mr. Harris clearly perceived his objective and steadily went upward to the goal. He saw more clearly than most men the factors and agencies affecting the business and social situation of life.*** His judgment was sought and highly valued by the leaders of affairs and he gave evidence of his sagacity and ability in times of panic and alarm.

He believed in industry, he applied himself ardently and uncomplainly to the labors of his position until the end. Temperate in all things, quiet, modest, self-controlled, speaking evil of no man, never vain *** never seeking public notice, never indulging in display or obtrusion.

## BRENT, Edwin J.

**Business Man.**

The sixty-five years of the life of Edwin J. Brent were filled with activity that touched many fields and that left him, at its close, the occupant of a secure position in the commercial world and in the regard of his fellows. An Englishman by birth, he was an intensely loyal American by adoption and had a most commendable military career in a day when scouts and pioneers still formed the aristocracy of the West. Mr. Brent was the pioneer in his field of business in Los Angeles, California, establishing the first instalment furniture house, and after severe and powerful opposition by the firms adhering to the full purchase method, he won an impressive victory, holding a place of leadership in his line until his death. In his lifetime he represented a splendid type of sturdy, upright manhood, and his memory is the source of inspiration to

diligence in worthy pursuits and fidelity to high aims and principles.

Edwin James Brent was born in London, England, April 3, 1858, son of Samuel and Mary (Roach) Brent, his father a native of London and his mother born in Scotland. Samuel Brent was engaged in shipbuilding in London, and was a prominent citizen of many activities. The son was educated in London schools and in his youth came to the United States to join a brother whose business was photography, their association continuing for several years. Edwin J. Brent, soon after his arrival in this country in 1873, joined a military organization known as Custer's Adventurers, whose chief purpose was the avenging of the Custer massacre. For three years he was a member of this body, at the end of that time receiving an honorable discharge because of ill health contracted from exposure during campaigns in the Black Hills.

Returning to London, his marriage took place and he entered the service of the White Star Steamship lines, making sixty-six return voyages between England and America in the capacity of chief steward. In 1887 he returned permanently to the United States and made Los Angeles, California, his home, beginning in the furniture business on a small scale, with limited capital, locating his first store at Fourth and Spring streeets, where he remained for some years. His second location was at Sixth and Spring streets, opposite the old public school, and after a period at another Spring Street site he occupied the present location at Nos. 716-722 Main Street, where a beautiful and finely appointed establishment is maintained. Mr. Brent, always a man of keen judgment and strong decision, early realized that the upbuilding of an enterprise of any considerable proportions in a field already occupied would be based upon a departure from usual methods of dealing, and he solved the problem that confronted him by instituting in his business the plan of payment by instalments. He was the first furniture dealer in the city to adopt the credit system, and no inconsiderable pressure was brought to bear upon him to cause him to conform to customary practices in the city trade, but he persisted in the course he had planned and, despite opposition, achieved a conspicuous success.

Mr. Brent was the owner of a large tract of land in the mountains named Brent's Mountain Crags, originally purchased as a vacation and recreation spot for his family, later devoted to similar purposes for the employees of his business, and now conducted as a public resort, enjoying widespread popularity. Mr. Brent never entered public life as an office-holder, but exercised strong influence in local political affairs. The program of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce always appealed to him, and he was an important factor in the advancement of the prestige of his city along all lines, commercial, industrial, civic and moral. He fraternized with the Masonic order, in which he held the thirty-second degree, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Foresters, the Knights of the Maccabees, the Sons of St. George, and the Order of the World. His clubs were the Los Angeles Athletic, of which he was a charter member, the Jonathan, and the California Golf.

Mr. Brent married, in London, England, August 20, 1881, Mary West, born

in that city, her mother, Anne Marion (Foster) West, a descendant of an ancient and noted family in whose name title to large lands in England have long been held. Mrs. Brent is well known in social and civic circles in Los Angeles, and is a life- member of the Friday Morning Club and a member of the Ebell Club, the Hollywood Woman's Club, the Woman's Rest Home, the Philanthrophy Civic Club, the Woman's Lyric Club (musical), and the Delphian Club (literary). Mr. and Mrs. Brent had two children: 1. Edwin James, Jr., born December 22, 1902, now a student at law and his father's business successor. He is a talented musician and an accomplished Spanish student, and is a member of the Masonic order, the California Golf Club, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Gamut Club and the Wa-Wan Club (formerly the old Shubert Club). 2. Gladys Mary, born May 8, 1908. The family attend the Church of Christ (Scientist).

Edwin J. Brent died at his beautiful home, located at No. 20 Berkeley Square, February 8, 1923. A short time before his death he had made an extended European trip, in the course of which he visited his London home. His life-story takes its place in Los Angeles history as the record of an adopted son who conferred honor upon the home of his choice and whose best interests derived strength and uplift from his resultful labors.

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## ROGERS, Lieutenant Emery Herman,

**Aviator of the World War.**

In perhaps no other field of endeavor could the passing of a young man of twenty-eight years have brought a sense of loss so universally felt as the death of Lieutenant Emery Herman Rogers brought to commercial aviation and those who are its sponsors. Aviation is of the new day; it is from youth that it must receive the impetus, born of courage, daring, the will to service, and faith in its future, that will make aviation accomplish for transportation what electricity has done for industry. This was the cause to which Emery H. Rogers devoted himself, fresh from a distinguished career in the United States Army in the World War, and it is upon the roll of honor of American aviation that his name is inscribed. He had achieved outstanding reputation in commercial aviation as he had won honorable record in the uniform of his country, and his name was internationally known as that of a skillful flier, a far-sighted, able executive, and one of the small group of responsible men who represent the technical and scientific knowledge and practical organization of commercial aviation in the United States. These were facts of his life and work that all men knew. To a smaller group there came, in his fatal accident, the grief of those who are deprived of a faithful friend who stood as the embodiment of all that is best and most desirable in manhood, for in the vigor and strength of youth he had laid firm hold upon the principles of life and conduct that are worthy beyond reproach and his contact with his fellows was made in buoyancy of spirit, tolerance, and dependable fellowship. He stood four-square to every relation of life, a man among men, bending his every energy toward the realization of the opportunities for accomplishment that his own initiative created.

Emery Herman Rogers was born in Evanston, Illinois, in December, 1893, son of Emery H. Rogers, his father a graduate of Harvard College, class of

1887, a noted athlete of that time. As a youth he received three years' training at Sillig School at Vevey, Switzerland, and for six years was a student in the Thatcher School, of Diai, California, here completing preparations for the University of California, at Berkeley, whence he was graduated in 1917, and when he was a member of Golden Bear. In August, 1917, he enlisted in the United States Army, and sent to Wichita Falls, Texas, where he was assigned to the Air Forces, receiving a commission as second lieutenant, Officers' Reserve Corps, being graduated two weeks ahead of his class after less than three hours of actual flying instruction. He was transferred to Pursuit School at Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, Louisiana, whence he was sent to Souther Field, at Americus, Georgia, where he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. At Souther Field he was officer in charge of cross country flying and was placed in charge of flying and training, being at that time the youngest officer in charge of flying in the United States Army. His record in this responsible place was most exceptional, for not a cadet or officer was killed or seriously injured during his period of command, which terminated with his honorable discharge in January, 1919.

Lieutenant Rogers returned to Los Angeles, and in association with Sidney Chaplin (brother of Charles Chaplin, of motion picture fame), formed the Syd Chaplin Motor Corporation, taking over the old Curtis Aeroplane and Motor Corporation of Buffalo, New York. Differences subsequently arising over the policy of management, Mr. Rogers withdrew and with several others purchased the Pacific Airplane and Supply Company at Venice, the same interests later acquiring the Chaplin Flying Field, which was renamed "The Rogers Airport," also securing the field, hangars, and equipment of the Mercury Aviation Company. These various holdings were merged as the Rogers Aircraft, Inc., with Mr. Rogers as president and general manager.

Mr. Rogers was the pioneer in commercial aviation on a large scale, and his planes were, and still are, used by all the motion picture studios on the Pacific coast. He and his associates did an extremely large business in commercial flying and aerial photography and he also appeared in many motion pictures, bearing an international reputation in aviation. He was called to Mexico City by the Mexican Government during the revolution for the purpose of arranging commercial trips for American interests to insure safe passage between Mexico City and Vera Cruz. He was an outstanding figure in commercial aviation, and his memory is fresh and gratefully treasured in the minds of those who were his coworkers in the promotion of aerial transportation.

The career of usefulness that stretched before him, based on a firm foundation of advancement and success already won, was brought to an all too early close November 27, 1921, when he was killed in flying a racing monoplane. Had the brief years of his career been devoid of service or accomplishment, instead of so richly fruitful, its final act would have rendered it deserving of lasting memory, for he gave his life for aeronautics. The choice that he made then was the action that set its consecrating seal upon a life of uprightness and honor, and had he come to death as a chassis pilot over the battle lines of Europe the stamp of hero-

ism could not have been more plain.

He will come never back! But we who watched
Him take the upper air and steer his boundless path
* * * we know that here
Death could not penetrate. Life only is
Where all is life, and so, before us, keeps
Always the vision of his faring on
To unpathed fields where his great comrades wait,
And, joyful, take him for their captaining—
The gallant flying boy!

(MARY SIEGRIST)

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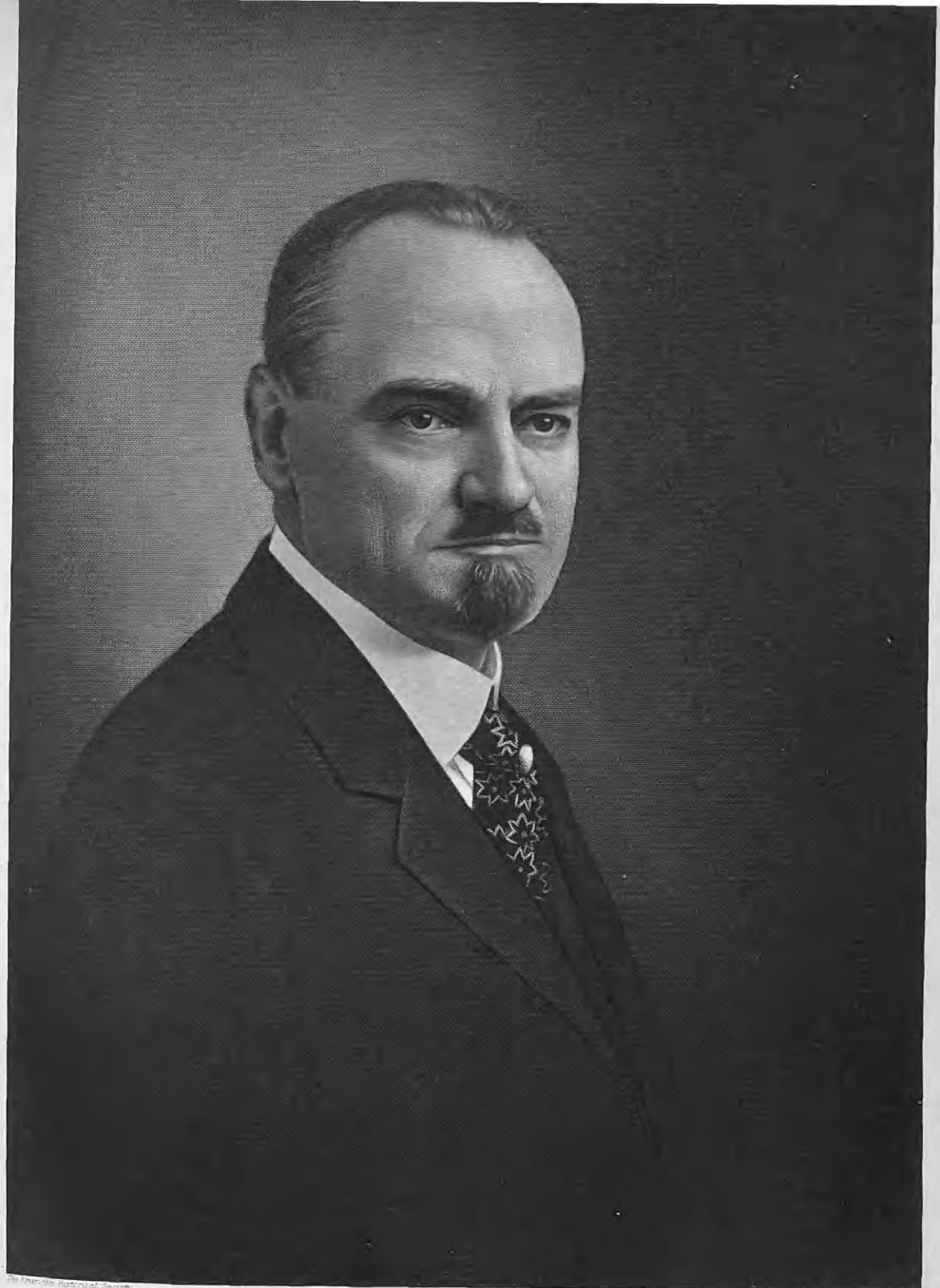
## BURCH, H. Kenyon,

**Mechanical and Metallurgical Engineer, Inventor.**

A native of the East and educated in both eastern and western institutions, Mr. Burch, in common with many of his professional colleagues, has found his most productive field of activity in the West, and in the mining districts of this region he has performed work that has attracted wide attention in technical and industrial circles and has won him high rank in his profession. He is credited with numerous inventions that have simplified the design, construction and operation of metallurgical plants, with the resulting outstanding features of efficiency, cleanliness, safety and permanency.

Henry Kenyon Burch is a son of Albert Le Roy and Rachel (Kenyon) Burch, his father a farmer of New York State, where, at Fly Summit, Washington County, Mr. Burch was born, April 19, 1873. Marshall's Seminary, at Easton, Washington County, Greenwich Union Free School, at Greenwich, New York, and Washington State College supplied him with his educational advantages, the last-named institution giving him the degree of A. B. in 1901 and that of M. E. in 1921.

His active career begun in the capacity of draughtsman and clerk to the master-mechanic of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, at Anaconda, Montana, 1901-1902, but in the latter year he became draughtsman and engineer of the Daly Judge Mining Company and the Park City Metals Company, of Park City, Utah. During 1903-1905 he designed, constructed and placed in operation a fifteen-hundred-ton crushing and concentrating plant for the Detroit Copper Company, at Morenci, Arizona, and in 1906-1908, performed like service in connection with plants of twenty-five-hundred-ton capacity for the Moctezuma Copper Company, at Nacozari, Sonora, Mexico. The Miami Copper Company, at Miami, Arizona, retained him during 1909-1911 for designing, construction, and operation of a four-thousand-ton crushing and concentrating plant, also power and pumping plants, and in 1912-1916 he designed, constructed and placed in operation a twenty-thousand-ton crushing and concentrating plant, also mining, hoisting, power, and pumping plants, together with all surface and underground railways and tramming systems, for the Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company, at Inspiration, Arizona. The Inspiration hoisting plant was designed to do its work automatically, as were also the skips used in connection therewith. A technical article in reference to this plant appears in Vol. XI (1917), of the transactions of the American Institute of Metallurgical Engineers and was written jointly by M. A. Whiting and H. Kenyon Burch. Mr. Burch was responsible for the scheme and layout, but in referring to this work Mr. Burch gives Mr. Whiting all credit for electrical details in connection therewith. The Inspiration concentrating plant was prob



The American Historical Society

Eng by B.C. Wallcutt & Bro. N.Y.

S. Kenyon Pinch

ably the first large copper plant in the United States to use ball mills for fine crushing of its ores, and flotation was also included in the original plans of a large unit for the first time in the United Staes. Upon the completion of this vast enterprise Mr. Burch remodelled the Old Dominion Mining and Smelting Company's concentrating plant.

In 1917 Mr. Burch served as director and consulting engineer for the United Verde Extension Copper Company, at Jerome, Arizona, and he was likewise consulting engineer for the Arizona Binghamton concentrating plant. From 1918 to 1922 his principal works were as consulting engineer for the Phelps Dodge Corporation, in which capacity he had charge of the design and construction of the Copper Queen five-thousand-ton crushing and concentrating plant, near Warren, Arizona, and the remodelling of the Tyrone crushing and concentrating plants at Tyrone, New Mexico, the remodelling of the Moctezuma Copper Company's crushing and concentrating plants at Nacozari, Sonora, Mexico, and the redesigning of the Old Dominion Copper Company's concentrating plant at Globe, Arizona. In 1922-1923 he has been identified with the New Cornelia Copper Company, at Ajo, Arizona, as consulting engineer in charge of the design and construction of a five-thousand-ton crushing and concentrating plant, also pumping plant pipe lines.

The outline of Mr. Burch's activity shows him to have been in responsible touch with professional work of the first magnitude, his connection therewith made notable through the original ideas and methods which he has successfully introduced in their operations, which have been recognized by his professional brethren as long, forward strides in mechanical and metallurgical science. Mr. Burch is known as a frequent contributor of scientific journals on metallurgical subjects. Mr. Burch is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Metallurgical Engineers, and during his college years was elected to membership in the Phi Kappa Phi fraternity. His clubs are the Jonathan and Athletic of Los Angeles, California, and the Rocky Mountain, of New York City. In political sympathy he is a Republican.

H. Kenyon Burch married, at Moscow, Idaho, October 5, 1904, Grace Lula Colburn, daughter of Alfred and Cassandra (Whiteaker) Colburn, and they have one child, Kenyon Colburn Burch born January 30, 1912.

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**AUSTIN, John Corneby Wilson,**

**Architect.**

When a youth of nineteen years, after practical and theoretical architectural training in England, Mr. Austin came to the United States, not permanently, for he returned to his English home and then came again to this country. In California he found the home and the opportunity that he had sought and the three decades that have since elapsed have placed him, through diligent and wisely-directed professional effort, in notable position in his calling. His work, covering all classes of architecture, is found not only in California but in the chief cities of the west coast, from Vancouver south and throughout the Southwest. Structures whose cost aggregates many millions have been erected in accordance with his design, to the beautifi-

cation and service of many communities. The new country of the West has had opportunity for development in accordance with the dictates of cultivated taste in many respects, and the small group of prominent architects of which Mr. Austin is a member have been responsible for types and classes of construction, in public, semi-public and private buildings, that will endure as monuments of exceptional skill and discriminating judgment for many years to come.

Son of Richard Wilson and Jane Elizabeth Austin, John Corneby Wilson Austin was born at Bodicote, near Banbury, Oxfordshire, England, February 13, 1870. He was educated by tutors and in private schools and took an artchitectural apprentice course in England while studying in the offices of William S. Barwick, architect. In 1889 he came to the United States, and to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, entering the employ of Benjamin Linfoot, a well known architect, with whom he remained for one year, then returned to England and once more took up work in Mr. Barwick's office. When he came to American a second time it was to locate in San Francisco, California, where for two and one-half years he was associated with the firm of William Mooser and C. J. Devlin, his service broken by a three months' visit to England.

In 1893 Mr. Austin came to Los Angeles, where he has since remained, having in his earlier years in this city engaged in the employ of several firms, among them that of Morgan & Walls. Opening an office independently, the capable discharge of several important commissions brought him into notice in the profession, and his subsequent remarkable progress has won him recognition as one of the leaders of his calling. H has not specialized but has accepted co missions in all fields of architecture, b ing known for professional work throug out the Southwest and in Washington a British Columbia, his designs notable f the manner in which a maximum efficiency and beauty is maintained wi utilization and development of any exi ing natural advantages. Among the e lier examples of his professional activi are the Wright & Callender office bui ing in Los Angeles; the Virginia Hot Long Beach; the California Hospital, t Angelus Hospital, and the Harvard M tary School, all of Los Angeles. A gr number of schools and churches ha been constructed in accordance with plans, as well as every building erec in Del Mar, California. Mr. Austin signed the Corporation Building, Brack Shops, St. Vincent's Hospital, Knickerbocker Building, the Glend Union High School, and the Citrus Un High School, situated between Azusa a Glendora. In 1901 he designed the Fi Methodist Episcopal Church of Los geles, and when, in 1923, this congre tion was ready to proceed with the c struction of a one million dollar chu edifice on another site, Mr. Austin pared the plans for the new buildi This structure has been widely com mented as a beautiful piece of archi ture. Another of the handsomest most important buildings designed him is the magnificent new Los Ang High School, upon which his professio reputation might well rest. His s and ability received high recognitio his selection as architect of the two lion dollar Los Angeles Chamber Commerce building, and other instar

chosen from the work of an exceptionally busy career are the Shriners' Auditorium of Los Angeles, also a two million dollar building; the imposing St. Vibiana Roman Catholic Cathedral in Los Angeles; and St. Vincent's Hospital in Los Angeles, the first unit, a one million dollar structure.

Mr. Austin is a member and past president of the Los Angeles Chapter, American Institute of Architects; a fellow of the American Institute of Architects, and also of the Society of Arts of England. He is a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and his club is the Jonathan, of which he is a past president, his fraternal affiliations being in the Masonic order, in which he holds the Thirty-Second degree of the Scottish Rite, as well as membership in Al Malaikah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His presidency of the Los Angeles Humane Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is an official connection that forcefully illustrates his interest in and attitude toward matters affecting the general welfare. He is a man of unselfish public spirit, devoted to his profession, and an earnest, purposeful worker therein.

Mr. Austin has been twice married, (second) in 1902 to Hilda Violet Mytton. There was one child of his first marriage, Dorothy, and seven of his second, as follows: Marjorie, Gwendolynne, William, Hilda, Angela, Harold, and Phyllis.

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## BLUMENTHAL, Alfred Cleveland,

**Realty Operator, Financier.**

Since 1920 an independent operator in the field of real estate and finance in Los Angeles, California, Mr. Blumenthal has accomplished results and attained a position in his special field that represent most remarkable achievement and that have contributed in large measure to the progress and prosperity of the community. Each of his ventures, which have broadened and multiplied as success has been their uniform outcome, has added to the resources and advantages of the largest cities of the Pacific coast, and his reputation in his sphere of endeavor is nationally known.

Alfred Cleveland Blumenthal was born in San Rafel, California, December 29, 1886, son of Morris and Barbara Blumenthal, his parents both natives of Germany, the father deceased, the mother surviving at the age of sixty years. Morris Blumenthal was a well known meat and produce dealer in San Francisco. Morris and Barbara Blumenthal were also the parents of four daughters: 1. Florence, who married Jerome Breyer, of San Francisco, and they have two children. 2. Ritta, who married A. L. Abrams, of San Francisco, and they have two children. 3. Evelyn, who married Jules Levi, of San Francisco. 4. Marian, who married J. W. Rogers, of Boston, Massachusetts, and they have one child.

Mr. Blumenthal's public school education was completed with graduation from high school in the class of 1900, after which he entered the University of California, completing two years of the natural science course. His business career began in the capacity of office boy with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and within five years he had passed through successive promotions to the head of the engineering department. Resigning from this office, the following five years were spent with A. J. Rich & Company, a real estate and financing

company of San Francisco and New York City, Mr. Blumenthal connected with the San Francisco office. The experience and knowledge gained in this line during that period formed the basis for his incorporation of his own company, A. C. Blumenthal & Company, Inc., in 1920. His first field of operation was San Francisco, and there he erected three theatres, as well as theatres in Fresno, Stockton, Eureka, and Long Beach, one of his San Francisco playhouses, the Warfield Theatre, built at a cost of a million and a half dollars. Mr. Blumenthal erected Loew's State Theatre in Los Angeles at a cost of three and one-half millions, and his present activities include several large commercial and department buildings in Los Angeles and a $900,000 apartment house in San Francisco, while his holdings in the latter city include numerous apartment houses and office buildings. Mr. Blumenthal devotes himself to his large interests with untiring energy and enthusiasm, and within an unbelievably brief period of time has won rank among the foremost realty operators and financiers in California. The development of a community, the realization of its residential, commercial and industrial possibilities, is predicated in primary degree upon the ability of that community to provide the phyical means of expansion and improvement, and it is through the efficient, farsighted, wisely-planned activity of Mr. Blumenthal and his colleagues that this region of the west coast has forged ahead under the spur of opportunity firmly grasped. Mr. Blumenthal maintains beautiful offices in Loew's State Theatre Building and from these headquarters directs a business of vast magnitude and importance.

Mr. Blumenthal married, July 29, 1916, Albita H. Hamberger, born in San Francisco, California, daughter of W. C. and May G. (Dunbar) Hamberger, her parents natives of California. Mr. and Mrs. Hamberger were the parents of two children: Ramona, who married Charles C. Dessert, of New York City; and Mrs. Blumenthal.

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## BENT, Arthur Samuel,

**Contractor.**

In the early history of Southern California the name Bent, as borne by Henry Kirke White Bent, father of Arthur Samuel Bent, figures importantly in the pioneer work that formed the basis of the rich and flourishing communities and commonwealth of the present, while the past three decades have continued the valuable, beneficial labors of the son in construction engineering enterprises whose successful completion has been the means of prosperity and benefit to the people of wide areas. His work, centering in Southern California, has extended throughout many of the Western States, and he is regarded as one of the leading authorities of the West on construction problems, notably on the use of concrete.

Mr. Bent descends from a family whose history, tracing to the early days of the American colonies, is identified with the settlement of the country, the subduing of the wilderness, and the gaining of independence. In England the family home was at Penton-Grafton, in the parish of Weyhill, in Hampshire, an ancient place originally held by the Abbey of Greistain and later by the family of Chaucer, the poet. Here lived John Bent, who died in 1588, leaving a son, Robert

Bent, father of John Bent, the American founder. Robert Bent married Agnes Gosling, who followed her son to America, and died in May or June, 1639, on board the ship "Jonathan," just outside Boston harbor, it being probable that she was taken ashore and buried in Boston.

John Bent, who established the line in the United States, was born in Penton-Grafton, England, November 20, 1596. With his wife and five small children he sailed to America in the latter part of April, 1638, in the ship "Confidence," of London, John Jobson, master, settling on a farm in that part of Sudbury which is now the town of Wayland, Massachusetts. From John Bent and Martha, his wife, the line descends through their son, Joseph Bent, who was accidentally killed when thirty-four years of age, and his wife, Elizabeth Bourne; their son, Joseph Bent, a blacksmith in calling, who married Rachel Fuller; their son, Ebenezer Bent, and his wife, Deborah Fairbanks; their son, John Bent, an officer of the War of the Revolution, and his wife, Hannah Coller; their son, Josiah Bent, a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, and his wife, Susanna Tucker; their son, Rev. Josiah Bent, a minister at Amherst, Massachusetts, and his wife, Pauline Rice, the parents of Henry Kirke White Bent, born in 1831.

Henry Kirke White Bent was a civil engineer by profession and, coming to southern California, became one of Los Angeles' prominent citizens, serving as postmaster, president of the Board of Education, and as a founder of the public library. He was an able master of his profession, a far-sighted citizen, interested in establishing permanent institutions of cultural and moral influence in the region whose upbuilding and impressive progress he early regarded as a certainty. He married Jane Augusta Crawford, who died December 30, 1876. Mr. Bent's death occurred July 29, 1902.

Arthur Samuel Bent, son of Henry Kirke White and Jane Augusta (Crawford) Bent, was born at Downieville, California, April 25, 1863, and after attending grammar and high school in Los Angeles, entered active life as a youth of seventeen years as a reporter on the Los Angeles "Express" and "Times." Subsequently he was for five years freight clerk for the Banning Company, of Wilmington, California. In 1886 he established his present general contracting business, and some years later took into partnership his brother, H. Stanley Bent, in the firm of Bent Brothers, engineering construction, with general offices in Los Angeles. This firm's operations gradually have extended throughout the western half of the United States and Mexico and have centered largely about the development and distribution of water. They built large concrete dams, at Sweetwater, San Dieguito, Lake Hodges, and Henshaw dams in San Diego County; the Devil's Gate dam near Pasadena; San Dimas dam; Bullard's Bar dam on the Yuba River in Northern California, and Little Rock Creek dam near Palmdale, Los Angeles County. They built some twenty of the largest concrete oil storage reservoirs in the world for various California oil companies, some of them covering thirty acres of ground. They built the great concrete pipe conduits bringing water to the cities of Pendleton, Oregon; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Riverside, California; Monterey, Mexico; Longmont, Colorado, and many others. They

also built the greatest irrigation systems of the West, one near Fresno, California, comprising over one hundred miles of concrete pipe in a single order. They have also gone heavily into concrete highway construction and have built some of the notable roads of California.

The vital relation of this work to the general development of the West can be appreciated at a glance, and in all the firm's activities Mr. Bent has been a leading spirit and a guiding force. The western and southwestern country, with unlimited natural gifts to offer, hedges these gifts about with obstacles taxing the mechanical and scientific ingenuity of man, and the greater part of Mr. Bent's work has been in surmounting these difficulties and in supplying means of entrance to these natural stores of wealth. In addition to his executive duties in the Bent interests Mr. Bent has served the Pacific Clay Manufacturing Company of Los Angeles as general manager. He has been president of the Associated General Contractors of America (1922); a trustee of Pomona College; a director of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States (1922-23); the American Concrete Institute (1921-22); the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles (1921-22); the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce (1923); and the Los Angeles Rotary Club (1922-23).

Mr. Bent's social memberships are in the University Club of Los Angeles, and the Jonathan Club, and when he turns aside from business obligations it is to find recreation in literature, horses, and his garden. He is a Republican in political sympathy, but has never entered the political field as an office-holder, finding abundant opportunity for the advancement of the common welfare in civic relations and in the business affairs of every day. He is widely known throughout the West, and esteemed for his qualities as business man, citizen, and friend.

Mr. Bent married, at Los Angeles, California, August 10, 1888, Eliza Jackson McKee, daughter of James A. McKee, mayor of Galveston, Texas, and United States marshal of Dallas, Texas. They are the parents of two children, Ellen and Crawford Henry.

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## SHANNON, Nellie,

**Business Woman.**

A woman of unusual business energy and business gifts, owner and manager of real estate, and possessing brain methods for directing and rounding up completeness the details of her properties, Mrs. Shannon likewise possesses fine womanly qualities, and has kept a large place in mind and heart for humanity and charity. Environment counts, if one may make use of the word in relation to the boundless West, territorially and enterprisingly, and though her ancestral origin was in the East, Mrs. Shannon most delights in the West, and unvaryingly proclaims its leadership among the country's sections.

Mrs. Shannon, a daughter of Samuel Oliver Holmes, who was of the same family as that of the late Oliver Wendell Holmes, author of the "Autocrat of the Breakfast-table," was born in the Empire State, and died in Alameda County, California, in 1868. Her mother was Mary (Norris) Holmes, a native of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes were the parents of two children, namely: 1. Mary Louise,

Mrs Nellie Shannan

American Historical Society

ceased. 2. Charity, deceased. 3. Samuel Oliver, a resident and large property owner in San Francisco, California. 4. Phoebe, deceased. 5. John, deceased. 6. Nellie. Mrs. Shannon's father, Samuel Oliver Holmes, came to California previous to 1849, by way of the primitive train of wagons of that time, in search of gold. At first he settled at San Francisco, and buying a ranch began to raise high-bred horses. Meantime, as his mining investments were not profitable, he decided upon making a fresh start in new fields, to that end purchasing a six hundred acre farm near San Jose, Alameda County, where he raised wheat and cattle.

Mrs. Shannon was given the baptismal name of Hannah Ellen Holmes, but later in life adopted the name Nellie, by which she is known. She attended the public schools at San Francisco and the normal school at San Jose, and later graduated at the San Francisco High School. While attending high school, and for a short time thereafter, she specialized in telegraphy under the tutorage of a railroad telegrapher, and at the age of eighteen years she secured a position as assistant to the widow of a railroad man who had been appointed station agent at Martinez, on the Union Pacific Railroad. Six months later she was given her own station, with first location at Avon, and later at Compton. She relinquished that vocation in 1885 to become the wife of Michael Shannon, and they removed to Los Angeles. Several years later, Mrs. Shannon bought a piece of property on Broadway, between Third and Fourth streets, where she had erected a forty-room hotel, and which she personally managed for about seven years, then leasing the property to others for awhile. She still owns that and adjoining properties which are very valuable, located as they are in the heart of the business and shopping district, and on which she has several store and office blocks. She takes full charge of these buildings, their repairs, rentals and collections, and assumes the full responsibility of their management. Mrs. Shannon has never ventured into the speculative field, her interests being those of investment, and as a result she has purchased considerable property in and around Los Angeles, which she holds and improves for investment purposes.

Mrs. Shannon's life has been a busy one, whether in the conduct of her business, her home or her community interests. She believes thoroughly in the future of California, and keeps in close touch with current events and all that appertains to the success of Los Angeles, knowing well how to judge values and what will create value. She is a keen student of political affairs, and has been a power in local politics. She has proven herself generous to the call of charity, and illness and poverty, where worth is known, have received timely assistance. Fond of children, she is active in the work of the Children's Hospital and the Orphans' Home. Among her recreations is that of motoring, and her pleasure is to help others to view the wonders of California by automobile. During the progress of the World War, she was active in raising funds and in sewing for the Red Cross and for the National Association of Catholic Women's Clubs. Mrs. Shannon's affiliations are those of the Browning Society, of which she is treasurer, the Shakespeare Class, the Friday Morning Club, the Catholic Women's

Club and the Chamber of Commerce.

Michael Shannon, aforementioned, is retired. He was connected for many years with the Los Angeles police department, serving until he became an invalid. Mr. and Mrs. Shannon have one son, Michael F., born at Los Angeles, July 28, 1887. He is a graduate of St. Vincent's College, and of the University of Michigan, class of 1909, where he received the degree of LL.B. He is now practicing law in Los Angeles, and was formerly Assistant District Attorney of Los Angeles County. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Free and Accepted Masons, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Union League Club, and the Knickerbocker Club. He married, October 21, 1911, Agnes Brown, and their children are as follows: Eileen and Michael F., Jr.

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## HUNT, Sumner P.,

**Architect.**

The professional gifts which have been the responsible factor in Mr. Hunt's present prominent position in the architectural field have also been the means of his most substantial contribution to civic improvement, his interest and efforts in public buildings, parks and playgrounds, having resulted in noteworthy work along these lines in Los Angeles. His professional career dates to 1880, when he became a student in Troy, and his identification with California covers the period since 1889. The thirty-four years that have elapsed constitute a record of diligently pursued endeavor, spent in work that has been in greatest part extremely interesting and significant in architectural advance.

Sumner P. Hunt was born in Brooklyn, New York, May 8, 1865, son of Stephen P. and Harriet (Conkling) Hunt, paternally descended from a Connecticut river pioneer family that in Revolutionary times took up residence in Rensselaer County, New York, and maternally tracing to a sturdy Holland Dutch origin. After a general education Mr. Hunt became a student in architecture in the office of Clarence B. Cutler, of Troy, New York, where he remained from 1880 to 1887, then accompanying Mr. Cutler to New York City and continuing in his office until 1889. In this year he came to Los Angeles and here was employed for about three years in the office of Calkins & Haas, his first work as a draftsman in this office being on the then new and now old City Hall.

From 1892 to 1895 Mr. Hunt followed professional lines independently under his own name, in the latter year forming a partnership with Theodore A. Eisen, which was in force until 1899. At that time A. W. Eager came into partnership with Mr. Hunt, Silas R. Burns joining the firm in 1908. Upon Mr. Eager's retirement in 1910 the title became Hunt & Burns and this association endures with mutual satisfaction and large success to the present.

Mr. Hunt's work has been pursued in all classes of architecture, although in several fields he has acquired reputation that is often only the result of specialization. The history of early western towns is that architectural work in its finer aspects has not flourished until the permanence and future prosperity of the community were in some measure assured. Los Angeles has been no exception to this general rule and Mr. Hunt was

one of the earlier architects who were responsible for the transition from the highly-ornamented, "jig-saw" type to the less ornate but truer beauty of modern day. Mr. Hunt's earlier work was chiefly residential, and many of the homes that were then the most attractive in the city were of his design. There has been no department of his profession that has claimed his interest more enthusiastically than the development of the Los Angeles playgrounds, practically all of which have been done by him and the firms of which he has been the head. The playground system of the city, planned for the beneficial use of the city's children and, in secondary consideration, to preserve and enhance the natural beauties of the districts in which they have been located, are at once a source of pride to the municipality and of exceptional credit to their originator.

Numerous country clubs designed by him have won him a large following in this class of architecture, the Los Angeles Country Club, the Wilshire Country Club, the Virginia Country Club at Long Beach, the Automobile Club of Southern California, and the Los Angeles Tennis Club, being among his best known examples. He has done much toward giving distinction to the homes of women's organizations in the district, the Ebell Club on Figueroa Street, a particularly impressive instance of his work in this direction. In later years his office has been busily engaged upon institutional work, designing the Southwest Museum and some of the larger school buildings, among the most recent being the Roosevelt High School at Boyle Heights.

Mr. Hunt is a member of the American Institute of Architects, and in 1922-23 served as president of the local chapter of the institute. He is a member of the executive committee, and vice-president of the City Planning Commission and chairman of the buildings committee for the civic center. In this and similar capacities he has labored with unselfish zeal, and the high commendation of his fellows, expressed in many public ways and by letter, is a tribute fairly earned. Mr. Hunt is a member of the California Club, the Los Angeles Country Club, the Sunset Club (charter member), the Architectural Club, and the Seismological Society of Southern California. In the professional field and in social life he has made a wide circle of friends, by whom it is his privilege to be held in a sincere and affectionate esteem.

Mr. Hunt married, January 21, 1892, Mrs. Mary Hancock Chapman, and they have one daughter, Louise.

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### TATUM, Clifford Charleville C.,

**Realtor.**

In any district where industry is locating, natural resources are being utilized, or the wheels of progress are turning, there is a need, almost above all others, for the planning and carrying to completion of projects supplying the demand for homes and residential districts that shall offer beneficial influences and that shall meet considerations of health, convenience, and beauty. It is in this field that Mr. Tatum has been active in Los Angeles since 1899, and that he and his contemporaries have labored with high aims and successful result is attested by the physical aspects of those sections of the city and its environs which date within the past quarter century. During the

period covered by his real estate interests Mr. Tatum has been responsible for numerous sub-divisions that have attracted a most desirable class of residents, and his contributions to the upbuilding, literal and figurative, of the community have been such as to give him high rank in his field of endeavor and to confer permanent benefits upon the region.

A Californian by adoption and a native of the Middle West, Clifford Charleville C. Tatum was born October 22, 1879, son of Joseph Tabor and Adele (Lynch) Tatum. Joseph T. Tatum was born in St. Louis, Missouri, August 7, 1837, and died in Los Angeles, January 8, 1916. For forty years he was a prominent lawyer of St. Louis, returning to his native city after graduation from Yale College in the class of 1859, and was noted for his work in connection with admiralty cases and his activity as a railroad builder. Los Angeles became the family home in 1897, Mr. Tatum making his permanent home here in 1904. His wife survives him to the present (1923).

Clifford C. C. Tatum was the seventh of nine children and obtained a limited education in the St. Louis Public School, attending the grammar grades, and during his school years he worked as cash boy in the clothing and men's furnishing store of Browning, King & Company, of St. Louis, on Saturdays and throughout vacations. In 1895 he became a clerk with that concern and was so employed until 1897, when he accompanied his mother, with his brothers and sisters, to Los Angeles, his father remaining in St. Louis to terminate his numerous professional and business connections. In Los Angeles Mr. Tatum was variously employed until 1899, when he became identified with Edward D. Silent & Company, real estate, remaining in this organization until 1902, then forming a partnership with Samuel and Paul W. Schenck, the last-named now a noted criminal lawyer of Los Angeles. The firm entered real estate dealings as Schenck, Tatum & Schenck, and until 1904 the partnership continued in force. Since that time Mr. Tatum has conducted his real estate operations independently, handling all classes of property, and has built up one of the largest businesses of its kind in Southern California. The successful realtor is in a definite sense the path-finder and forerunner of progress, and in his vision, initiative, and judgment are vested the power, in large degree, to make or mar a community. The number of sub-divisions that Mr. Tatum has fostered and brought to a most creditable stage of development, as well as his efficient, far-sighted work in connection with industrial properties, are the foundations upon which his reputation rests, and he fills a distinctive place and has a large following in his special field.

Mr. Tatum is a charter member of the Los Angeles Realty Board, served on its board of governors in 1913-14-15, and is now serving a second term, dating from 1923. He is a member of the California Real Estate Association, of which he has been an officer and director since 1913; and president in 1922; a member of the Beverly Hills Realty Board; an active member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce since 1902, and an interested participant in the proceedings and conventions of the National Association of Real Estate Boards. He is a Republican in political sympathy; a dependable factor

in movements of civic improvement; and his social memberships are in the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Uplifters Club, the Rancho Golf Club, the Santa Monica Swimming Club, and the California Yacht Club. Energetic and hard-working in habit, he is in touch with the interests and forces that are responsible for the prosperous, thriving city of the present, and busily engaged with numerous important real estate propositions, his substantial contributions thereto are made from day to day.

Mr. Tatum married, January 27, 1904, Blanche Le Doux, daughter of Dr. J. A. and Alice Le Doux, of Los Angeles.

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**DAVIS, Edward D.,**

**Business Man, Author.**

Ralph Waldo Emerson once said: "If a man can write a better book, preach a better sermon, or make a better mousetrap, than his neighbors, though he builds his house in the woods, the World will make a beaten path to his door." The late Edward D. Davis fully illustrated this wise saying of Emerson's, for by his unusual mathematical ability he was able to "write a better book" on technical and statistical subjects than any other man before him. The World, while not making a beaten path to his door, at least looked to him as an authority on all phases of mathematics and expert accountancy, and accepted his opinions as irrefutable.

Edward D. Davis was born in Ottawa, Minnesota, June 2, 1860, a son of George and Helen (Couillard) Davis, both of whom were natives of the State of Maine. The parents had come to Minnesota as pioneers, having arrived in the early fifties when the State was still under territorial government. The father preëmpted land, and in addition to developing his homestead claim he established and operated a mill for several years. George Davis took an active part in the progress and improvement of this section of Minnesota.

When the son was still a small boy the family removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and there the father engaged in business. Here Edward D. Davis was reared. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Minneapolis, following which he entered and was graduated from the Commercial College where he had taken a thorough business course. At an early date he had been recognized as an expert mathematician, and as a public accountant he had no peer in his section of the State. Following the completion of his business course he accepted a bank position, serving as bookkeeper and teller. For several years he was thus employed in the various banks. He was then offered an excellent position with a leading elevator concern, for which company he acted as bookkeeper. It was while thus employed that Edward D. Davis first began to write and publish technical books which by their excellence assured his name of perpetuity. His first volume was a compilation of grain values and was entitled "Grain Value Tables," although it was first published under a caption of "Tables for Wheat and Other Grains." Mr. Davis also compiled and published "Foreign Exchange Tables" and "Coal Value Tables—Nos. 1 and 2." His publications in all instances have received the highest praise and indorsement by the leading figures in the grain industry and some of the most promin-

ent of our national financiers. Another statistical volume of great merit and lasting worth from his versatile pen is entitled, "Pound to Bushel Tables and Wheat Dockage on Percentage Basis.' In this connection the following has been written concerning his work: "His extreme thoroughness and the clearness and logic of his methods commended his published works to all who needed information along those lines." The value of Mr. Davis' technical works cannot be stressed too greatly, for as a work of reference they will ever stand a monument to his mathematical erudition, their authoritiveness being unquestioned.

Politically, Mr. Davis gave his support to the Republican party, although he never sought political preferment with a view to office holding. Fraternally, he was a valued figure in Masonic circles, being a member in good standing of Hennepin Lodge, No. 4, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which lodge he was secretary at the time of his death. Mr. Davis was of a dominant yet engaging personality, he was modest and unassuming in manner, and his probity and efficiency in all business connections won him the regard, good will, and friendship of all with whom he came in contact.

Edward D. Davis married, June 2, 1891, Jennie E. Williams, a daughter of William Louis and Priscilla (Shellhammer) Williams, natives of Massachusetts, who had removed to Des Moines, Iowa, in the pioneer days. William L. Williams conducted a brick yard for some time. He died at the age of fifty-one, and his wife died at the age of forty-eight. Twenty-six years of happily married life were interrupted by Edward D. Davis' death on September 11, 1917, during his fifty-seventh year. His passing, while still at the very apex of his usefulness, was a distinct loss to the great industry in whose behalf he had labored so constructively throughout his lifetime. As an expert accountant, Mr. Davis was a factor of positive worth and value in the business and financial circles of Minneapolis, but it is as an author of several important technical and statistical works that his name will long be remembered wherever accountancy is used.

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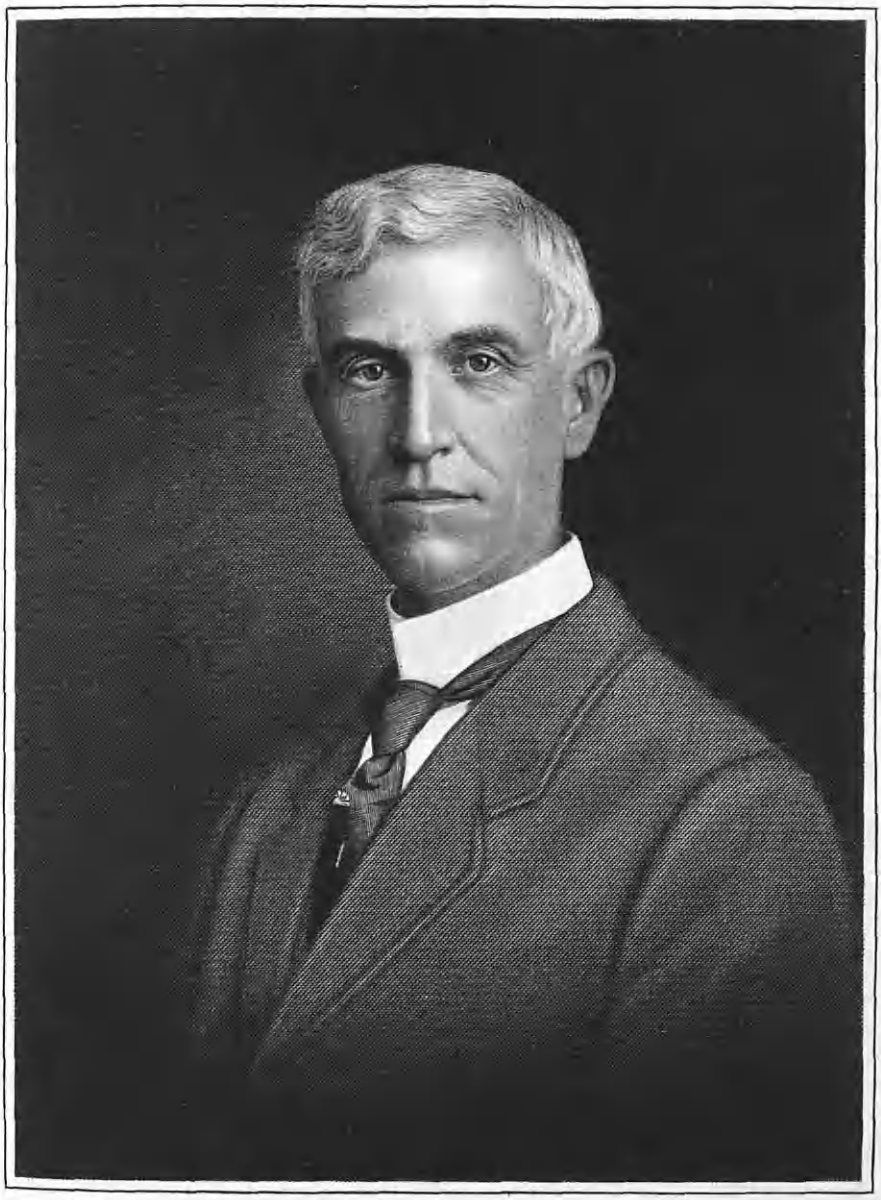
## RIVES, Judge James C.,

**Prominent Superior Court Jurist.**

The group of California jurists who have elevated the probate department of the Superior Court in studious application to their task, was especially honored for a period of seventeen years with the devoted membership of Judge James C. Rives, than whom that office had no more exact nor conscientious interpreter. For thirty-five years exponent of general legal usage and procedure, and eventually of the proof of wills, Judge Rives throughout his experience affirmed and strengthened the highest intent and purpose of the profession, and all causes submitted to his judgment were accorded the decision of the ripe scholar. Withal, he was a toiler in his province of the law, and he sacrificed himself on behalf of its enduring values. His colleagues regarded him as an arduous worker; the legal community esteemed him for his professional industry. He was a son of Dr. Burrell Edward and of Elizabeth Amanda (Taylor) Rives.

James C. Rives was born in Atlanta, Georgia, January 4, 1864, and when he was but four years of age, the family



went across the plains to California in an ox-team wagon that made up a part of one of the historic overland trains, and eventually settled near Downey, where Judge Rives later established his beautiful ranch home. He received his education in the public schools of the county. Early in life he gave his attention to the newspaper business, and he worked at the printer's trade for many years, principally on daily newspapers in Los Angeles, including the "Los Angeles Times." Thereafter for a short time he was publisher of a weekly paper called the "Downey Review." It was while employed on the "Times," however, that he studied law, and he was admitted to practice at the bar in 1889. Becoming possessor of a large and steadily increasing practice, he was elected district attorney of Los Angeles County in 1898; but after four years' service in that office he returned to private practice. In 1907 he was elected to the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, and was immediately assigned to the probate department, where he remained up to the time of his death. Upon a number of occasions he had been mentioned as candidate for Governor, and also for the Supreme Court bench. He was a member of the board of directors of the Los Nietos Valley Bank.

Judge Rives owned and directed a seventy-five acre fruit ranch twelve miles from Los Angeles. He was a Republican in politics, and he was a member of the Jonathan, Gamut, Union League, and other clubs. He married, September 4, 1889, Mary L. Crowell, of Downey, and they were the parents of four children: Edward L., who married Bessie Ball, of Downey; Robert C., who married Ethel Head, of Ocean Park; Howard, who married Verna Tweedy, of Downey; Pauline, who married Lewis K. Ball, of Downey.

The death of Judge Rives took place at his home in Downey, California, January 18, 1924, after a lingering illness. Resolutions of condolence to the family, as well as of appreciation of his life were passed by the Superior Court judges. It has been said of him that on account of his wide experience and long service, Judge Rives was capable of accomplishing as much as could have been done by two justices in the department to which his life and talents were given.

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## HUNT, Myron,

**Architect.**

In the two decades since his coming to California, 1903, Myron Hunt has made outstanding contribution to the architectural wealth of the region through labors that have extended to all classes of buildings and that have been responsible for many of the beauty spots of the State. California, favored at every turn by the bountiful gifts of nature, in their acceptance and use has taken diligent care that their beauties should not be marred nor destroyed in the conversion, but that all of the art and skill of man should be applied to their preservation and enhancement. This is the field in which Mr. Hunt's efforts have been spent, some of his work such as all cities require, much of it distinctive in the development of possibilities discernible only to the artist, all of it marked by exact knowledge and keen appreciation of the best in all schools of architecture. Occupying a notable position in his profession, Mr. Hunt is known as the pioneer in Califor-

nia in the advocacy of landscape gardening conforming in design and treatment to the buildings the grounds surround, a department of architecture he has championed as being essentially a part of the profession. Even to the layman his career represents an imposing total of fruitful, valuable endeavor, and is outlined as a record of interesting work in whose benefits all lovers of beauty daily share.

Son of Myron and Hannah (Miller) Hunt, Myron Hunt was born in Sunderland, Massachusetts, February 27, 1868, and in 1871 was taken by his parents to Chicago, Illinois, where he attended the public schools, also pursuing courses for two years in the collegiate department of Northwestern University. For two years thereafter he was a student in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and during 1895-96 studied architecture in Great Britain, France, Italy, and in other continental countries, then returning to the United States. In 1892 he served as draughtsman with the firm of Hartwell & Richardson, architects of Boston. From 1893 to 1898 he was associated with Jenny & Mundle, architects, Henry Ives Cobb, architect, and Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge, all of Chicago, thereafter practicing his profession independently in Chicago until 1903, specializing in residences and apartment houses.

Illness in his family was the primary cause of his removal to California, and he established an office in Los Angeles, forming a partnership with Elmer Grey in 1904 as Myron Hunt & Elmer Grey, a relation that continued until 1910. During this partnership the firm built the Denman Warehouse, San Francisco; the Ingraham Hotel, an addition to the Hotel Maryland, Pasadena; remodeled the Casa Loma Hotel, Redlands; the Throop Institute building (since known as the California Institute of Technology), Pasadena; and the residences of Henry Huntington and Howard Huntington, San Mareno; H. S. McKee, Monrovia; Lee Phillips, Dr. Guy Cochran, E. M. Neustadt, and G. W. Wattles, Los Angeles; R. C. Gillis, Santa Monica, California; L. A. Nares, Beverly Hills; and S. P. Calef, Santa Barbara.

From the dissolution of this partnership until 1920 Mr. Hunt practiced alone, in the latter year admitting to partnership H. C. Chambers, whose professional training was obtained under Mr. Hunt's preceptorship. Prominent among the many beautiful Southern California residences which have been built from Mr. Hunt's design are those of E. F. Robbins, at Oak Knoll, Pasadena; E. M. Taylor, Altadena, California; Jesse Lasky, at Los Angeles; and that of Major Peshine, at Santa Barbara. Mr. Hunt's school and college work constitute an important part of his activity, noteworthy in his connection being the Pomona College group at Claremont, California, and the group of buildings for Occidental College, Los Angeles, which is still in progress. The construction of the one-story Polytechnic Elementary School in Pasadena in 1909 marked an innovation in schoolhouse type and was followed by many similar structures in California, while the new Whittier Union High School, now building (1923), is another new departure in school architecture.

Mr. Hunt has done a vast amount of hotel work, the outstanding examples in this line being the reconstruction of the Maryland Hotel, Pasadena; the Hunting-

ton, at Oak Knoll, Pasadena; and the Potter, at Santa Barbara; the building of St. Anne's Inn, at Santa Anna, California, and the world-famous Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, his largest work. Mr. Hunt also designed the courtyard for the Glenwood Mission Inn, at Riverside, California, a widely known hostelry; and designed the group of buildings for the California Junior Republic at Chino, California; the Valley Hunt Club house, Pasadena; the Elks' Club house, Pasadena; and the club house of the Flintridge Country Club, Pasadena, the last-named one of the most beautiful structures of its kind in California. The Santa Barbara County National Bank Building, which was recently completed in accordance with his plan, is an imposing structure that embodies many original ideas of exceptional merit in bank architecture. The H. E. Huntington Foundation Library at San Mareno, now nearing completion, is another example of his work of conspicuous excellence. For beauty of conception and chasteness of design the Congregational Church at Riverside, California, realizes his finest achievement and ranks without a peer in the State.

When Mr. Hunt came to California he introduced landscape gardening in connection with architectural work, it being his firm conviction that a beautiful building is deserving of beautiful surroundings, if such an end is possible. His agitation of this question gained many converts to the system and gave impetus to a movement that resulted in general acceptance in California of the principle already well recognized in the East, that architectural work of merit is worthy of a fitting setting. Mr. Hunt's influence in this respect has been far-reaching, and he has lectured extensively on the subject, having gathered for this purpose over 1,000 stereopticon slides showing effectively planned gardens from all parts of the world. His own garden has been the object of much enthusiastically favorable comment, and dozens of photographs of it have been published. His first work along this line was the Maryland (Hotel) pergola, since which time he has designed, among many others, the J. P. Wilson garden, Los Angeles, the Mather garden, and the Hooker garden, Los Angeles. The garden idea has taken firm hold upon the California public, and the careful planting of the grounds of homes and institutions in accordance with the combined judgment, artistic taste, and knowledge of the architect and owner as well as the landscape architect and gardener has become a customary procedure.

Mr. Hunt designed the fine stadium for the Tournament of Roses at Pasadena, which was completed in 1922, and is now engaged on extensive hospital construction, including that for the Pasadena Hospital, the Pasadena Dispensary, the Pasadena Preventorium, the Riverside Committee Hospital, and the San Antonio Hospital at Upland, California. The Santa Barbara County Bank Building, the Flintridge Country Club house, the Huntington Library, and the Riverside Congregational Church, all previously mentioned, represent the best building achievements in their respective classes during the past three years and have attracted widespread commendation as well as the first prize award of the Architectural Association.

During the World War Mr. Hunt found his place of greatest service at the head of the department of the Emergency Fleet

Corporation, handling the problem of labor, his department principally concerned with decisions in cases where the mechanical ability of men available for military service raised the question of their place of greatest usefulness, in shipbuilding, or in the army or navy. Mr. Hunt gave himself with tireless industry to his responsible duties in this department, withdrawing from the government service only when the war crisis had passed. He is one of the founders and a member of the board of directors of the Polytechnic Elementary School of Pasadena; a fellow of the American Institute of Architects; a member and formerly on the board of the California Chapter of the American Association of Engineers. Mr. Hunt is first vice-president of the Allied Architects' Association of Los Angeles, an organization formed for the performance of public work, and now having under construction the Los Angeles County Court House, the Los Angeles County Museum and past president of the Southern California chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

Mr. Hunt is a member of the California and University clubs of Los Angeles, the Bohemian Club of San Francisco, the University Club of Santa Barbara; and the Overland, Valley Hunt, San Gabriel Golf and Country, and the Flintridge Golf and Country clubs, of Pasadena. From his college years he has held membership in the Sigma Chi fraternity, and he affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Pasadena. Well known socially, and professionally prominent throughout the West, Mr. Hunt occupies a distinctive place in his calling in the State of his adoption, and has pursued many avenues of essential service to his time.

Myron Hunt married (first), in 1893, Harriet Holland Boardman, of St. Paul, Minnesota, who died in 1914. They were the parents of the following children: Charles, a graduate of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, now a lieutenant, senior grade, in the United States Navy; Harriet, married Philip Bard, of Hewneme, California, now of Princeton, New Jersey; Hubbard; and Robert, the two latter now (1923) at school. Mr. Hunt married (second) in 1916, Virginia Pease, of Pasadena.

## AINSWORTH, Shepard Alcide,

**Cashier.**

Trustworthiness appears to have been a marked characteristic of those bearing the name of Ainsworth, from the time of its inception down to the present day. The family name is derived from the chapelry Ainworth (*i.e.* Aynes or Haynes enclosure), popularly designated as Cockey Moor, which is situated in the Parish of Middleton, Salford Hundred, in the County Palatine, of Lancaster, England. As early as 1369, A. D., the records prove that John Ainworth owned lands there. The Lancashire Ainsworths have been privileged to use four coat-of-arms (according to Burke's "General Armory," two of these differ only as to their tinctures (colors):

*Arms*—Gules, three battle axes argent.
*Crest*— Two battle axes in saltire proper.
*Motto—Courage sans peur.*

*Arms*—Azure, three spades argent, another within a bordure or.
*Crest*—Two battle axes in saltire proper.

*Arms*—Azure, on a bend sable three cresents of the first.

*Arms*—Sable, on a bend argent three crescents of the field.

(I) The American Ainsworths are descendants of Edward Ainsworth (1652-1741), who was born in England, and emigrated to America in his youth, probably about 1674. He settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, and married Joanna Hemmingway, the daughter of Joshua and Joanna (Evans) Hemmingway. They were the parents of thirteen children.

(II) Edward Ainsworth, son of Edward and Joanna (Hemmingway) Ainsworth, was born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, August 18, 1693, and was a prosperous farmer, as was his father before him. On April 5, 1722, he married Joanna Davis, of Pomfret, Connecticut, daughter of Matthew and Margaret (Corbin) Davis. He died at Woodstock, Connecticut, June 16, 1758.

(III) Daniel Ainsworth, son of Edward and Joanna (Davis) Ainsworth, was born October 21, 1724, at Woodstock, Connecticut. He married (first) Sarah Bugbee; (second) Elizabeth Corbin, of Dudley, Massachusetts. He was a soldier under Colonel John Murray in 1758. He lived at Woodstock until 1770, when he moved to New York. He was a large loser by the depreciation of Continental money. He died in 1810, at Cherry Valley, New York.

(IV) Henry Ainsworth, son of Daniel Ainsworth, was born January 3, 1753, at Woodstock, Connecticut. He moved to Pomfret, Vermont, in 1774, and married, on December 18, 1777, Frances Throop, daughter of Judge John Winchester Throop, of Pomfret. They removed to Fairhaven, Vermont, about 1797, and to St. Albans, Vermont, about 1807. He died at Milton, Vermont, January 29, 1827.

(V) Henry Ainsworth, son of Henry and Frances (Throop) Ainsworth, was born July 29, 1785, at Pomfret, Vermont. On January 26, 1819, he married Hannah Heath Hurlburt, of Sacketts Harbor, New York. He died October 10, 1841, at Cape Vincent, New York.

(VI) James Bruce Ainsworth, son of Henry and Hannah H. (Hurlburt) Ainsworth, was born September 18, 1830, at Cape Vincent, New York. On October 5, 1853, he married Julia Electa Sacket (see Sacket VIII), of Cape Vincent. Later they made their home in Utica, New York.

(VII) Shepard Alcide Ainsworth, son of James Bruce and Julia E. (Sacket) Ainsworth, was born in Cape Vincent, New York, on February 25, 1857, and spent his boyhood and young manhood in that picturesque old village which had been the ancestral home for two generations. He received his education there but, at the age of twenty-five, feeling that the fields of opportunity were greater in the West, he went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1882. The Pillsbury flouring interests were then at the start of their enormous development, and he entered into their activities with a zest. Through hard work, application and industry, he finally worked up to the responsible position of cashier with this concern, which position he held up to the time of his death, which occurred on November 26, 1912. Mr. Ainsworth was a Republican in politics, an active member of the Episcopal Church, and a man who won the highest esteem of all with whom he came in contact.

In 1898 Mr. Ainsworth married Mrs. Helen (Hale) Haworth, a daughter of District Judge William E. Hale (see Hale). They were the parents of two

children: 1. Florence, now the wife of Edward Spaulding Gould, son of George P. Gould, of Minneapolis. 2. William Hale, who resides in Minneapolis.

(The Sacket Line)

The Sackets, Sacketts and Sackvilles of both England and America trace their ancestry from common forebears who were natives of Normandy. It is a matter of record that in the history of England in 1340 King Edward III was granted 30,000 sacks of wool to carry on the French War which he was then waging. Adam le Sackere (Adam the Sacker) was then mentioned as a buyer and exporter of wool. His father, or grandfather, had come to England with William the Conquerer, and he is generally recognized to have been the common ancestor of the families Sacket, Sackett and Sackville. The early ancestors were members of the nobility and entitled to use the armorial bearings of the Earls and Dukes of Dorset.

(I) Simon Sackett (160?-35) came over from England with his brother, John, sailing from Bristol on the ship "Lyon," and landing, after a very stormy voyage, at Nantasket Roads, Boston. The family of Simon Sackett, including his wife, Isabel, and their infant son, Simon, Jr., settled in Newton, now Cambridge, Massachusetts. He died in October, 1635, and his widow moved, on February 8, 1663, to Hartford, Connecticut.

(II) John Sacket (who dropped the final t from the family name) was the first white child born in Newton (now Cambridge) Massachusetts. In 1653 he became a resident of Springfield, Massachusetts, and married, (first) Abigail Hannum, daughter of William Hannum and his wife, Honor (Capen) Hannum, of Dorchester, Windsor and Northampton. After his marriage he finally settled at Westfield, Massachusetts. The first house and barn which he built was burned by Indians. He rebuilt them, and also erected a saw-mill. His wife died in 1690, and he married (second) Sarah (Stiles) Stewart, daughter of John Stiles, and the widow of John Stewart, of Springfield, Massachusetts.

(III) John (2) Sacket (1660-1745) of Westfield, Massachusetts, was married, on December 1, 1636, to Deborah Filley, daughter of William and Margaret Filley, of Windsor, Connecticut. His second marriage occurred on May 17, 1702, to Mahitable Danks, widow of John Harris, and daughter of Robert Danks and his wife, Elizabeth (Swift) Danks.

(IV) Isaac Sacket (1703-1773) of Westfield, Massachusetts, was married, on December 18, 1735, to Elizabeth Shepard.

(V) Ezekiel Sacket (1738-?) of Westfield, Massachusetts, married Anna Granger.

(VI) Menardus Sacket (1770-1854) was of Westfield, Massachusetts, and Cape Vincent, New York. He married, in 1791, Fanny Nimocks, daughter of Richard and Zerviah (Noble) Nimocks.

(VII) Captain Gideon Shepard Sacket (1792-1860) was of Westfield, Massachusetts, and Cape Vincent, New York. For several years he was a commissioned officer in the 46th Regiment of the New York Infantry. He married Frances Electa Bush.

(VIII) Julia Electa Sacket was born June 17, 1832. She married James Bruce Ainsworth, of Cape Vincent, New York, son of Henry and Hannah Heath

(Hurlburt) Ainsworth. Their children were: Shepard A. (see Ainsworth VII), Amanda; and Charles F. Ainsworth.

(The Hale Line).

The ancestry of the Hale family is not definitely known, but at the time of the settlement of New England there were three large families of that name in the Kingdom—the Hales of Kent, the Hales of Hertford and Gloucestershire, and this branch of the American family is thought to have been descendants of one of these.

Samuel Hale, the founder of one of the large American families of that name, was born in England in 1610. He came to America about 1637, and was a settler in Hartford, Connecticut, buying land on the east side of the Connecticut River in 1639. He served in the Pequot Indian War with his brother, Thomas, for which he received a lot in the Soldiers' Field, and a grant of fifty acres, which was made to his heirs for his services "in the Pequot Warre." In 1643 he was a resident of Wethersfield, Connecticut, moving to Norwalk, where he lived until 1665. While living there he represented that town in the General Court of 1656, 57-60. He returned to Wethersfield in 1660, living in that part now Glastonbury (set off in 1692), where the records show him to have been a leading man. He died in that town on November 9, 1693. The given name of his wife was Mary, thought to be Mary Wells, although this is not certainly known.

Judge William Edward Hale, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, was a distinguished scion of this doughty Indian fighter. Others in the ancestral line had served with honor in the American Revolution, and the judge himself heeded the call of his country in the Civil War. Another offshoot of this family tree was Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy in the Cabinet of President Lincoln.

William Edward Hale was born May 11, 1845, in Wheeling, Virginia, the son of Isaiah Bryon Burr and Mary E. (Covy) Hale. His father was a lawyer by profession, and the family moved to Wisconsin while young William E. was but a small boy. When he was but thirteen he accompanied his father on an inspection of Minnesota. Two years later (1860) the family was removed to Plainview, Minnesota. He had but attained the age of seventeen when he responded to the call for volunteers, and enlisted in the Third Regiment, Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, in which he served as private in Company G for nearly three years, when he received his honorable discharge on November 14, 1864.

The young soldier, shortly after reaching home, entered Hamline University, then located at Red Wing, Minnesota, where he studied for three years. He then became a student in the law office of Judge Wilder, at Red Wing, Minnesota, and was admitted to the bar at St. Paul in 1869. He started the practice of law in Buffalo, Wright County, New York. He was county attorney for one term there, ending in January, 1872. In the following summer he went to Minneapolis, which remained his home for fifty years.

In the fall of 1873 he was elected county attorney of Hennepin County and served two terms. He practiced law with Judge Seagrave Smith from 1877 until 1880, and afterwards with Judge C. M. Pond, under the name of Hale & Pond. His next partner was Charles B. Peck,

the firm name being Hale & Peck, and eventually it became Hale & Montgomery (Edward A.). In 1909 he was appointed judge of the Hennepin County District Court, which position he held for thirteen years. His death occurred on July 13, 1922, and he was a candidate for re-election at that time. He was a member of Rollins Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Hennepin County Bar Association.

Judge Hale was the father of three children: 1. Helen, widow of Shepard A. Ainsworth (see Ainsworth VII). 2. Florence, wife of Daniel Agnew, of Detroit, Michigan. 3. Frank C., residing in Redondo Beach, California. His wife, whose death occurred some ten years before his, was Ella Sutherland, of Michigan, daughter of James Sutherland, descendants of the famous Scottish family. This family traces its origin far back in the dim dawn of Scottish history, when a somewhat legendary Earl Robin raised the old Castle of Dunrobin on the hill. There, in the region between the Spey and the Ness, resided the forebears of the Sutherlands. In the beginning the family name was Moray or de Moravia, but later it took the name of the county in which it dwelt. This family in America had an important record in the Revolutionary War, and its first representatives arrived in America in the early part of the eighteenth century.

*Arms*—(as recorded for the 15th Earl in 1719)—Gules, three mullets or, on a bordure of the second a double treasure flory counter-flory of the first.
*Crest*—A cat-a-mountain salient proper.
*Motto*—*Sans peur.*

Judge Hale had all of the qualifications for the important judicial position which he so long occupied and so ably filled. He had grown up with the State and understood its problems, and his alert mind was quick at weighing questions of legal and equitable principle. He was always the student, and his mind was a storehouse of the wisdom which is found not only in books but in the practice of daily living. He was truly great, both as a judge and as a man.

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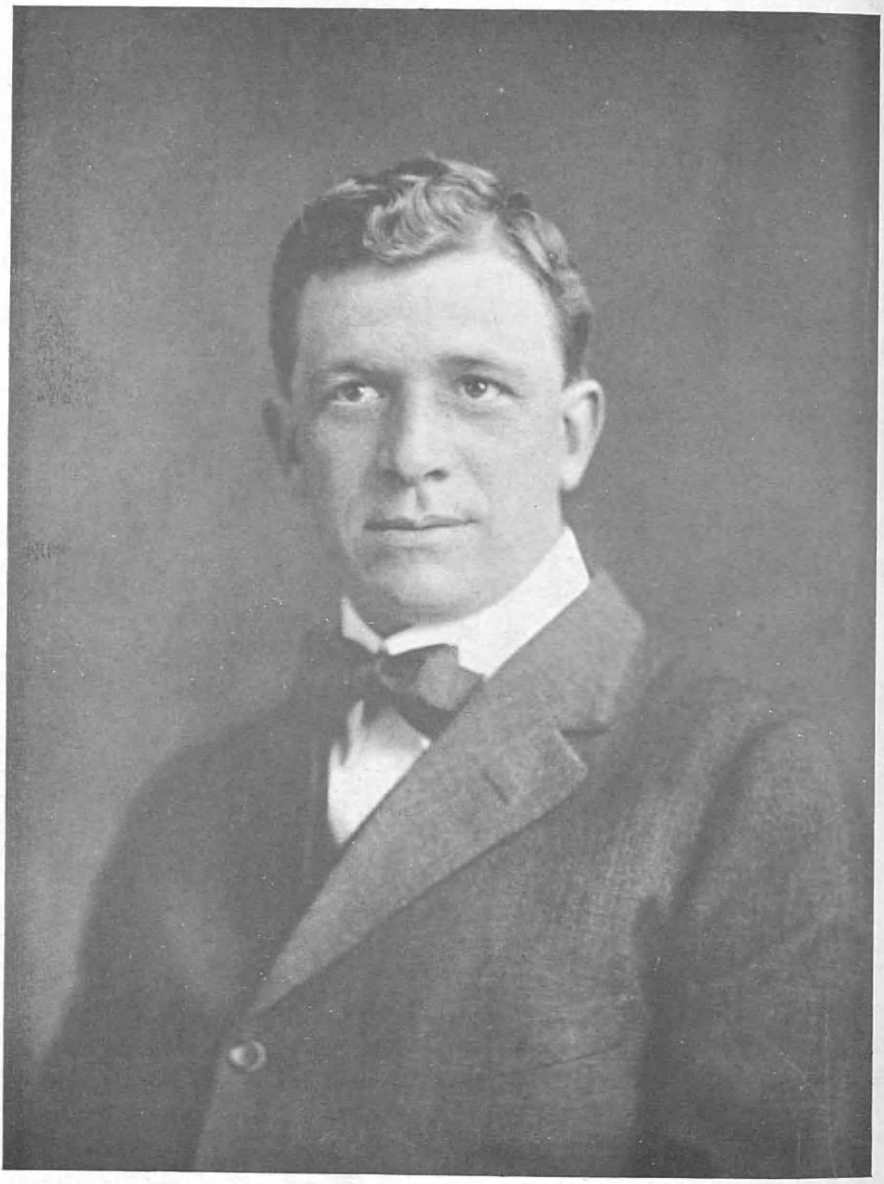
## BLAKESLEE, Oscar S.,

**Industrial Captain of the Northwest.**

An industrial captain of the great Northwest, Oscar S. Blakeslee, president of the Minneapolis Laundry Machinery Company, was a leader of the clan of large enterprise in labor-saving device, a a World War volunteer, and a benefactor of his race.

He was born at Neilsville, Wisconsin, December 1, 1865, and soon after receiving his education in the schools of his birthplace, he embarked upon his career of industrial usefulness, and devoted a business lifetime to the progress, development, and general betterment of the laundry activities, his particular experience in that field beginning at Salt Lake City in the early nineties. He came to Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1898, where he purchased and operated the S. and H. Laundry, which was one of the large plants of its day. Later on he controlled the Custom Laundry, while he became actively interested in the operation and management of the Minneapolis Art Laundry, the Nevin Company, and the Ideal Laundry, all of Minneapolis. He associated himself with the Minneapolis Laundry Machinery Company in 1912, and he was president of the organization at the time of his death. During the World War, he enlisted in the Reclamation Service, and was in charge of the installation



Fred S. Sullivan

and operation of some of the various cantonment laundry plants. Mr. Blakeslee's fraternal affiliations were those of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the United Commercial Travelers, and he was particularly active in all the laundry and allied trade organizations.

Mr. Blakeslee married, January 2, 1923, Mayme Madigan. He died at Minneapolis, January 8, 1924, and is survived by his wife, two sisters, Mrs. C. M. Beebe and Mrs. S. D. Beebe, of Sparta, Wisconsin, and a brother, Frank B. Blakeslee, of Olympia, Washington. Mr. Blakeslee's eulogy is a life of undeviating devotion to his specialty in industry. His world, close at hand and afar, maintains an abiding consciousness of his leadership.

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**SULLIVAN, Hon. Leo Stanislaus,**

**Lawyer, Legislator.**

The profession of the law has given to the State of New Jersey many brilliant legislators, and it is surely fitting that the lawmakers should be chosen from among the men who have made a life study and life work of legal lore and procedure. Leo Stanislaus Sullivan, one of the prominent lawyers of Jersey City, has served his native State in the Legislature of 1915, and has held his present responsible office as police court magistrate of Jersey City for the past decade. Mr. Sullivan is a man of large ability, and his public service has contributed definitely and directly to the welfare of the people.

He comes of a fine old Irish family, and is a son of Mark Anthony and Catherine (Driscoll) Sullivan, both natives of Ireland, and both now deceased. Mark Anthony Sullivan came to America with his parents while still only a young lad, and the family resided in Boston, Massachusetts, for some years. There he remained until his mature years, when he came to Jersey City, New Jersey, and was active in business here until his death, December 13, 1889, at the age of sixty-five years. Mark Anthony and Catherine (Driscoll) Sullivan were the parents of three children: John; Mark A.; and Leo Stanislaus, of whom further.

Leo Stanislaus Sullivan was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, June 15, 1880. His education was begun at St. Peter's Parochial School. He is a graduate of St. Peter's High School, and he covered the classical course at St. Peter's College, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1901. He then entered Fordham University, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Laws upon his graduation in the class of 1913. Admitted to the bar of New Jersey in November, 1913, he at once took up the practice of his chosen profession, establishing his office at No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City. The history of his professional activity is a record of definite and high achievement. He has attained an enviable position, and his elevation to the bench in the year 1917 was looked upon as a recognition of merit rather than favor or compliment. Mr. Sullivan is a member of the American Bar Association, and lends his influence to all professional advance. Since attaining his majority he has taken the deepest interest in the progress of political affairs, and has been a loyal worker in the ranks of the Democratic party. Possessing the qualities of leadership, it was perhaps but natural that he should have been brought forward in the public service. His influence was felt in local party affairs for several years before he accepted the nomination for any public office. In his election to the Legislature of 1915 the party leaders expressed their con-

fidence in him, and in his record as a legislator his constituents found that confidence well vindicated. He was later elected to the chairmanship of the Hudson County Democratic Committee, in the same year that he was appointed police court magistrate (1917). It was not long thereafter that he was appointed chairman of the Local Draft Board, in which connection he labored ceaselessly for the best interests of all concerned. Mr. Sullivan is a prominent member of the Knights of Columbus, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His religious affiliation is with St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, and he is active in the work of the Holy Name Society.

Mr. Sullivan married, in Jersey City, in November, 1901, Mary G. Hallanan, who was born in Jersey City, and is a daughter of the late Thomas and Ann (Kinsella) Hallanan. Mr and Mrs. Sullivan have three children: John, born in November, 1902; Catherine, born in September, 1903; and Leo, born in January, 1905.

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## BJORKMAN, John,

**Head of Plumbing Establishment.**

The great Northwest of these United States owes much to the stalwart sons of Sweden, who, true descendants of their explorative ancestors, the Norsemen, have come to America, have been temporarily submerged in the great melting pot of Americanism, and have emerged from among those polyglot contents as strong, dependable, and sincere citizens. Such a one, and a true representative of this body of Nordic men and women who —with hardly an exception—metamorphose into our very finest patriots, was John Bjorkman, a man whose early life was over-shadowed by want and adversity, and whose advent into this country was attended by a consistently reluctant success and by subsequent ill-health, but whose later career, as a progressive business man, proved incontrovertibly that success can be achieved even in the face of overwhelming odds by the steady application to the business in hand of natural ability, good will, efficiency and dogged determination.

John Bjorkman was born at Bollnas, Sweden, on September 11, 1860, a son of Jonas Bjork and Martha (Anderson) Bjorkman. The father, Jonas Bjorkman, was an expert carpenter whose life was spent in following his trade and in supplying the wants of his numerous offspring. In order better to assist his father in taking care of the family, John Bjorkman relinquished all hope and prospect of further education, and at the early age of eleven years went to work. The father died in 1901. After his confirmation in the Lutheran Church, John Bjorkman worked for a time as a miller, and later as a shoemaker, and in this latter capacity was engaged until 1885. During these years of hard work he had managed to save enough money to set out for America, so in 1885, at the age of twenty-five, he came to the United States, and thus attained the goal for which he had worked and longed. John Bjorkman settled in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and for the first few months of his residence was employed in the stone quarries. After becoming somewhat familiar with the language and customs of his adopted country, he returned to his trade and established a shoe shop, which he managed for about a year. He then accepted a position with Aron Pierson, as a salesman in the latter's "New Jersey

Shoe Store" on Washington Avenue, South, where he remained for a period of six years. At the end of that time he became head clerk in the shoe department of J. W. Kerr's store, and creditably discharged the duties of his position for a year and a half until he was taken seriously ill and was forced to resign. After a sickness lasting several months he recuperated sufficiently to accept a position in the upholstery business of John Rydbeck, with whom he soon was associated as partner. In 1897, when Mr. Rydbeck sold out the business and returned to his native Sweden, John Bjorkman formed a partnership with his brother, Olaf L. Bjorkman, who had established a plumbing and gas-fitting business at No. 525 Second Avenue, Minneapolis, during the previous year. This partnership was successful from the very first, and before a year had passed, the business of the firm had so increased that larger quarters had become imperative. In 1898 the concern was removed to its present location at No. 712 Tenth Street, South, where it continued to grow steadily both in scope and activity, until it became one of the most extensive of its kind in Minneapolis, and included all kinds of plumbing, heating, ventilating, gas-fitting, etc. The company has a wide and enviable reputation for artistic and durable work, and many contracts of importance have been filled in such an efficient manner that further contracts came as a matter of course. Among many of the well known buildings in which the plumbing was installed by the firm of Bjorkman Brothers are the following: St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minnesota; part of plant of City Hospital of Minneapolis; plants of Quarantine and Swedish hospitals; Folwell Hall at the University of the State of Minnesota; the State's Prison at Stillwater; also many church buildings, including: St. John's Lutheran Church, St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Grace Free Mission, the First Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, and many others.

After several years of successful association and cooperation, Olaf L. Bjorkman withdrew from the firm, leaving John Bjorkman to carry on the enterprise alone. The business at the present time (1924) is in a very flourishing condition, and is under the management of Mr. L. C. Hanson, a son-in-law of Mr. Bjorkman's, who since the latter's death has continued the business under the policies so well and shrewdly instituted by the founders. In addition to the above business, Mr. Bjorkman was also interested in the Sanitor Construction Company, of which company he was one of the organizers and owners. Throughout his entire business career his actions were controlled by a rigid code of honor, the application of which allowed only the practice of the highest and most honest motives. He was quiet and unassuming, dependable, upright, and shrewd. He became very popular among his business associates, and through his absolute integrity exerted a powerful and lasting influence upon those of his own nationality.

Politically he gave his unswerving support to the Republican Party, but never sought political preferment with a view to eventual office-holding. He was also a strict prohibitionist, and was indefatigable in his efforts in helping to eradicate the drink evil. Fraternally he was affiliated with Khurum Lodge, No. 112, Free and Accepted Masons; and with

Zuhrah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was also an active member of the Odin Club, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Civic and Commerce Association, the Minneapolis Retail Plumbers' Association, the Minnetonka Country Club, and of the Orpheus Singing Club. Mr. Bjorkman was a lover of music, and it was mainly through his tireless efforts that on July 21, 1892, the singing society, the Young Svea (Unga Svea), was organized. This society subsequently became a part of the Swedish-American Singers' Union, and participated in the great Saengerfest at the Chicago World's Fair in the year 1893. On May 17, 1896, the Young Svea won the prize at the large international singing contest held in the Minneapolis Exposition Building. In 1903 the American Union of Swedish Singers held a big music festival in Minneapolis, during which time Mr. Bjorkman served as treasurer of the executive committee of that national association.

John Bjorkman was married, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on June 13, 1889, to Josephine Carlson, who was born on December 19, 1865, in Hohult, Sweden, a daughter of Carl Swenson and Anna (Skruv) Carlson, the mother's forebears all being prominent in Swedish military circles. To John and Josephine (Carlson) Bjorkman were born five children, as follows: 1. Ruth Annette, born in 1890, later married L. C. Hanson, and they have three children: John, Robert, and Ruth Dale. 2. Martha Linnea Josephine, born in 1897. 3. Anna Elvira Jeanette, born in 1904. 4. John. 5. Walter, who died in infancy.

John Bjorkman's death occurred at Minneapolis, Minnesota, on October 30, 1923, during his sixty-third year, following several months of sickness. His loss in local business circles, was keenly felt, as it also was in fraternal, musical and religious circles, in all of which, throughout his widely useful life, he had been interested and always active.

Upon his demise the Minneapolis Retail Plumbers' Association approved the following memorial:

The Minneapolis Retail Plumbers' Association, bowing to the Divine dispensation of Providence, wish to pay a first tribute of respect to the memory of our late member and fellow-craftsman, John Bjorkman, who departed this life October 30, 1923.

Our beloved brother was a man of high moral worth and sterling integrity, endowed with rare reasoning faculties and a highly balanced mind, making him an able counselor of unusual spirit and excellence.

We shall miss him from our gatherings and from our councils. We shall never again be cheered by his voice and encouraged by his strong personality, but the good influence he exerted for the advancement of our Association will endure.

We tender his bereaved family the heartfelt and earnest sympathy of the officers and members of this Association.

F. C. Stiller, President.
William Redreske, Secretary.

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## MERRILL, Alfred Ellsworth,

**Business Man, Councilman.**

The name of Alfred Ellsworth Merrill will long be remembered in Minneapolis, Minnesota, for his share in many of the civic improvements that have contributed to the public welfare, as well as for his standing in the community as a man of high ideals, strength of character, and winning personality. During his ten years' of service as a member of the City Council, first as chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and a member of the committees on Water Works, and Health and Hospitals, and

later as president of the Council, his constant aim was to give the highest possible service to the people. His comprehension of public questions was clear and keen, and largely to his efforts and initiative may be credited the appointment of the first pure water commission; the securing for Minneapolis of a complete and efficient pumping plant and distributing mains as a part of its water system; an effective garbage crematory plant, and a modern quarantine hospital. He gave as careful attention to accuracy in administering the finances of the city as he did to the details of his own private affairs, and the city profited thereby. Alfred E. Merrill was of sterling New England ancestry, of English descent.

(I) John Merrill, great-grandfather of Alfred Ellsworth Merrill, was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, in 1750. He served in the Revolutionary War, fighting at Bennington, Vermont, and during the War of 1812 was first lieutenant and stationed at Plattsburgh, New York. He married Sarah Rowell, and must have moved shortly afterward to Lisbon, New Hampshire, as a son, Joseph Merrill, was born there in 1774. Later he moved to Maidstone, Vermont, where he died in 1837.

(II) Joseph Merrill, son of John and Sarah (Rowell) Merrill, moved with his family to Maidstone, Vermont, between 1786 and 1800. In the War of 1812 he was a volunteer in the Eleventh United States Infantry, and was stationed at Plattsburgh under Colonel Dana. He died at Maidstone, in 1864, at the advanced age of ninety.

(III) Samuel Day Merrill, son of Joseph Merrill, was born in 1810, and died in 1891. He married Louisa Heath.

(IV) Alfred Ellsworth Merrill, son of Samuel Day and Louisa (Heath) Merrill, was born in Maidstone, Essex County, Vermont, May 28, 1845. His early education was received in the district schools of Vermont. In 1855 his father moved, with his family, to Wisconsin, and engaged in farming near Portage City, and the son later attended Lawrence University at Appleton. When he was twenty-two years of age he entered the employ of the lumber firm of George B. Burch & Company at Necedah, Wisconsin, where his business talent and attention to detail soon won recognition, and he became a partner in the firm which owned saw mills and extensive pine tracts on the tributaries of the Wisconsin River. Here on the frontier, thrown in intimate contact with men of all types and stations, he spent sixteen years, living in the midst of and overcoming all the adverse conditions of an undeveloped region and continually subject to the impelling force of an active business. Developed and equipped with this training and experience, in 1884 he removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he engaged in the real estate and loan business. He soon became identified with many of the substantial business enterprises of his adopted city, and also entered keenly into civic, municipal, and political affairs. In 1899 he became a member of the City Council as representative of the Fourth Ward, and this position he held for ten years. During the first six years of this service he was continuously chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and a member of the committees on Water Works, and Health and Hospitals, and

for the following four years was president of the Council. He took the lead in much progressive legislation, and among other things introduced the ordinance establishing a comprehensive system of municipal accounting. His example of fearless, vigorous, unselfish, upright discharge of public duty served as an inspiration to his fellow-citizens. He was a man of balanced temper, genial disposition, and quiet generosity, guided by strong convictions and high ideals, and his character and personality made a strong impression on the community.

Alfred E. Merrill married, June 30, 1869, Mary Jane Summerside, daughter of George and Mary (Cant) Summerside, of Necedah, Wisconsin, who was born in Pisa, Italy, February 2, 1849, and came to Wisconsin with her parents in 1852. She is a charter member of the Woman's Club, and of the Minneapolis branch of the Needlework Guild, having worked in the latter organization thirty-one years. Of this marriage there were four children: Nellie Louise; Roy Willard, who married and has a son, Francis Ellsworth Merrill, attending Dartmouth College; Guy Summerside; and Frank Raymond, who died in infancy. Mr. Merrill died April 10, 1909.

Mrs. Merrill's father, George Summerside, was born in New Lampton, England, in 1807, and died at Necedah, Wisconsin, December 31, 1881, at the age of seventy-four. He was an energetic Christian worker, and when employed by Robert Stevenson, the great English engineer, to take charge of the first engine in Italy, succeeded in smuggling the first Protestant Bibles into Italy, and introduced many Bibles of a small edition, printed in Italian, into the country. At that day it was a serious offence to be found in possession of a Protestant Bible anywhere in Italy, and the penalty was eviction from the country. At one time he was suspected, but had the volumes hidden in his high hat which they failed to remove. Mr. Summerside was also noted as an inventor, and one of the most important appliances still in general use on locomotives, and which has generally been credited to Robert Stevenson, was his invention.

In 1852 he came to American and, after visiting a brother, William Summerside, who was a prominent Methodist minister in Maine, went, in August of that year, to Black Earth, Dane County, Wisconsin. In making the trip from Italy he sent his household goods by one ship, while he and his family went in another ship to England to take leave of friends and relatives. The vessel bearing his goods was never heard of again, but a chest which contained some of the family belongings was cast up on New England shores, and for some time the family was mourned as lost. During his stay at Black Earth he followed farming, and in 1867 removed to Necedah, where he lived retired until his death. He married, in 1838, Mary Cant, who was born at Acomb, England, in 1807.

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## SCHNEIDER, Jacob M.,

**Business and Civic Leader.**

Among the oustanding business men whose acumen and energy, both inbred and wisely directed, have been the dynamic means of making a yet larger place in the industrial world for western communities, and who incidentally there-

by have fulfilled their personal destinies as chosen leaders, Jacob M. Schneider, for more than a quarter of a century president of the J. W. Robinson Company, at Los Angeles, California, had for the larger part of his life reckoned with and demonstrated notable civic problems. He stood at the front of all progressive men and events, every association for industrial advancement in Los Angeles and its neighborhood having duly recognized his worth and honored his standing as a sterling captain in business affairs. The unique place that he made was fruitful of results far beyond the bounds of the cities and even the State of California, for his counsel had much to do with bringing to pass the present-day importance of the seaport facilities of Los Angeles.

Jacob M. Schneider was born in Ostheim, Breitzbach, Germany, August 11, 1869, and at the age of twelve years he came to the United States with his parents, who made their home in San Francisco. In 1885 Mr. Schneider began his business career in the employ of the firm of Reid and Ford, in San Francisco, and within a few years he became a partner in that company. He later removed to Los Angeles, and there established his business association with the J. W. Robinson Company, that had continued nearly thirty years.

Besides having served as the president of the above-named company for more than a quarter of a century, Mr. Schneider's interest and personal zeal in the growth and development of the community were far-sighted and always highly practical. He was one of the foremost members of the Conosolidation Committee that has figured prominently in the consolidation of the industrial and commercial enterprises of Los Angeles, Wilmington and San Pedro; and it was this committee that brought to pass the consolidation of the three cities into the seaport of the city of Los Angeles. He was a member of the board of directors of the Security Trust and Savings Bank. A leader in civic life, he was formerly president of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, and for many years he was a member of the board of trustees of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Schneider's fraternal affiliations were those of the California Club, the Jonathan Club, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, and the Los Angeles Country Club.

Mr. Schneider married, January 17, 1898, Angela Bavic, of Los Angeles, and they are the parents of seven children: Margarita, Camilla, Rowena, Walter, Carlos, Robert and August.

Death came unexpectedly to Mr. Schneider when, at the height of his business career he passed away on the night of March 9, 1924, at his home, No. 515 Lafayette Park Place, Los Angeles. The community of which he had been so active and virile a member deeply mourned his loss, and resolutions of respect to his memory were passed by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, as follows:

*Whereas* the Power that rules and guides the destiny of all mankind has taken from our midst one who always commanded our deepest respect, one whose empty chair is made most conspicuous because of the fact that none was more faithful in attendance than our fellow-director, Mr. Jacob M. Schneider;

*Whereas* Mr. Schneider has finished his labors here and gone to render his account to his Maker; his books are closed; the Recording Angel has balanced his ledger of life, and there is written

in letters of gold the balance that we know is to his credit for the work that he has done for his fellow-men;

*Therefore*, be it resolved by the board of directors of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce that we extend to the family of our friend and co-worker our deepest sympathy in their loss.

WILLIAM LACY, President.

FRANK WIGGIN, Secretary.

The Merchants and Manufacturers Association also passed resolutions of condolence to the family, as follows:

Jacob M. Schneider has been suddenly called in the prime of life from his sphere of activity and usefulness to eternal rest.

In his demise this city has lost a valuable citizen, an upright man, and a great factor in the development of the community, and one of sterling character and qualities.

As an employer he had the love and devotion of a large number of employes, who recognized in him one with human instinct and character, who was kind and considerate to all from the lowest to the highest in his employ.

As a merchant he commanded the respect and admiration of the commercial community and the public in general, based upon his high conception of his duties as such and his irreproachable integrity.

As a citizen, he fully realized his duties to this city, and was always ready and willing to assume these duties, and to give his full support and energies to any movement that tended to the prosperity and welfare of Los Angeles. He has left an indelible impression upon this community that will always hold his memory in great reverence and gratitude.

For many years he was a director and subsequently for three years president of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, and gave unsparingly, and without any reward, of his time, money and efforts for the advancement of the association and the city.

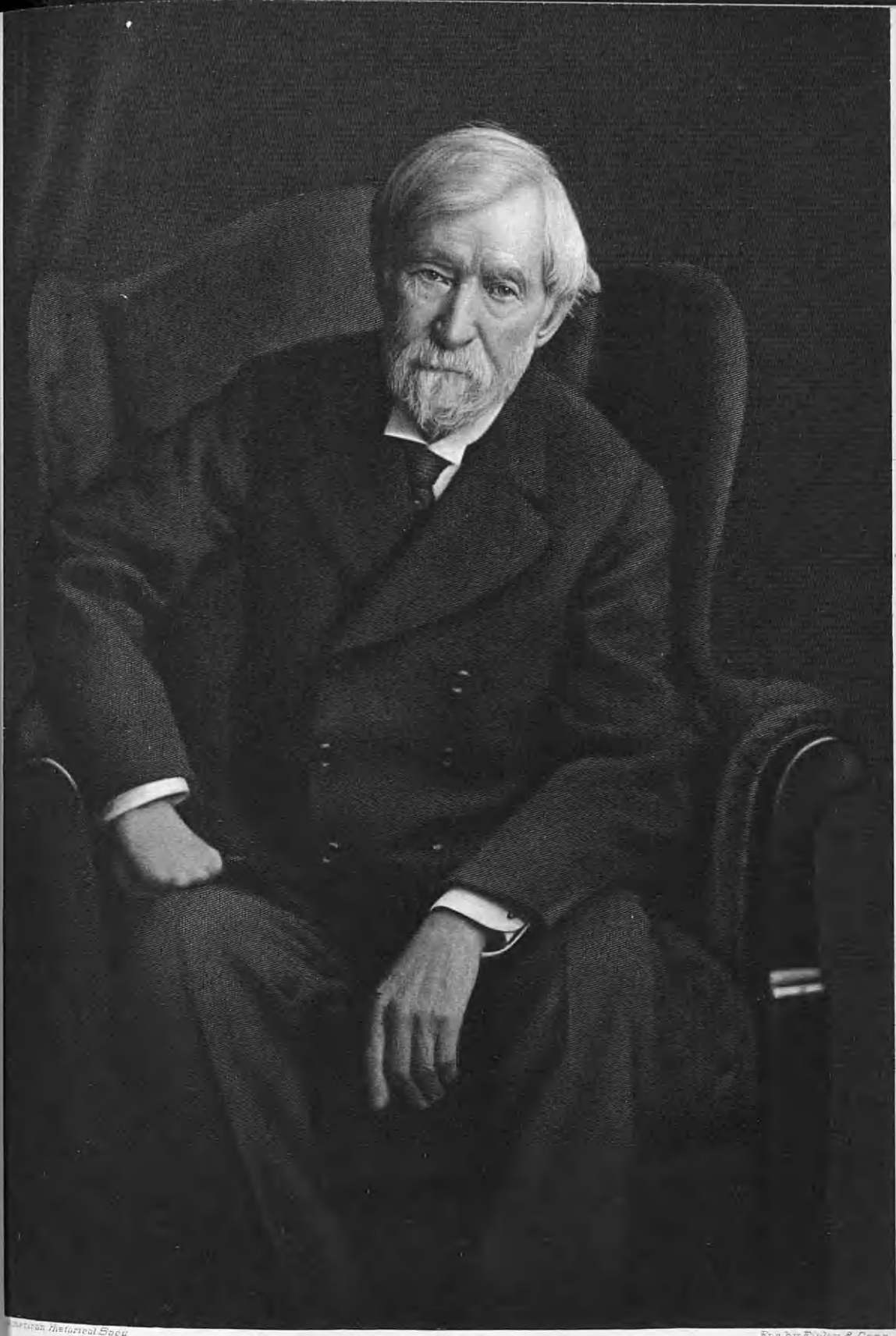
Therefore, be it resolved by the board of directors of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association that in the death of Jacob M. Schneider this city has lost one of its most valuable citizens, and that we hereby extend to the bereaved family our sincere condolences, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this association, and that an engrossed copy be sent to the widow and children.

## DYER, Judge Azro,

**Eminent Jurist.**

Few men achieve so high a position in life as did Judge Azro Dyer, of Evansville, Indiana, but it is indeed rare that a man of his long activity and tireless devotion to duty should continue at the head of the progress of his profession until so great an age as did Judge Dyer. His death occurred at the age of eighty-six, yet until within one year of that event it was scarcely possible to see any diminishing in his strength, and his mental faculties were keen and alert to the last. During the twelve months which preceded his passing, while he was in failing health, brought on by his advanced age, he still continued to visit his office daily, and the end was unexpected, for he had become so much a part of the city's life and progress that the question of age was forgotten and the imminence of dissolution was unthought of. Judge Dyer was a man of large ability, but this ability was founded more on greatness of soul and breadth of spirit than on any merely mental processes. He achieved much for himself, for his profession, and for the people, yet he was never the self-seeker, but in every step of his advance during the almost unexampled period of sixty-four years of professional activity his effort was always to reach out to achievement for and with the people.

The Dyer family was for many years prominent in New England and traced back through maternal lines to Governor William Bradford, Judge Dyer having been the seventh in descent from that early New England celebrity. Governor Bradford's granddaughter became the



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Azro Dyer.

wife of John Dyer, great-great-grandfather of Judge Dyer.

Dillis Dyer, father of Judge Dyer, was born in Connecticut. He married Elizabeth Chambers, a native of Louisiana. He was a civil engineer by occupation. He served two terms in the Legislature of the State of Kentucky, during which time he handled the finances connected with the payment of costs incurred by the building of the lock on the Green River.

Azro Dyer was born at Rumsey, Kentucky, March 12, 1836. His early school attendance was at the Frank Griffin School at Hartford, Kentucky, and coming to the State of New York for his higher education, he attended Rochester University, but completed his course at Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in June, 1856. Reading law under the preceptorship of Judge J. W. Becker, of Kentucky, he was graduated from the Law School of Louisville in March, 1858. Shortly thereafter taking up the practice of his chosen profession in McLean County, Kentucky, Mr. Dyer came to Evansville in July, 1864, and opened offices in this city. It would be impossible to compute the influence for good which he exerted during his career. Even in the early years of his activity in Evansville his uncompromising attitude toward all that is unworthy or underhanded marked him as a man of more than usual uprightness. He declined many cases which offered great emoluments simply because he was convinced that the right was not entirely on their side. It became a matter of remark in legal circles and among the people that when Azro Dyer permitted his name to be connected with defense or prosecution the cause was one of justice and right for the people, who had the most absolute confidence in his sincerity and in the clarity of his vision. His appointment to the Superior Court of the State of Indiana occurred in 1877, and this appointment was three times ratified by the people at the polls. His standing with the profession and with the public was well expressed in an appreciation of this remarkable man published in one of the leading Evansville newspapers following his death:

> Judge Dyer was a man of fine literary attainments, possessed of a profound knowledge of the law, a superior sense of equity and justice and splendid executive ability. He was faithful to every trust, patient under all circumstances, prompt in business, and commanding in his superior position. His popularity as a jurist attested not only his complaisance and social capabilities, but the impartiality and fairness of the decisions he rendered. His abilities naturally ran to conclusions of the law rather than to impleadings—that is to say, he was naturally a judge, though his abilities as a pleader at the bar were of a high order. Instinctively he apprehended the merits or demerits of a cause, and he was apt in the citation of cases to the issues involved.

A close friend of the judge, who for thirty-five years had enjoyed his intimate acquaintance, said of him:

> Judge Dyer was a man of great learning, a deep thinker, with correct ideas. He was a man whose friendship I treasured. He was educated in sciences, classics and worldly affairs, and a man who would be thoroughly trusted. I grieve at his passing and will miss him greatly.

One of the interesting incidents of Judge Dyer's career was his trip to Saratoga, New York, in 1878, when he represented the Bar Association of Indiana at the convention held there by the American Bar Association. He was a companion on the journey to the Bench of General Benjamin Harrison, later President

of the United States, and Judge Mitchell, later elevated to the Supreme Bench of the United States. Judge Dyer's political affiliation was always with the Democratic party, and he was an eloquent as well as convincing advocate of its principles. He was formerly a director of the Citizens' Bank of Evansville. His chief fraternal affiliation was with the Free and Accepted Masons, and becoming a charter member of Reed Lodge of that order on May 30, 1866, he was for some years before his death the only surviving charter member of that organization. His principal leisure interest was travel, and whenever opportunity permitted he took time for a long journey. He had toured Europe extensively and had visited practically every country on the face of the Earth except Australia. This comprehensive breadth of interest gave Judge Dyer a universally wide vision of life, and together with his lofty appreciation of his responsibilities to his fellowmen made of his naturally benevolent and generous-minded personality a force for advance in every line of endeavor with which he allied himself. He was broad in his religious views, and attended both the Congregational and Grace Memorial Presbyterian churches.

Judge Dyer's death, which occurred in Evansville, November 21, 1922, was an event which will long be considered in retrospect as the close of a rarely useful and worthy life. None who ever knew him or were familiar with his activities could criticise his sincerity of spirit or the lofty purposes which inspired his endeavors. Wise, yet considerate of those who lacked wisdom, strong, yet a champion of the weak, idealistic to a marked degree, yet capable of the most practical application of every theory or principle, Judge Dyer was a most exceptional man and his record reflects great honor upon the city, county and State of which for many years he was a resident. He will be sincerely mourned by all who knew him, and in the annals of the profession his name will hold very high rank.

Judge Dyer married, in Livermore, Kentucky, January 3, 1861, Prudie L. Belt, daughter of Henry J. and Mary (Crow) Belt, her father a native of Maryland, and a prominent merchant of Livermore for many years, her mother of Kentucky. Judge and Mrs. Dyer were the parents of four children: 1. Willie, wife of Algernon Sidney Butterfield, the executive head of the well known firm of Smith & Butterfield, of Evansville, dealers of stationery supplies; their two sons are as follows: i. Dyer, of Chattanooga, who married Augusta Gardenhire, a native of Chattanooga, and they are the parents of two children; Dyer, Jr., and Marion. ii. Sidney, Jr., associated in business with his father. 2. Maud, died in infancy. 3. Rena, died in infancy. 4. Jessie, died in infancy.

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## REIS, Henry,

**Distinguished Indiana Banker.**

Few names in the annals of American advance bear closer significance to the general prosperity than that of Henry Reis, who, as a leading executive in the world of finance of Evansville, Indiana, contributed largely to his day of the qualities so eminently vital to local and national advance. In the "fruition of his honorable ambitions" Henry Reis benefited the people definitely and as a whole, yet through all the years of his rise from obscurity his attitude was ever helpful

to those about him, and his great generosity of spirit forbade his making of the misfortunes of others his own opportunity. So it was by his individual strength, through the efficacy of his consistent endeavors, that he attained a commanding position. He was still the friend of all when large affairs were placed in his hands, and in this fact alone the city of Evansville was blest, for in every social group, from the least to the greatest, his influence was felt, and always for good.

Henry Reis was born in Seifertsheim, near Mayence, Germany, February 15, 1847, and died in Evansville, Indiana, July 19, 1921. He was a member of an old and distinguished family of his native section of Germany, the name having been spelled in early generations Reisz, and Peter Reis, his father, came to America bringing his wife, Elizabeth, and family in 1849, settling in Posey County, Indiana. The father became a respected farmer, and bore a worthy part in community advance until his early death, which occurred in 1856. Left an orphan at the age of nine years, Mr. Reis found it necessary when still only a young lad to provide for his own maintenance, and at an early age he secured a position in a local drug store. Realizing the advantages of educational training, he arranged for two years of study at the Canal Street, now the Wheeler, School, and attending night sessions, he continued active in the business world. From his first subordinate position Mr. Reis was advanced from time to time, carried forward by his natural ability and tireless industry, supplemented by the gracious courtesy and genuine spirit of brotherly kindness which always gave him the friendship of his associates. Following three years of activity in the drug business, he entered the bank conducted by W. J. Lowry & Company, where he continued for seven years, filling minor positions. In 1872, Mr. Reis became identified with the institution with which he remained for nearly one-half a century, the Old State National Bank, of Evansville, then known as the Evansville National Bank and in all was for about sixty years a banker. The following year he was made assistant cashier, and in 1875 became cashier, an office which he filled for thirty-three years. Meanwhile, in 1885, the historic re-organization of the institution took place, and for nineteen years it was known under the name of the Old National Bank. Mr. Reis was elected vice-president in 1902, and two years later the title of the institution became, as at present, the Old State National Bank. Fulfilling the duties of both cashier and vice-president until 1908, Mr. Reis was then elected to the presidency of this important institution, and under his leadership it became one of the most substantial and widely known financial institutions of the Middle West. His devoted attention to the duties which devolved upon him formed a record which is rarely duplicated, and which inspired every member of the organization to his highest efforts. No matter was too small to command his careful consideration, no affair was too weighty to meet a practical and prompt decision at his hands. When this useful and beautiful life came to its close, countless expressions of esteem and affection were poured out from the hearts of the people, and many words of praise and commendation were spoken and written, which in his innate modesty he

would never have accepted in person. For several weeks before his death he was ill, and the worst was feared as the days passed, but still it was hoped that he would be returned to his usefulness, or at least spared to the companionship of those who valued him so highly. It was not to be, however, and the news of his passing spread universal mourning among all those who had known his activities. From his closest associates came the following:

TESTIMONIAL TO HENRY REIS BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE OLD STATE NATIONAL BANK AT THE MEETING OF SAID BOARD ON JULY 20, 1921.

In the death of Henry Reis, this Bank, this City, this County, Southern Indiana, have sustained an unspeakable loss.

Of an unfaltering devotion to the interests of this bank through all his fifty years in its service; of an honesty that never was called in question, that never could be called in question. "An honest man is the noblest work of God."

In that high nobility, Henry Reis stood in the first rank. A model of courtesy in which from him there was no distinction as to society, race, creed or color. A most lovable soul to whom anger was impossible except in a case of superlative meanness. He was a worthy successor to the strong great men, Rathbone, Bayard, Gilbert and Dunkerson, who preceded him as president of this bank.

The board of trustees of the Rathbone Memorial Home, in the work of which institution Mr. Reis had always been deeply interested, expressed their esteem of their benefactor, in part, as follows:

His purity of life, his kindliness of heart and graciousness of manner, have endeared him to all that knew him.

His breadth of sympathy and understanding, his far-reaching contact with his fellowmen, his never-failing interest in the civic welfare, his good humor, his complete devotion to duty, to family, to friends, have earned for him that distinction and esteem which will cause him to be held in memory forever as an example to emulate.

The "Daily Press," of Evansville, published sincere appreciations of their co-temporary, mourning his loss, yet holding up his record as a model for the youth of today to follow. The Evansville "Journal" touched upon certain fundamental phases of his life and character, in part:

With ability of a marked degree, which expanded with the fullness of his years, he combined traits of character which made him beloved by all who knew him. He will be treasured in memory for his long and useful life, his distinguished place in business, and, finest of all, his spendid capacity for lasting friendship.

With him friendship was a creed. The courtesy and graciousness of his greeting were infectious. His interest in his friends—and he was making them to the last day of his active career—was genuine.

Age did not dull the variety of his contacts with life, for to his last day he maintained the buoyant enthusiasm of inquiring youth in everybody and everything that came to his knowledge. Here, of course, was one of the secrets of his success as a man and of his influence as guide, philosopher and friend. He bore living testimony to the truth of what the poet said, that "the best study of mankind is man."

The lives of men like Henry Reis endure long after them as a pleasantly lingering influence, as a stimulus to personal endeavor, as a shining example of what men may do. To him the purpose of life was not to achieve grandly in a few years. Those who knew him intimately will agree that his guiding motto was "Today's Task Today"—and therein lay one of the causes of his rise to a position of commercial and civic eminence.

In the words of his pastor, Rev. William N. Dresel, pastor of St. John's Evangelical Protestant Church, of which Mr. Reis was for many years a member, the following sentiments were expressed in an address at his funeral obsequies:

Sixty-one years of membership with Saint John's did not change Mr. Reis' loyalty to, or interest in, his church. We shall miss him in his accustomed seat at the services. Old and young looked for him every Sunday and wondered what had happened if ever he missed. Not because he was the leader

of the group or the head of the organization did all respect him; no, but because of his meekness, his friendliness to all, rich and poor alike. Repeatedly he had been requested to serve as a trustee or deacon of the church. Invariably he declined in that modest, almost shy way, his sincerity proving his wish to remain in the background.

Saint John's will miss him at our annual reunions of those confirmed at this church as conducted on Palm Sunday evenings. How he enjoyed sitting again with his classmates of the year of 1860, delighted at their companionship and that of hundreds of others of the succeeding classes about him. On those evenings he was just one of the boys. And everybody loved him for it.

Although Mr. Reis was a particularly modest man, shunning notoriety of all kinds, even any position of prominence in his immediate social circle, he took great delight in meeting his friends at any gathering, and was affiliated with the fraternal bodies of the Masonic Order, including La Valette Commandery, Knights Templar, which organization conducted services at his funeral. The influence of this noble and esteemed life in the city of Evansville will not pass until the present generation has laid aside its interest and a new generation has risen up to take their places, and in the permanent records of the State, the Commonwealth and the Nation, the name of Henry Reis will still be honored through the centuries.

Henry Reis married, in St. John's Church, at Evansville, Indiana, September 9, 1869, Caroline Blass, a daughter of Jacob Blass, a very ancient and titled family of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Reis were the parents of seven children, of whom the following still survive: 1. Olga, widow of the late Graham F. Denby, a biography of whom will be found on other pages. 2. Alma, wife of Sidney B. Mitchell, of New Orleans. 3. Katherine, who married O. H. Jean, of Evansville. 4. Henry, an executive of the National Bank of Commerce, of St. Louis, Missouri. 5. Alvin C. Alvin C. Reis serves as counsel for the Bureau of Markets, and is assistant State's Attorney General of the State of Wisconsin, in which State he resides. During the World War he was active overseas in the Balloon Corps, with the rank of major.

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## DENBY, Graham Fitch,

**Lawyer, Noteworthy Citizen.**

Along the most progressive lines of professional advance Graham Fitch Denby, of Evansville, Indiana, carried his endeavors to large success, and in his position as one of the eminent figures of the Indiana bar, his influence for good was wide and constructive. From earliest youth he held to those principles of lofty idealism which made his life of beneficent and permanent significance to the world, and his attitude on any question of the day was an inspiration to all who came within the circle of his influence. Mr. Denby was a man of rare and outstanding qualities, such as definitely contribute to the progress of any work or achievement, and his long affiliation with legal advance in Southern Indiana was a record of successful endeavor which still bears constructive meaning to professional affairs in the Middle West. Mr. Denby was a son of Colonel Charles Denby, his father a distinguished American diplomat.

Graham Fitch Denby was born at Evansville, Indiana, December 25, 1859, and died at his handsome residence, in the city of his birth, June 19, 1919. His education was begun in the private schools of his birthplace, and in 1881 he began the study of law in the offices of his

honored father, where he gained breadth of familiarity with legal precedent and procedure, as well as a thorough training for his professional activities. Admitted to the bar of his native State, he entered upon the general practice of law, and for many years was a leader in his field, rising not only on the strength of his father's success, but through his own ability, for he early commanded the unqualified esteem and confidence of all with whom he came in touch, and enjoyed the respect of his associates and cotemporaries until his death.

Politically prominent in the Democratic Party, Mr. Denby was a leader in local party affairs, but never sought nor desired the higher offices of State and Nation, although he was at one time (1888) nominated for prosecuting attorney of the State of Indiana. The Republican landslide of that year brought about his defeat, although in the section where he was best known he received a very large majority. When the news became known that he had passed away, many circles mourned this able, progressive and representative citizen. His loss was felt to be one of wide significance, and although other hands carry forward the work in which he was engaged, he will never be forgotten among those whose privilege it was to know him.

Graham Fitch Denby married, on September 27, 1910, Olga Reis, daughter of Henry Reis, of Evansville, one of the leading bankers of his day, whose life is reviewed elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Denby, with her three children, survives the husband and father. Children: Martha Reis; Caroline Fitch; and Wythe. The charming family home is at No. 109 Linden Street, Evansville, Indiana.

## LOGSDON, Hon. Hiram Monroe,

**Eminent Jurist, Senator.**

The record of the Hon. Hiram Monroe Logsdon, of Evansville, Indiana, was one of high achievement in a profession in which the average of attainment is far above the ordinary level. A successful lawyer for many years and a useful public servant, Judge Logsdon was elevated to the bench of his native State solely because of his ability in his profession and his signal services to the people. From early life he evinced a natural taste and inclination toward the study of abstruse subjects, yet a certain practical element and his nature kept him a man among men, familiar with the less significant affairs of his time, and always approachable and friendly toward his cotemporaries of every condition of life or shade of opinion. Judge Logsdon was preëminently a broad-minded man, for in his personal appraisal of life and of people, he brought to bear the same judicial fairness which marked his decisions on the bench. He was accustomed to taking account of every influence or factor which by any means governed affairs or conditions, and while his imperviousness to pressure of any kind led to his making more than a few enemies in public and political circles, his eminent probity and outstanding integrity placed his motives beyond all question and gave him a universal reputation for righteous and upright decisions.

Hiram Monroe Logsdon was born on a farm in a log house, in Spencer County, Indiana, June 28, 1852, and was a son of Samuel L. and Cyrene (Osborne) Logsdon. His education was directed from his early years by his ambition to enter the profession of the law, and he graduated

from Indiana University (1885), then toured Europe for one year. His ability early became evident in his practice, which was taken up in the city of Rockport in 1887, and, following four years of activity in that city, Mr. Logsdon went to Chattanooga, Tennessee, where he practiced for two years, then became a resident of Evansville, Indiana, in 1893. Here in that year he formed a partnership with a prominent lawyer of that day, Henry Mason, who later returned to his native Kentucky, the partnership thereby being dissolved. Mr. Logsdon then became associated in practice with Albert J. Veneman, who served as speaker of the Indiana State House of Representatives in 1911, and was, otherwise, for many years, a prominent figure in public affairs. Mr. Logsdon continued prominent as a legal practitioner until his elevation to the bench, and commanded the admiration and esteem of all who came in touch with his work. Judge Logsdon's public services were so closely in line with his professional activities and so closely concerned with the affairs with which he was professionally identified, that the history of his later years is a record of parallel lines of effort not readily separated. As early as 1887 he represented Warrick and Spencer counties in the State Senate of Indiana, serving for two years in that distinguished body. Senator Logsdon, while still active in the legislative halls of the State, took a pioneer stand in public affairs which should not be omitted here. The custom was the election of Senators within the senatorial body, and since many votes were required to arrive at a majority, the regular business of the Senate was necessarily set aside sometimes for days. He was a leader in the movement which placed the election of Senators in the hands of the people. His leadership in local public affairs in Evansville has contributed to the advance of the city in no slight degree. His courageous stand for right in whatever line of endeavor he became active made him one of those leaders of progress upon whom the people felt they could depend. His attitude toward all public activity was well expressed in a speech made during the height of his prominence as a lawyer, before he became a candidate for the bench. Addressing a large gathering of citizens, he said:

Gentlemen of the convention—In representative republican forms of government, such as bless the American people, where "all governmental power derives its just authority from the consent of the governed," upon the people themselves rests the weight of responsibility.

This responsibility upon the part of the people obtains, not only so far as our National and State governments are concerned, but even with greater force, as regards our local governments; for, our weal or woe depends far more upon the administration of our local affairs than those with which our nation or state has to do.

If we expect an economical, honest and faithful administration of National and State affairs, we should all the more insist upon an economical, honest and faithful discharge of duties in the conduct of our municipal affairs. It is said the "charity should begin at home." So, too, should honesty and faithfulness to public duty begin at home. In the delegation of authority for the administration of municipal affairs, it should not be so much a question of politics, as fitness for office, not so much a question of offices, as the men for the office.

Two years ago the voters of this city, regardless of political party affiliations, elected the present mayor and city council, by unprecedented majorities. Although these gentlemen then ran as Democrats and upon the Democratic ticket, that election was not alone a triumph of the Democratic party, but a triumph of the best sentiment and judgment of the voters, regardless of politics, as well. The Democratic party at that time, in convention as-

sembled, pledged its candidates, "in event of their election, to faithfully guard the interests of the city and the rights of the people and to protect the taxpayers against unnecessary burdens and encroachments of every character."

How well these pledges have been kept, let the records of the present city administration tell. As citizens, we may point to them with pride. Let the receipts of the taxpayers answer. In them may be read evidence of pledges redeemed.

Judge Logsdon served at various times as special judge in the courts of Evansville, and even before his judgeship, was popularly known by the title, which eventually he so well deserved. Appointed probate commissioner in January, 1913, Judge Logsdon was re-appointed in January, 1917, and in the duties of this office succeeded Judge A. C. Hawkins. Judge Logsdon's own conviction in regard to the judiciary was that it should be separated entirely from politics and in this he shared the opinion of many of the most noted figures of his day. He gave to his work the minute and exhaustive attention that counts for successful achievement in any line of endeavor and that these qualities were applied to the public interest was well for the city of Evansville and the County of Vanderburg. Various newspapers of the hour commented upon his appointment as follows:

Mr. Logsdon was appointed by Circuit Judge D. C. Givens, the selection meeting with the approval of all Democrats who wanted to see a competent man take the place.

In temperament and general knowledge of the law practice, Judge Logsdon is admirably adapted for the high position. He promises to do justice in all cases which come before him and to keep his records systematically. There can be no one who can doubt the sincerity of the new commissioner or can doubt his thorough ability to serve.

The appointment of Judge Duncan C. Givens of Hiram M. Logsdon to the position of probate commissioner, will give eminent satisfaction. Mr. Logsdon is one of the best posted lawyers in the State and will make a model judge. He is conscientious, and has a high sense of public duty. He will be in every sense of the term a true guardian of the interests of the heirs of estates and of the wards of guardians.

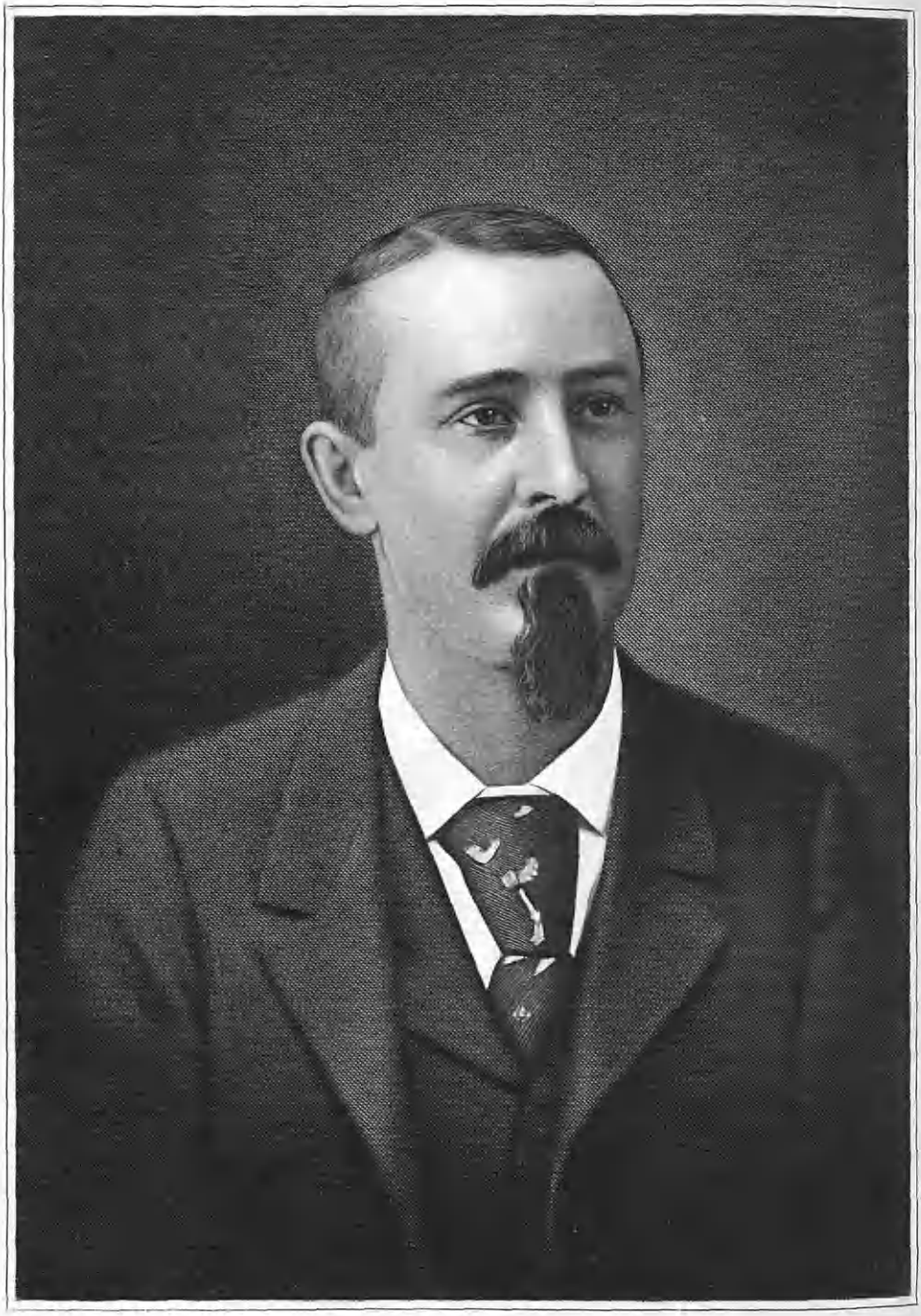
During Judge Logsdon's service as probate commissioner, a movement was started toward the formation of a Probate Court, but the additional cost was by many considered unnecessary, and Judge Logsdon himself argued on this point, as follows:

So that the argument put forth by local politicians in support of this bill to the effect that we need a Probate Court to relieve the Circuit Court of some of its burdens is a mere subterfuge, and in fact is not the real ground or reason for its support.

Under the present law, in addition to the probate business and the juvenile business, the circuit judge has almost unlimited power to transfer cases to the probate commissioner, who acts in the nature of a master commissioner in taking evidence and submitting his findings and conclusions.

He, therefore, can more easily unload these burdens on the probate commissioner than he can on an independent court and an independent judge.

Although he had attained the age of seventy-one years, Judge Logsdon was still active in his profession, alert to the movement of the times, and both physically and mentally as fit as a man many years his junior. His death occurred at his residence in the Cadick Apartments, and was caused by cerebral hemorrhages, probably brought on by acute indigestion. It was not believed that his indisposition was serious, thus his passing came as a great shock not only to his associates, but to the community in general, and in his loss it was felt that the entire city was bereaved. He died September 12, 1923. Many expressions of mourning and regret were received by his family and immediate friends, and



*August Ohm*

the universal word on the lips of everyone who mentioned his name was a word of commendation for his splendid record and his personal integrity. On the day of his funeral courts suspended proceedings for thirty minutes, and no less than fifty of his cotemporaries of the bench and bar were present at the obsequies. His name stands as one of honor on the annals of the city and State of which he was for so many years a leading figure. He had few affiliations except of a professional nature, but throughout his lifetime retained his connection with the Sigma Chi Fraternity of Indiana University, and was a well known member of the Free and Accepted Masons, also the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. The Evansville Bar Association passed touching resolutions upon his death, and in all these organized circles his aid and support was sadly missed. He was a member of the Crescent Club, and his religious affiliation was with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Judge Logsdon married, at Rockport, Indiana, May 20, 1891, Kate Hyland, daughter of Wilmer and Esther (Mears) Hyland. Her father, who died January 26, 1903, was a leading merchant of Rockport during his active career, and her mother died in 1882. Mrs. Logsdon was formerly a member of the Mothers' Club, and is also a member of the Southwestern Indiana Historical Society.

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## OHM, August,

**Contractor, Builder.**

As a contractor and builder of large buildings, August Ohm, of Terre Haute, Indiana, became widely known not alone in his own State, Indiana, but in adjoining States. Few men in his city enjoyed a wider acquaintance and none were more highly esteemed for their business ability and their integrity. He was recognized by architects and contractors as singularly efficient and sure as an estimator of building costs and was called in frequent consultation on important construction work. Among his largest and best known work was the Indiana Building at the World's Columbian Exposition, held at Chicago in celebration of the 400th Anniversary of the Discovery of America; the Normal School; the Normal Library; the post office buildings; and the Big Four Station, all in Terre Haute; the Union Station at Evansville; the post office at Greencastle, and numerous other public buildings.

August Ohm, son of Benjamin and Wilhelmina (Wagner) Ohm, was born in Pyrmont, Baden, Germany, December 19, 1853, and died at his home, Fifteenth and Locust streets, Terre Haute, Indiana, January 3, 1920. His father, a man of wealth, engaged in farming, came to the United States and settled on a farm east of Terre Haute, but later bought an estate of two hundred and fifty acres, three and one-half miles southwest of Marshall, Illinois. There were eight children in the Ohm family, and all were given educational advantages in the public schools and Terre Haute Seminary.

After completing his school years, August Ohm served an apprenticeship with Joseph Lang, remaining two years, until reaching the age of twenty-one. This was his introduction to the building trades and he persevered until he became an expert in fine cabinet work. He was for a time employed in the Terre Haute Car Works, under James Seith, then was with Clift & Williams, sash

door and blind manufacturers, remaining with that firm four years. It was about the year 1881 that August Ohm and Andrew F. Collins formed the firm of Collins & Ohm, contracting builders, that firm continuing until the death of Mr. Collins in 1893. Their most important work was the Indiana State Normal School, erected in Terre Haute in 1889, and the Indiana Building, erected at the World's Fair, in Chicago, in 1892. After the death of his partner in 1893, Mr. Ohm continued in business alone, increasing in reputation and prominence as the years went by. He was in comparatively vigorous health until within a few weeks of the close of his years, sixty-six, and the news of his death came as a shock to his many friends.

Mr. Ohm was a member of the Masonic Order, affiliated with Lodge No. 19, Free and Accepted Masons; and Chapter No. 11, Royal Arch Masons. He was a Democrat in politics, and represented his ward in Common Council, but he had little taste for public life, his business and his home filling the full measure of life's joys for him.

August Ohm married, February 4, 1874, Margaret Walliar, born in Terre Haute, Indiana, daughter of Frank and Mary (Leightman) Walliar, her parents born in France, her father in Paris, her mother in Alsace-Lorraine. To Mr. and Mrs. Ohm six children were born: 1. Frank B., married Minnie Giebel, and they are the parents of a daughter, Mary. 2. George E., who is now head of the Ohm Construction Company; he married Winifred Walsh, and resides in Terre Haute; they have two sons: George E., Jr., and John. 3. Herman C., president of the Terre Haute Advertising Company; married Virginia Stakeman, and they are the parents of two children: Richard and Virginia. 4. August, Jr., who died in 1898, at Terre Haute. 5. Mary A., a music teacher, of Terre Haute; a former student of St. Mary-of-the-Woods. 6. Margaret, died in infancy. Mrs. Ohm survives her husband, her home at No. 1468 Locust Street, Terre Haute, Indiana.

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## STEEG, Hon. Henry Clay,

**Mayor, Industrial Executive.**

Broadly useful in many branches of business and public endeavor, progressive in a high degree in every relation in life, and for two full terms the honored head of the civic body as mayor of Terre Haute, Indiana, the Hon. Henry Clay Steeg was thoroughly representative of the highest type of American citizenship, and in his death, which occurred November 29, 1911, the city, county and State, and in a degree the nation, lost a worthy and honored man. A native of the State of Indiana, and throughout his lifetime active within its borders, Mr. Steeg had much to do with its actual growth and development, the nature of his work being along constructive lines. His high idealism and his tireless energy united to make his career of broad and ever-increasing significance to the people, and among his associates and contemporaries he held a position of the highest honor. In public affairs a leader of progressive thought and endeavor, he served the people well and laid aside the responsibilities of office, leaving the municipality better than he found it, and leaving an example for others to follow of unselfish, honorable service. Mr. Steeg was indeed a man of fine and unusual spirit, and his record is one of which the city of Terre Haute may well be proud.

The Steeg family is one of distinction in Bremen, Germany, where William Steeg, Mr. Steeg's father, was born. He came to this country as a young lad of eight years of age, the family settling in Frederick, Maryland. There he grew to manhood, and eventually coming to the State of Indiana, he settled in Putnam County, becoming a prosperous stone quarryman, also owning an extensive farm and lime-kiln at Limedale. Progressive in spirit, and a loyal citizen of his adopted country, the elder Mr. Steeg's influence was always for right and justice and he was a leader in the advance of the Lutheran Church in this section. He married Emily Langenback, who was born at Bismarck, Germany, and whose family also emigrated to America when she was about eight years of age. With the family of her husband, they settled in Frederick, Maryland, and were neighbors for many years. William and Emily (Langenback) Steeg were the parents of seven children, of whom Henry Clay was the eldest.

Henry Clay Steeg was born at Limedale, near, Greencastle, in Putnam County, Indiana, May 1, 1857. His early education was received in the local village schools, but his excellent scholarship and promise of a brilliant maturity led his people to encourage his ambition for a higher education. At the age of fourteen years he was sent to Roanoke Lutheran College, at Salem, Virginia, where he completed his studies. His father's death when he was still in school made it necessary for him as the eldest child of the family to lay aside any thought of a professional career and assume the responsibilities of the head of the family. He returned home and took charge of the farm and the lime-kiln, conducting these enterprises profitably and wisely. During those early years he also maintained a close interest in the quarry and this led to his reaching out into contracting activities. In 1882 he began work as a contractor, and during his experience in that field, built the first stone road in Putnam County, Indiana. In 1885, seeing wider opportunities in the distribution of builders' supplies, Mr. Steeg established himself in Terre Haute, then in 1887, in partnership with Ernest L. Reiman, went forward on a more extended scope. Four years later the interest was incorporated, E. E. Reiman becoming president and general manager, E. L. Reiman, vice-president, and Henry C. Steeg, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Steeg maintained an active interest in the enterprise and kept in close touch with the many important contracts for which his concern supplied materials. His familiarity with public works through this means was more or less definitely the influence which led to his public service.

Widely known as he was among all people, he was made a member of the City Council in 1888, representing the old Fifth Ward. Candidate for councilman the second time in 1896, he was then defeated, but in 1898 he was brought forward on the Democratic ticket as candidate for mayor. Elected by a majority of six hundred and ninety-one votes, his administration was so highly commended by officials and the public both, that in 1902 he was reelected to the mayoralty, this time, however, by a majority of 1,047. He was again brought forward in 1904, but the popularity of his opponent, Edward Bidaman, occasioned Mr. Steeg's defeat by a very small majority. Although he never thereafter ac-

cepted any important political or municipal office, Mr. Steeg's zeal never flagged in all civic or community interests, for he gave unsparingly of his time and energy to the advancement of any cause or movement which was calculated to benefit the people. Further affiliated with the business world as president and general manager of the Waveland Stone Company, also the Merchants' Ice Company and other industrial and commercial organizations, he was also prominent in fraternal circles. He held the thirty-second degree in the Masonic Order, being identified with all the bodies of that order, and was affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Improved Order of Red Men, also many clubs and welfare organizations.

Henry Clay Steeg married, in Limedale, Indiana, April 30, 1875, Anna E. Marsh. She and her three children survive the husband and father: 1. William H., president of the Acme Coal and Lime Company, of Terre Haute. 2. Maybelle L., wife of Edward S. Lammers, also of Terre Haute, their only child being a son, Henry. 3. Ernest Reiman, a resident of Indianapolis.

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## BERNARDIN, Alfred Louis, Jr.,

**Inventor, Manufacturer.**

The death of Alfred Louis Bernardin, Jr., of Evansville, Indiana, removed from the progress of his day a national figure of more than usual significance. It was as an inventor and manufacturer that he was best known to the world, and, indeed, the products of his mind were more widely known than his name, for he placed on the market a great variety of bottle and jar caps which are used in the household and bottling industry in the daily course of culinary activities. Few men, even trained or natural business executives, would have thought that a great and important industry could have been found or developed on a need of the people seemingly so unimportant. But it was part of Mr. Bernardin's greatness of spirit that he recognized the importance of little things. He gave to the devising of a new cap or an improvement on one already on the market the same genius, the same absorbed attention, the same progressive spirit that other inventors have given to great mechanisms of commanding importance evident at once to the public. Mr. Bernardin built a large interest on a few small devices which only in their general distribution and in the enormous quantity used could by any means mount up to such an industry. It was not, however, as a business executive or a successful manufacturer that Alfred Louis Bernardin, Jr., is remembered by those who knew him best. The genial, broad-minded, generous-hearted personality of the man is recalled by all who came in close touch with the sense of bereavement which only such a spirit can leave. He was so keenly interested in all that makes for social advance and community welfare, so closely in sympathy with every individual with whom he came in daily contact, that it was impossible to know him without feeling toward him the affection that nature has implanted in the heart for a brother or a close and congenial friend. He gave much to the world, and in his giving endeared himself to all.

Alfred Louis Bernardin, Jr., was born in Evansville, Indiana, October 12, 1879, and was a son of Alfred Louis and Emma (Keough) Bernardin, the father a native

of France, whose death in 1916 preceded that of his son by only a few years. The mother was born in the State of Ohio, and died in the year 1910. Mr. Bernardin's education was begun in the local schools of his birthplace, and for two years, from the age of thirteen to fifteen, he attended Fordham College Preparatory School. Then entering the Christian Brothers' Academy, at St. Louis, Missouri, he graduated in 1900, after which he covered an advanced course at the Leland-Stanford Junior University, California, of which institution he was a member of the class of 1904, but left before graduation. Prior to that, and just after leaving Fordham, he took up a course in philosophy at the Notre Dame University, but he continued for only six months, delicate health compelling him to lay aside his studies. Although never in his younger days blessed with great physical strength, Mr. Bernardin's ambition actuated his progress from his youth, and upon the completion of his education he associated himself with his father in the bottle cap business. The closing years of the nineteenth century saw his interest in this enterprise crystallizing into a marked influence for its advancement. The concern was founded in 1885 by Mr. Bernardin's father, and while it had come to more than local prominence it was left for the younger man to carry the interest to national scope. It is said that Mr. Bernardin was never so happy as when attired in overalls, and busy about the machinery of the plant or in the well-equipped laboratory. He brought out new inventions of various kinds, mostly applied to the same general idea of a safe and sanitary seal or covering for a bottle or glass jar. The continually wider application of the packing idea of foodstuffs of every nature made this a broadly, indeed universally, important branch of production, and Mr. Bernardin continued improving the product of the plant and bringing out new inventions until his death. Less than six months before that sad event, he had received a patent on one of his most recent inventions in the way of a bottle cap. Mr. Bernardin designed much of the machinery used in the plant, and various lines of metal stamping are included in the product. His long period of application to this phase of manufacture was a rich and broadly important history, yet he was still a young man, and his passing, when at the zenith of his powers, was a loss to the world. He died April 29, 1922, of spinal meningitis, at his beautiful home on the Newburg Road.

Mr. Bernardin's other business affiliations included the presidency of the Bernardin Real Estate Company, and he was also a director of the City National Bank, of Evansville. He was considered one of the most influential men of his day in Evansville, and although never a leader in politics or organized advance of any nature, he lent his influence to every movement or cause which promised benefit to the people. He was a member of the Knights of Columbus; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; was a director and chairman of various committees of the Country Club; was also a member of the Elks Club, and the Crescent Club and the Sigma Chi College Fraternity. His religious affiliation was with the Roman Catholic Church of the Assumption, of which he was a trustee. But it was in his home that Mr. Bernardin's delight in social interest was most happily expressed, for

he delighted in gathering his friends about him in his beautiful residence on the Newburg Road, which is about two miles out of the city and stands just beyond the new Evansville College. His pleasure in amateur photography was one of the influences which took him much into the open and he was also an enthusiastic golfer. It was as the host that he shone most brilliantly that he is best remembered by his many friends. He built his home, incorporating into it the artistic features which make the American home the most delightful spot on the face of the earth, and the ideals of his poetical nature were expressed in its dignity and symmetry. To all who knew Alfred Louis Bernardin, Jr., either in his private life or in a business capacity, his death was peculiarly sad. He was so definitely a man of brilliant attainments, and the possibilities of further achievement were so promising, that it seemed that the news of his passing could not be true. In the organization of which he was the leading figure, his consummate genius was apparent after his death, for almost as if in anticipation of an early removal from this scene of action he had built up an organization of such perfect efficiency that the business of the plant went forward without the usual confusion resulting from the loss of the executive head. But the spirit that was an inspiration to every man of the organization, the kindly word which was always ready as a reward for effort or achievement, these were missed and will always be recalled by those who knew the man as treasured memories. His look of commendation was a reward appreciated by all, and his friendly attitude towards every employee or associate made him one of the best beloved of the business executives of his time Indeed, no man who knew Alfred Loui Bernardin, Jr., or was associated wit him in any way, will cease to recall hi name with reverence and affection as lon as life shall last.

Mr. Bernardin married, in Chillicothe Missouri, September 6, 1905, Mary T McNally, a native of Chillicothe, and daughter of Thomas and Ida (Fitzpat rick) McNally, her father president o the Citizens' National Bank, of Chilli cothe. Mrs. Bernardin and four childre survive the husband and father: Kath leen; Alfred Louis; (3); Ernestine; an Guerin Augustus, all attending the loca schools.

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## WALWORTH, John,

**Real Estate Developer.**

John Walworth, to whose memory thi review is dedicated, was a native son o Cleveland, Ohio, born at so early a da that Indian boys were his playmates and his land holdings included all of wha was then the first ward. He was born i 1821, died in 1900, and during his late years it was both interesting and instruc tive to listen to his stories of early Cleve land days. But his tales of early Cleve land days seemed modern compared wit those of his grandfather, also John Wal worth, Judge, County Clerk, Recorder and Cleveland's second Postmaster Judge John Walworth died Septembe 10, 1812, nine years before his grandson John Walworth, was born, but his widow survived him until March 2, 1853, she having been one of the last survivors o that band of pioneers who came with he husband and children to the Western Reserve in 1800. She was a woman o rare courage, a true pioneer's wife, an

one of the three who refused to leave her home when General Hull's surrender of Detroit to the British in 1812 left the pioneer homes of Ohio open to attack. In 1810 she made the journey over the mountains to Philadelpia, Pennsylvania, on horseback, and returned to her Cleveland home by the same method of travel.

(I) Judge John Walworth, the pioneer, was born in Groton, Connecticut, and in the winter of 1799 came to Fairport, Lake County, Ohio, having previously resided in Aurora, New York. In the spring of 1800 he returned to Aurora for his family, consisting of wife Julianna, three sons, and two daughters. Upon coming again to the Western Reserve he decided that lands along the Grand River were desirable and he located at what was first called Bloomingdale, but later became Painesville, his location there dating from April 8, 1800. In 1802 John Walworth was commissioned Justice of the Peace for Turnbull County, Ohio, and the following year he was appointed Associate Judge. In 1804 he was made Postmaster of Painesville, and in 1805 Government Inspector of the newly created port Cuyahoga (Cleveland). In 1806 Judge Walworth was appointed Collector of the Port of Erie, Associate Judge of Geauga County, Ohio, and Postmaster of Cleveland, he having moved to Cleveland in 1805. The first postmaster of Cleveland was Elisha Norton, who moved to another county, John Walworth succeeding him, the receipts of the office for the first three months aggregating two dollars and eighty-three cents.

Judge John Walworth, on October 22, 1805, consummated the exchange of his farm on the Grand River with Samuel Huntington, receiving in return a three hundred acre tract in Cleveland in the district later bounded by Huron and Erie streets (now East Ninth Street) and the river. He brought his family to Cleveland in April, 1806, their first home the upper floor of a building located on the north side of Superior Street near Water Street, now West Ninth Street. In 1809 they moved to the Walworth farm house located on Pittsburgh Street. John Walworth grew in popularity until his passing in 1812, and it was said of him that any office within the gift of his townsmen could have been his for the asking. A great panic seized the people of the settlement when Detroit was surrendered by General Hull, but he did all he could to stem the tide and remained at the farm, as did his courageous wife, though many fled to the older settlements. His wife Julianna died in Cleveland, March 2, 1853, surviving her husband more than two score years. When the County of Cuyahoga was organized, Judge Walworth was made County Clerk and County Recorder, filling both offices until his death.

(II) Ashbel Walworth, son of Judge John and Julianna Walworth, was one of the first to realize the possibilities in Cleveland real estate, and his investments were all made with an eye to the future growth of the town. His holdings of real estate lay entirely in the First Ward and were farm lands principally until January, 1838, when with Thomas Kelley he laid out two acres in building lots south of Ohio Street (Central Avenue), and also an adjoining tract that extended to the river. Ashbel Walworth married, Mary Ann Dunlap, and continued his residence in Cleveland, and there his six children were born: Ann, Mary, Sarah, Jane, William, died

in the Union Army during the Civil War; and John, of further mention.

(III) John Walworth, son of Ashbel, and Mary Ann (Dunlap) Walworth, was born in the now heart of the city of Cleveland, Ohio, the Walworth home the later site of the American House, August 11, 1821, and died at his home on Euclid Avenue in the city of his birth, October 11, 1900. His boyhood was spent in the section named as his birthplace, several of his playmates being Indian boys. He spent his entire life in Cleveland, and witnessed, as well as participated, in the remarkable transformation of fields, untilled lands, and woods, into a populous modern city. He had a fund of interesting narratives and adventures, and in his later years nothing could be more entertaining than his stories of the Cleveland of his youth and early manhood.

Like his father, he became interested in the real estate development of the city. Shortly after his marriage to Mary Race, John Walworth bought five acres on which the present Walworth home, No. 14,609 Euclid Avenue, stands. At that time this tract was considered far out in the country. There John Walworth lived from the time of his marriage, there his children were born, and there he died. Both he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church, his father, Ashbel Walworth, having been one of the founders and charter members of the Old Stone Church on the Public Square.

John Walworth married Mary Race, born in Massachusetts, in 1828, but in 1829 was brought West by her parents, William N. and Vienna (Joiner) Race, the family locating at Ridgeville, on a farm three miles from Elyria, Ohio. To John and Mary (Race) Walworth four children were born: Ida; Frank He deceased; Allyn Woodbridge, dec and Antoinette, of whom further. Walworth survived her husband years, passing away June 3, 1911.

Children of Mr. and Mrs. Wal 1. Ida, resides in the Walworth stead, Cleveland, where their p spent the greater part of their m life and where both died. 2. Frank ard died March 14, 1916. He m Kate Cline, daughter of Frank Kate M. (Ingalls) Cline, of Jef County, New York. To them children were born: i. Mrs. Kathr Brown, who is the mother of si dren, namely: William E., who die six years; Benjamin W.; Frank Kathryn Antoinette; Helen Eliz Jean Louise Brown. ii. Mrs. Je Izant, who has a son, John W. iii. John Dunlap, the last male direct line to bear the name Wal 3. Allyn Woodbridge, died in 190 married Annie Doane, daughter ward Doane, also of an old and guished Cleveland family. To M Mrs. Allyn W. Walworth two c were born: i. Bernice, wife of Alb Trenor, and mother of Patricia T ii. Alleyne Walworth. 4. Antoine sides with her sister, Ida.

Could the reminiscences of John worth have been preserved with a variety of change and local color, volume of entertainment and inte would be, and how perfect a reflec the life growth and developm Cleveland, covering about the last quarters of the nineteeth century only interesting would such a be, but how valuable from a his standpoint.

**FISHER, Major George Burgess,**

**Insurance Broker.**

Major George Burgess Fisher, son of Thomas Tilley Fisher, of Hartford, Connecticut, was born in that city, July 29, 1844, and died in the city of his birth, December 1, 1908.

George B. Fisher was educated in the public school, and after high school years were over he entered his father's insurance office and continued in that business all his life. In 1872 he organized, and in 1900 incorporated the George B. Fisher Company, General Insurance, and conducted a large and profitable agency, being resident manager for the Scottish Union, and the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, since 1884. He continued the active, able head of his business until his death, then was succeeded by his son, George B. Fisher, Jr. Mr. Fisher was a member of the Masonic Order, and for several years took an active part in State military affairs. For several years he was Adjutant-General of the State of Connecticut, and later held the rank of Major in the Veteran Foot Guards. He was a Fire Commissioner of the city, a member of the Hartford Club, and with his wife attended the Asylum Hill Congregational Church.

Major Fisher married, May 16, 1877, Ella Louise Hurlbut, daughter of A. M. and Sarah (Cushman) Hurlbut, her father a well known publisher of Hartford. To Mr. and Mrs. Fisher a son was born, George B., Jr., his father's business successor. He married Jane Elizabeth Bates, and they are the parents of four children: Barbara Bates; Elizabeth Hurlbut; Jane Hamlin; and George Burgess (3).

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**FOSTER, Arthur Leon,**

**Man of Enterprise.**

The first that is known about the name of Foster was about the year 1050, when Sir Richard Forrester went from Normandy over to England, accompanied by his brother-in-law, William the Conqueror, and his father, Baldwin IV, whose wife was Adela, daughter of Robert, King of France. He participated in the victorious battle of Hastings.

The name was first Forrester, then Forester, and then Foster. It signified one who had care of wild lands; one who loved the forest, a characteristic trait which has marked the bearers of the name through all the centuries that have followed. The Fosters seem to have located in the northern counties of England, and in the early centuries of English history participated in many a sturdy encounter with their Scottish foes. The name is mentioned in "Marmion," and in the "Lay of the Last Minstrel." During its existence the Foster family has been a hardy, persevering and progressive race, almost universally endowed with an intense, nervous energy; there have been many instances of high attainments; a bearer of the name has been, *ex-officio*, vice-president of the Republic (Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, president *pro tem* of the Senate during Andrew Johnson's administration); another, Hon. John W. Foster, of Indiana, was premier of President Harrison's cabinet; another, Hon. Charles Foster, of Ohio, was Secretary of the Treasury. Many have attained high positions in financial life and many have gained prominence in military affairs. The record of Major-General John G. Foster through the Mexican War and the War of the Rebellion stamped him as a splendid soldier. Professor Bell is the reputed and accredited inventor of the telephone, but before that distinguished man had ever conceived the plan of electric transmission of the human voice, Joseph Foster, of

Keene, New Hampshire, a mechanical genius, had constructed and put into actual use a telephone embodying practically the same working plan as the Bell machine. The Foster family has an authentic record covering a period of nearly one thousand years. It has furnished to the world its share of the fruits of toil; it has contributed its share to enterprise and progress. Wherever it appears in the affairs of men, it bears its crest: The iron arm, holding the golden javelin, poised towards the future.

(I) Reginald Foster, the immigrant, was born in Brunton, England, about 1595, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, a descendant of an old family of that place. Tiring of the tyrannic rule of Charles I, he came to America and settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts, about the year 1638. He was accompanied by his wife, Judith, five sons and two daughters. He was one of the first settlers of the town of Ipswich, where he lived to an extreme old age with as much peace and happiness as was compatible with his circumstances in the settlement of a new country. He was held in high respect by his fellow-citizens, and held many town offices, among them being surveyor of highways. His wife Judith, died in October, 1664, and he died between March 5 and May 30, 1681.

(II) Isaac Foster, son of Reginald and Judith Foster, was born in England, in 1630, and came to America with his father when a boy of eight years. He resided in Ipswich, near Topsfield, Massachusetts, and was sixty-two years of age when he died in March, 1692. He was thrice married, and the father of fourteen children. His first marriage occurred on May 5, 1658, to Mary Jackson, who died November 27, 1677.

(III) Jacob Foster, son of Isaac and his first wife, Mary (Jackson) Foster, was born in Ipswich, February 9, 1662. As early as 1686 he removed to Topsfield, where all of his children were baptized. In 1718 he removed to Lebanon, Connecticut, where he and his second wife, Mary Edwards, were admitted to the church July 6, 1718.

(IV) John Foster, son of Jacob and Mary (Edwards) Foster, was born in Ipswich, September 11, 1702, removed to Topsfield, and later with his father to Lebanon, where he owned the covenant, December 3, 1727. About the year 1741 he moved to Deerfield, Massachusetts, and served in the French and Indian War from 1747 to 1749. He was a sergeant in Captain Samuel Child's company, and also served in the later French War, 1754 to 1756. He settled at Bernardston, Massachusetts, about 1757, and died in 1758, at the Burke Fort, and was buried in the old cemetery of that place. He married, in Lebanon, Connecticut, August 26, 1724, Hannah Thorp, daughter of Peter and Abigail (Higley) Thorp.

(V) John Foster, son of John and Hannah (Thorp) Foster, was born in Deerfield, Massachusetts, in 1744. He served in the French and Indian Wars and was also in the Revolutionary War. His name appears on Major John Burke's enlistment roll, ending November 30, 1758, and he was in Captain Isreal Williams' company, stationed in Colerain, October 19, 1756, to January 23, 1757. In the years 1764 and 1769 he held the office of hog reeve; fence viewer, 1763-64; sealer of the market, 1764; surveyor of highways, 1764 and 1766; tithing-man, 1765 and 1768; sealer of leather, 1773-77-78-79 and 1780. He died July 10, 1810. He married (first) in Deerfield, April 24, 1779, Mindwell Atherton, daughter of Oliver and Mary (Severance) Atherton, who died about 1790.

(VI) John Foster, son of John and Mindwell (Atherton) Foster, was born in Deerfield, July 29, 1780, and removed at an early age to Vermont, where he married and settled.

(VII) John Foster, son of John Foster, was born in Moretown, Vermont, where he married Ruth Rich, and they had a son, Charles A., of whom further.

(VIII) Charles A. Foster, son of John and Ruth (Rich) Foster, was born in Moretown, Vermont, March 2, 1822. He followed the occupation of farmer, and served for many years as justice of the peace, residing in Moretown, and died in Barre, Vermont, May 22, 1896. He married, May 22, 1847, Huldah Ann Hathaway, who was born September 24, 1824, in East Montpelier, eldest child of Paul Cook and Clarissa Harlow (Hamblin) Hathaway. They were the parents of ten children: 1. Ella H., born March 23, 1848. 2. Charles Francis, born September 15, 1849. 3. John E., born November 15, 1851. 4. Mary Jane, born May 15, 1853. 5. Julia E., born September 27, 1854. 6. Charles Fremont, born June 1, 1856. 7. Arthur Leon, of further mention. 8. Jessie J., born March 6, 1864. 9. Carrie R., born February 28, 1866. 10. Ernest H., born July 25, 1867.

(IX) Arthur Leon Foster, fourth son and seventh child of Charles A. and Huldah Ann (Hathaway) Foster, was born January 19, 1858, in Moretown, Vermont. He was reared on the paternal farm, attending the country schools until eleven years of age, after which he went to reside with an uncle, J. R. Foster, in Clinton, Massachusetts. There he attended the high school, graduating at the age of seventeen years, and immediately entered upon a business career which has proven most brilliant and profitable. His first employment was in the clothing store of the C. B. Harris Company, in Holyoke, Massachusetts, where he worked for one year, and was subsequently with the J. H. Dudley Company, in Waterbury, Connecticut, as a salesman. Mr. Foster developed remarkable talents as a business man, and after two years with the Dudley Company he was employed by the Foster-Besse Company, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, the senior proprietor being his brother. For a short time he managed a store for a wholesale clothing house of Boston, located in Troy, New York, and in 1881 engaged in business on his own account, at Westfield, Massachusetts, having an interest in the establishment conducted by the Besse Company. Lyman W. Besse, the head of what is known as the Besse system of stores, had had a similar experience to that of Mr. Foster, and was employed in a store at Westfield, later at Holyoke, and began business in Bridgeport, in 1877. The concern operated by Mr. Foster in Westfield was conducted under the name of the A. L. Foster Company for three years.

On March 4, 1884, Arthur L. Foster established a store in Hartford, locating on Asylum street at the same spot where he still conducted the business at the time of his death. His first store occupied less than one-quarter of the space now utilized, and his force consisted of three men besides himself. His roster in that store at the time of his death embraced fifty-eight people, and the whole three stories of the building were occupied by the business. In 1898 he established a store in Portland, Maine, conducted by the Foster-Avery Company, and subsequently opened a store in Syracuse, New York, under the name of the Besse-Sprague Company, in which he held a third interest. He had a similar interest in a store at Kansas City

conducted by the Besse-Avery Company. Mr. Foster was connected with twenty-two stores embraced in the Besse system, all of which, except those of Syracuse and Kansas City, are in New England. In the four stores above mentioned an annual business is conducted of more than one and one-half millions of dollars.

Mr. Foster gave but little attention to matters outside of his immense business, and while he entertained settled views on public questions, he never entered into politics. He was a steadfast Republican in principle. At the time of his death he was a director of the City Bank and Trust Company, of Hartford, and a member of the Farmington Country Club. He was also a member of the Essex Country Club, of Manchester, Massachusetts, and the North Shore Swimming Pool, of Magnolia, Massachusetts. In Magnolia Mr. Foster was the owner of a beautiful summer home, situated on several acres of land, located directly in front of the reef of Norman's Woe, immortalized by Longfellow's poem, "The Wreck of the Hesperus". He would leave Hartford for Magnolia in early spring and not return to Connecticut until Thanksgiving. Mr. Foster, in buying the Hamilton estate at Magnolia, received the title to one-eighth of the reef of Norman's Woe with his deed to the property. This property, under his will, was left to his wife, Margaret (Packard-de Medina) Foster. For many years he was a member of the Asylum Hill Congregational Church, of Hartford, and was later confirmed in St. John's Episcopal Church. He found much of his recreation out of doors, was fond of horses, and has owned in his time many fine specimens of this useful and noble animal. In his domestic life Mr. Foster has been especially happy, although his life has been several times saddened by visits of the grim reaper.

Arthur L. Foster married, October 5, 1881, Harriet Benham, a native of Bridgeport, daughter of Junius and Elizabeth (Curtis) Benham, of that city. She died June 24, 1888, and he married (second) July 6, 1897, Josephine Wilkinson, who was born June 16, 1880, in Troy, New York, but was then residing in San Diego, California, a granddaughter of William Wilkinson, a dry goods merchant of Troy, who resided for many years at the Coronado Hotel, San Diego. Mrs. Foster died in 1906, leaving two children: Marjorie Hathaway, adopted in 1902, when three years old; and Cedric Wilkinson, born August 31, 1900. Mr. Foster married (third) May 21, 1913, Marjorie (Gary) Wood, a widow, who died May 12, 1914. He married (fourth) December 6, 1916, Margaret (Packard) de Madina, a widow, of Baltimore, Maryland, daughter of Judge Packard, of that city. They were the parents of three children: 1. Margaret Virginia, born August 6, 1917. 2. Elizabeth Ann, born October 21, 1920. 3. Arthur L., Jr., born September 28, 1921.

Arthur L. Foster, who had not been well for some time, having been troubled with a weak heart, went to Atlantic City, New Jersey, with Mrs. Foster in April, 1922, to recuperate. It was there that he died, on May 2, 1922, at nine o'clock Tuesday night. He was taken back to Hartford, where he was buried on Friday, May 5, 1922, in Cedar Hill Cemetery, beside his wives, Josephine Wilkinson) Foster and Marjorie (Gary-Wood) Foster. At the time of his death his son, Cedric W. Foster, was in Berkeley, California, and was unable to attend the funeral. The funeral, held in Hart-

ford, at the beautiful Prospect Avenue house, was one of the largest house funerals held in the city. With the house filled to capacity, many persons were unable to enter the home. More than three hundred persons paid tribute to Arthur L. Foster on that day. The floral tributes were magnificent. A tremendous horseshoe of roses was presented from the members of the Besse system. Rev. William T. Hooper, rector of St. John's Church, where Mr. Foster was confirmed with his son, Cedric W., by Bishop Brewster, of the Diocese of Connecticut, officiated at the funeral.

Mr. Foster's two eldest children, Marjorie H. (adopted), and Cedric W., have both married, the former after his death, and the latter three months prior to his death. A granddaughter, Shirley Plummer Foster, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Cedric W. Foster (Mrs. Foster being Marguerite Lane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Lane, of Butler, Missouri, in Oakland, California, February 18, 1923. Marjorie H. Foster married Lloyd William Garrison, grand-nephew of William Lloyd Garrison, of Civil War abolitionist fame, in Alameda, California, in June, 1923. The three young children of Mr. Foster and his surviving wife, Margaret Packard-de Medina) Foster, are making their home at the Foster homestead, No. 775 Prospect Avenue, Hartford, Connecticut. They are six, four and three years old, respectively (1924).

Mr. and Mrs. Cedric W. Foster, with their daughter, Shirley, are making their home in West Hartford. Mr. Foster is connected with the editorial department of the Hartford "Courant," having entered the newspaper business when he left college at Dartmouth, in Hanover, New Hampshire.

Under the terms of Mr. Foster's will two trust funds were established. The first, of which the principal can never be touched, is held in trust by the United States Security Trust Company, and comprises more than a million dollars worth of real estate, located on the south side of Asylum Street, between Main and Trumbull streets, in Hartford. The second trust fund is the residuary estate, of which the boys of the family receive their share outright at the age of thirty, and the widow and girls never receive anything but income. The widow receives two-fifths of the income of both funds as long as she lives, and the remaining three-fifths is divided equally among the five surviving children. All interests of Mr. Foster's in the Besse system clothing stores were sold at his death and converted into other securities. The major portion of his estate is held in trust forever, namely the Asylum Street real estate.

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## WAUGH, Edward Ashby,

**Physician.**

The sweetest lives are those to duty wed,
Whose deeds both great and small
Are close-knit strands of unbroken thread,
Where kindness ennobles all.

Lo! the day is dying, night is nigh at hand,
Shadows fall and darken over sea and land,
Storm and shine are ended, toil is past and blest,
Take thy welcome slumber, take thy well-won rest.

Tribute, well-merited and voiced as it were by all the people of Lynchburg, Virginia, was paid on the passing of one whose kindness had ennobled all who came in contact with him. Dr. Edward Ashby Waugh, the beloved physician, who for more than thirty-five years had gone in and out among the people of his city and the countryside, ministering to their needs and cementing that bond of friendship which was lasting as it was true, descended from David McCulloch,

Scottish minister of the Episcopal Church.

Edward Ashby Waugh was born on the old McCulloch homestead in Virginia, August 13, 1862, the site having been the home of his ancestors for several generations. His father, Pembroke Edward Waugh, farmed a large estate and owned many slaves. His parents were Edward and Isabella (McCulloch) Waugh. To the parents of the future physician, Pembroke E. and Eustatia Ann (Jenkins) Waugh, and the progenitor of their family, he could in his mature years point with affectionate pride as the source of his skill in his chosen profession and of his faculty for making friends and keeping them, for his parents and great-grandfather were thoroughgoing and cultured persons, whose gifts from Nature were employed in numerous instances beyond their immediate circle.

His grandfather, Roderick McCulloch, was born in 1741 in Westmoreland County, Virginia, and it was the latter's father, Rev. David McCulloch, who emigrated from Scotland and founded in the Old Dominion the robust McCulloch family. Dr. Waugh's birthright then was a deep religious strain, a rare culture, and an inherent desire to be of the greatest help possible to his fellowmen.

The boyhood of Edward A. Waugh was passed on the McCulloch homestead, where his mother died, in 1864, when he was but two years of age. He was then given into the care of his sister, Isabella Waugh, later Mrs. I. J. Woods, who saw to it that her brother was properly reared, and as closely as she was able to conform to what she knew would have been her mother's desire for her son, the sister prepared her brother for admission to the Kenmore High School at Amherst, Virginia. Possessed of a studious temperament, he was an apt pupil, and shortly after entering high school he was awarded a gold medal for proficiency in Latin. For his excellent record as a student in even his early days he was wont to give the major share of the credit to his sister, a young woman of refinement and liberal education. Completing his high school course, he took up the study of medicine at the University of Virginia, and was graduated with the degree of M. D.

Dr. Waugh entered at once upon the practice of his profession, first at Amherst, the scene of his high school training, and then at Natural Bridge, Rockbridge County, Virginia. His next and final move of residence and practice was to Lynchburg, which city he had determined to make his permanent home. Dr. Waugh, on his arrival, determined to cast in his lot with the people of that city, and he became a leader among the medical fraternity as well as in civic affairs. He built up a large practice, and for three and a half decades the ties that bound the physician to his patients grew into the intimate friendship that looked within the skillful surgeon, and beheld there the closer bond that links man to man in actual brotherhood. Dr. Waugh never married. It was said of him: "He left a very large circle of friends and patients among the best families of Lynchburg. He was not only an excellent physician, but one of the foremost citizens of his community."

Bearing the legend, "A Tribute to Dr. E. A. Waugh," a testimonial to the life and worth of Dr. Waugh, and of which the lines at the head of this memorial are the foreword, was almost unanimously voiced by the people of Lynchburg and its vicinity when he went out from them never to return. The tribute went on to say:

In the passing of our friend, Dr. Edward Ashby

Waugh, we feel we have sustained a great loss, not only as citizens but as a community. He served us from youth to age, in sickness and health, as physician and friend. He aided the city in her business relations, sometimes succeeding, sometimes losing, but always a strong, cheerful, and faithful friend.

The entire people of Lynchburg and adjacent country, from the lowly to those of loftier places, had more than ordinary regard for him. He had gone in and out among them for more than thirty-five years in that intimate relation of friend and physician he was well known for his solid worth, for in him were centered all the qualities that make a man at once noble and pure, generous, just, fearless, and great. His faultless, manly character, his unswerving fidelity to correct principles in detail, his ready recognition of merit in the humble or more exalted, and his abhorrence of meanness in either, rendered him eminently adapted to the exalted position he had always held with those who knew him best.

His love of music, poetry, and paintings elevated his tastes, softened his feelings, purified his desires, and dignified his life; and as nothing of true worth or weight can be achieved with half a mind, with a faint heart, with a lame endeavor, so he put his whole heart and strength into his work.

As a benefactor and servant to the people of whom they were proud, and on whom they depended with unquestioning trust in sickness and in health, he has finished his course, his race is run, but in memory his name will long be revered. As a well-known clergyman said of him, his life work was one of continuous faithful service to the people, neglecting none; the faithful dependence of the afflicted, widows, orphans, the aged and the poor. He took up the work each day brought him and carried it forward with untiring energy, and the day, even the hour, that saw his eyes close on time and enter eternity, he was still fulfilling his daily duties. He could not be called free from the frailties of the flesh, but being endowed with great ability, he hath done what he could.

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## WELTON, R. Frank,

### Self-Made Merchant.

The life achievement of R. Frank Welton, of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Virginia, was a record of individual attainment which reflects honor upon the community in which his life was spent, and forms an influence for progress in the State and Nation. Possessing a genius for mercantile activities, together, with the lofty integrity which holds the highest standards of business endeavor, Mr. Welton gave to his work more than passing significance, for the enterprise which he developed and eventually left for others to carry forward was useful and beneficent, touching the daily lives of the people and meeting their constantly-recurring needs. In his relation to his associates and employees, Mr. Welton's career was particularly admirable, for those whom he gathered about him looked up to him as the head of a group of workers all devoted to the same purpose and guided by the same ideals. In this respect perhaps most definitely were his qualities of leadership and personal integrity most clearly evident to the people and most immediately beneficial to the community. In all affairs and interests, however, which contributed to the local welfare and progress he was at all times in accord with the efforts of his co-temporaries and gladly endorsed every progressive movement. In his death, which occurred in the fall of 1922, the people of the Hampton Roads district suffered a loss which will not readily be replaced. His whole attitude toward life and its responsibilities toward the people and their needs marked him as a man of the most estimable spirit, and too much can hardly be said in honor of his work. Mr. Welton was a son of James Lewis and Catherine (Bendall) Welton, his father now a veteran in the service of the Atlantic Seaboard Air Line Railway.

R. Frank Welton was born at the home of his grandfather in Greenville County, Virginia, at Hick's Ford, now Emporia, July 22, 1869, and died at his home in Portsmouth, Virginia, September 29, 1922. His education was limited to the advantages of the common schools, which he attended in Wilmington, North Carolina, then at the age of twelve years came to Portsmouth, Vir-

ginia, and from that time forward was responsible for his own maintenance, thus early assuming the position of a wage earner. His first employment was with W. T. Simcoe, where he gained his early lessons in merchandising. While still a resident of Wilmington, however, Mr. Welton's natural aptitude for business was observed with interest by his neighbors and friends. He would secure dry goods boxes and fit them out with shelves and compartments, mount them on wheels, and move them to the sidewalk in the front of the family home, where even as a child he earned sums of money which in that early day were definitely helpful to the family exchequer. He remained with the Simcoe interests in Portsmouth until 1891, then only twenty-two years of age, when he formed a partnership with Thomas Lawrence and established a men's furnishing business in Portsmouth. In the year 1898 the interest was removed to Norfolk, where they secured a store in the Academy of Music building, and later moved to the handsome edifice on Granby Street. The early years of the business were attended with the inevitable discouragements and hardships which beset any enterprise of whatsoever nature, and in 1905 Mr. Lawrence disposed of his interest to the late Cosmos Smith. The firm name from that time forward for a number of years was known as Smith & Welton, and in addition to the men's furnishings line the firm developed a thriving and steadily growing dry goods business. It was within the first year of their activities as Smith & Welton that the interest was removed to the Dixon building, later to the Martin building, and there new departments were added from time to time until every line of goods handled in the modern department store was found in their emporium.

From the beginning Mr. Welton studied conditions and affairs in the business wor applying his comprehensive grasp of bro principles and fundamental theories to t actual conditions obtaining in his own loc ity. Further he invested the atmosphe of the store with the personal element such good effect that the people came to f a sense of welcome when they entered doors. Nothing in the way of business cou hold him so closely engaged but that a wo from a customer made him instantly cessible, and in every department of the st the customer was given a cordial welcom whether at the moment they came with full purse or merely to examine stock. T excellent feeling toward the public had origin in the sincere interest of the head the firm in every human being. Mr. Welt joyed with the pleasures of others and s rowed with their grief. He took genui pride in the accomplishments of every fam which was represented in the store as even occasional purchaser, his interest in t boys and girls of the city and their deavors towards a promising futu having been particularly constructive a sincere.

With such an attitude of personal kind ness toward the people Mr. Welton cou not have been otherwise than successful. inspired among all who knew him a genui regard and affection, and it was consider a privilege to be a regular customer of t Welton store. Thus the business develop and grew until at the time of Mr. Welto death the entire six floors of the buildi were occupied by the different departme of the store. It was inevitable that wh he rose toward a position of such promi ence this man among men should observed, even watched and criticize but it was said of him that the appra of the people "whether made duri his earlier years as a business m in Portsmouth, or during his la

years as head of a great department store in Norfolk, was always highly to his credit both as merchant and citizen." His advance was most unselfish, for while experiencing his own years of effort and struggle he never took one upward step on the failure of another. Asking no favors and exacting no tribute, he won his way by his keen business sagacity and his constant unremitting devotion to the progress of the enterprise. Thus many years before his final removal from the community R. Frank Welton was acknowledged one of the largely successful men of the day in the Hampton Roads district. With singleness of purpose he gave his attention to the one enterprise, and it may well be remarked in passing that during his career he established many precedents in department store management in this section, following his individual judgment in the inauguration of methods or departments which prior to his tests had been considered either not feasible or out of the province of the retail store. These phases of Mr. Welton's personality were well brought out in the editorial in the "Virginian Pilot," immediately following his death:

With the vision and perseverance that go into the making of every conspicuously successful merchant there are ordinarily combined warmer human qualities that distinguish him also as a man among men and as a citizen of the community. These Mr. Welton possessed in rare degree. Business did not engulf him. He found time to lend his effort and interest to important community enterprises, to help in works of philanthropy, and to enjoy the companionship of his friends. Whether it was to write a check for a needy cause, or to strip an entire store floor of its stocks and turn it over for months, without charge, to the war work of the Red Cross, he gave with open heart and open hand, and always without parade. In his career as a merchant, and in his life as a public-spirited member of the community, Mr. Welton embodied many of the qualities that place upon men the mark of distinction. No community can lose a citizen of this type without being poorer for it.

Mr. Welton's interest in all that made for the community welfare or the public advance was a living spirit of co-operation, although he never accepted leadership in public affairs, and indeed his time was too closely commanded by his business interests to permit his prominence in public life. But he never failed to co-operate with any movement for the benefit of the people or any cause directly relieving suffering destitution. He was as generous with the means gained by long effort as if his success had been a matter of easy attainment, and many are the hearts that bless his memory for the kindly deeds and helpfulness of this successful business man. Always in touch with various progressive endeavors, Mr. Welton was a director in the Seaboard National Bank and member of its executive committee, and was accustomed to investing surplus capital in local institutions. With the organization of the Old Dominion Transportation Company, which inaugurated a more efficient service than its predecessor, the Old Dominion Steamship Company, of which he was also a director, Mr. Welton acquired a considerable amount of stock in the new concern and supported it in every possible way. He was affiliated with few branches of organized endeavor, his pleasure in social life always being expressed in informal rather than organized social interests. A resident of Portsmouth for more than forty years, he was a member of the Monumental Methodist Church of Portsmouth, and endorsed religious endeavor along many lines. Rarely permitting himself leisure, Mr. Welton was one of the hard working men of the sister cities, but not long before his death took time for a motor trip to the Blue Ridge Mountains of Maryland. He seemed in the best of health when he started, but after an absence of several weeks he was taken ill near Blue Ridge

Summit, and specialists from Washington were called. His condition improved under their care sufficiently to permit his return to his home, but it became necessary to remove him to Saint Christopher's Hospital, Norfolk, where he died of neuralgia of the heart with complications.

R. Frank Welton married, in 1892, Beuna Vista Barrett, a daughter of the late R. H. Barrett, an esteemed resident of Portsmouth, Virginia. Mrs. Welton and six children survive the husband and father: R. Frank, Jr.; Anne, who became the wife of Lieutenant J. L. McGuigan, of Mare Island, California; Robert; Ann Amelia, May; and Virginia.

No better appreciation of Mr. Welton's life was brought out following his death than the editorial eulogy published in the "Portsmouth Star," of September 29, 1922, as follows:

In the death of Mr. R. Frank Welton, Portsmouth has lost one of her most progressive spirits, a genial and lovable gentleman, and a splendid citizen. Both Portsmouth and Norfolk have been deprived of one of the outstanding figures in the business world, a courageous, far-sighted, and highly successful merchant.

In all his dealings with his fellowman, Mr. Welton exemplified the highest traditions of business, according to the exacting standards of the South. He was the friend alike of his customers and his employees. In his relations with the latter, his kindly traits found their natural and most effective outlet. He was like a father to many of those who worked in his large mercantile establishment, and he never failed them.

An evidence of the love they bore him is found in the fact that each morning and at the close of every business day during his illness there was a gathering of employees in the great Granby Street store to offer heartfelt prayers for his recovery.

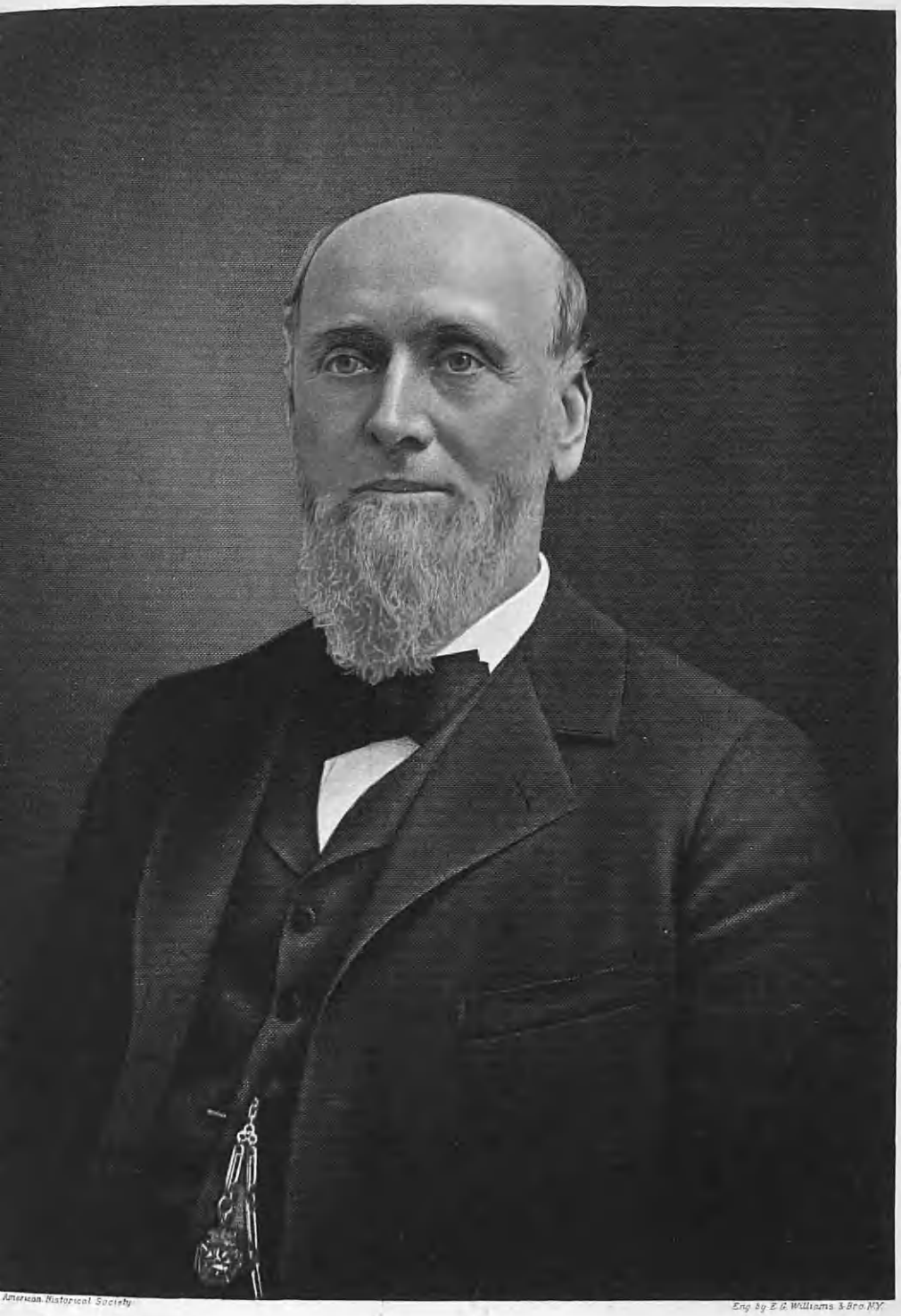
Such men are assets to every community and blessings to the lives they touch. Their loss is well nigh irreparable. By his family he was idolized, and to a host of friends his passing will bring very real and poignant grief.

## RUNNELLS, Daniel Frederick,

**Merchant, Public Official.**

Those attributes of personality a character which entitle the record of career of Daniel Frederick Runnells place in the annals of his time were th which make for permanence, progr and wholesome elevation in business a community affairs. Nashua, New Ha shire, knew him for many years as a c zen and man of business of the high type, a supporter of fine traditions of p lic service and unselfish co-operation the common good.

(I) The family of which he was member found its American home a Canadian residence, the earlier reco of the name leading to Scotland, E land, and Ireland. The American an tor was apparently one of the band Scotch settlers who located in Nova S tia with La Tour in 1628. Samuel R nells was born near Port Royal, N Scotia, about 1674. The "Scotch Fort" that place was captured and dismant by Sir William Phipps and English tro from Massachusetts, May 20, 1690. defenceless inhabitants were soon a attacked by pirates, the crews of t vessels, and among those who escape boats are said to have been Samuel R nells and his brother. He settled Bradford, Massachusetts, where he m ried and built a home, which was sta ing as late as 1840. He accumulated c siderable property in Bradford, and h was interested in the settlement of C cord, New Hampshire, although he ne lived there for any length of time. H ever, he purchased some real estate th and built a house, which he afterw sold. He was a member of the Congre tional Church of Bradford, and bore title of sergeant. His death occurred Bradford, October 27, 1745. He marr



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D. F. Rumsey

in 1700, Abigail Middleton, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, born in Boston, March 22, 1680, died in Bradford, October 11, 1753, daughter of William Middleton, the immigrant, and his wife Elizabeth. William Middleton's gravestone was found in 1850 in the wall of the tower of the Old South Church, Boston. Issue: 1. Stephen, born May 14, 1703. 2. Samuel, born December 17, 1706. 3. John, born March 9, 1710, died within a year. 4. John, born April 8, 1711, died July 6, 1713. 5. Job, born June 18, 1712. 6. Sarah, born October 31, 1716. 7. Abigail, born November 11, 1722. 8. Ebenezer, of whom further.

(II) Ebenezer Runnells, eighth child of Samuel and Abigail (Middleton) Runnells, was born in Bradford, Massachusetts, November 20, 1726, and died in Haverhill, August 4, 1795. He was a blacksmith, and lived in Haverhill. He was engaged in ironing vessels, and was also a partner in a firm of shipbuilders at Newport. He was successful financially, and purchased much real estate in Haverhill. In Hollis, New Hampshire, February 5, 1777, he purchased property, a part of which has ever since been kept in the family, but he did not live there, at least to the extent of settling his family. During the Revolution he served on committees to care for soldiers' families, and to procure grain for the Continental Army. He was a miller and therefore exempt from actual service. He married (first) in 1747, Abigail Sollis, of Beverly; (second) in 1766, Hannah Smith, of Haverhill, who was born May 31, 1742, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Page) Smith, granddaughter of Samuel and Abigail (Emerson) Smith, great-granddaughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Ladd) Smith; and therefore a descendant of John Page, Ezekiel Worthen, George Martin, Michael Emerson, Daniel Ladd, Thomas Whittier, and John Webster, all well known characters in the early history of Massachusetts. She died in Haverhill, March 29, 1814. Issue (by second wife): 1. Samuel, of whom further. 2. Thomas, born February 7, 1769. 3. Nathaniel Stevens, born June 23, 1771. 4. Daniel, born October 22, 1773, died September 22, 1774. 5. Daniel, born December 18, 1775. 6. Ebenezer, born 1778. 7. Hannah, born April 22, 1783, died February 22, 1787. 8. Hannah, born July 12, 1787.

(III) Samuel Runnells, son of Ebenezer and Hannah (Smith) Runnells, was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, March 15, 1767, and died in Hollis, New Hampshire, June 5, 1834. He inherited from his father a farm in Hollis, New Hampshire, where he afterward resided; also, the mill site on the Nashua River, where he built saw, grist and carding mills, known as Runnells' Mills, near the bridge called Runnells' Bridge. He married, in Hollis, September 20, 1791, Abigail Smith, born in Plaistow, New Hampshire, January 29, 1768, and died in Hollis, December 30, 1848, aged eighty-one. She was the daughter of Nathaniel Smith, a Revolutionary soldier, and her paternal ancestry was the same as that of her husband's mother, Hannah Smith. Her mother was Lydia Page, daughter of Lewis and Lydia (Griffing) Page. Lewis Page was a descendant of John Page. Issue of Samuel and Abigail (Smith) Runnells: 1. Frederick, born June 28, 1792. 2. Ebenezer, of whom further. 3. Hannah, born July 27, 1796, died March 18, 1836. 4. Persia, born August 29, 1798. 5. Bethia, born December 1, 1800. 6. Susan, born January 29, 1803. 7. Samuel, born June 22, 1805, died July 27, 1806.

(IV) Ebenezer Runnells, second son of Samuel and Abigail (Smith) Runnells, was born in Hollis, New Hamp-

shire, July 8, 1794, and died there September 26, 1865, aged seventy-one. He inherited the farm and mills from his father, and carried on the mill business. The mill privilege was sold to the Nashua Manufacturing Company in August, 1865, shortly before his death, but the farm still remains in the family. He married, December 30, 1828, Lydia Lawrence, of Littleton, Massachusetts, born there November 9, 1794, died in Hollis, December 8, 1857. She was a daughter of Timothy and Molly (Sawtell) Lawrence, granddaughter of Jonathan and Tryphena (Powers) Lawrence, great-granddaughter of Eleazer and Mary (Scripture) Lawrence, a descendant of John Lawrence, Richard Sawtell, Walter Powers, Simon Stone, Samuel Scripture, John Wilson, John Poulter, Henry Farwell, Samuel Morse, Ralph Shepard, Thomas Foster, and Francis Eliot. Her father and both grandfathers were in the Revolution, and one at least of her great-grandfathers served on committees during that war. Issue of Ebenezer and Lydia (Lawrence) Runnells: 1. Lydia Abigail, born July 12, 1830, died April 1, 1833. 2. Charles Smith, born June 7, 1831, died October 30, 1886. 3. Daniel Frederick, of whom further. 4. Mary Abigail, born July 5, 1835, died March 25, 1859. 5. Lydia Ellen, born October 30, 1837, died October 22, 1919, in Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts. 6. Sarah Elizabeth, born October 14, 1840, died September 1, 1845.

(V) Daniel Frederick Runnells, son of Ebenezer and Lydia (Lawrence) Runnells, was born in Hollis, New Hampshire, March 25, 1833, and died in Nashua, New Hampshire, December 31, 1913. The public schools of his birthplace and the academies in Hancock and Francestown afforded him his educational advantages, and in the year that he attained his majority his independent career in the business world began. This was as a member of the firm of Sawtell & Runnells of Hollis, and this firm did not dissolve until shortly prior to Mr. Runnells' removal to Nashua, in 1858. In 1860 he opened a clothing establishment at the corner of Main and Water streets, in Nashua, and upon the admission of Charles H. Chase to partnership, in 1863, the firm name of Runnells & Chase was adopted. The need for more commodious quarters took the firm to the Noyes Block in 1865, and in 1872 they built a section of the new Merchants' Exchange Block, occupying these premises upon completion. After Mr. Chase's retirement, in 1878, Mr. Runnells conducted the business alone, in 1883 admitting Luke A. Farley to partnership, this association enduring until Mr. Farley withdrew a few years later. From that time until the close of his active career Mr. Runnells had no business colleague. He enjoyed the distinction of having been engaged in continuous business longer than any other Nashua merchant, and the adherence to upright principles in practical affairs held the confidence and esteem of his townsmen over that long period of years. There was no essential qualification for business success which he did not possess, and he stood as a vital force for straightforward dealings, based upon ideals of substantial service to the community-at-large. When his interests took him from his business to the larger aspect of local affairs, he was equally dependable and useful, unfailingly coming forward in generous response to any call upon his time or means in charitable and philanthropical endeavor.

While a Democrat in politics, and having served as the representative of the Seventh Ward in the State Legislature, Mr. Runnells was in no sense of the word a politician, content to exercise his influ-

ence for causes which he admitted right, and to answer the call of his fellows as expressed in their action at the polls. At one time he was the nominee of his party in this district for State Senator. Mr Runnells was an attendant of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, and a trustee of the Nashua Public Library, the Woodlawn Cemetery Association, and the John M. Hunt Home for Aged Couples. His fraternal memberships were in Rising Sun Lodge, No. 39, Free and Accepted Masons; Meridian Sun Chapter, No. 9, Royal Arch Masons; Israel Hunt Council, No. 8, Royal and Select Masters; St. George Commandery, Knights Templar; Edward A. Raymond Consistory, Scottish Rite, thirty-second degree, of Nashua; and Bektash Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Concord. He was also a member of Pennichuck Lodge, No. 44, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Daniel Frederick Runnells married, in Hollis, September 9, 1858, Sarah E. Farley (see Farley VII).

Mrs. Runnells was born in Hollis, June 9, 1834, and died in Nashua, June 5, 1906. She was educated in the public schools of Hollis and at Milford Seminary, and from the completion of her seminary course until her marriage she was a teacher in the public schools of Hollis and Dunstable, Massachusetts. She was prominent in society, church, and charitable and benevolent organizations, and was a tireless worker in such causes. She was a participant in the program of the ladies' organization of the Pilgrim Church, which she attended, having formerly been a most useful member of the congregation of the Pearl Street Congregational Church before the union with the present Pilgrim Church. During the later years of her life her especial interest was the Woman's Relief Corps and the Nashua Home for Aged Women, and at the time of her death she was president of this home, having contributed notably to the success of the institution over the fifteen years of her administration. She was president of the local Woman's Relief Corps, department president of the order for New Hampshire in 1891, and a member of the National Council in 1892-3. She was also a member of the board of trustees of the John M. Hunt Home for Aged Couples, and was a member of the Nashua Woman's Club, the Fortnightly Club, and Matthew Thornton Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Her four great-grandfathers, Ebenezer Farley, Phineas Hardy, David Merrill and Thomas Wheat, were all in the Revolution, two of them having fought in the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill. Her great-great-grandfather, Lieutenant Benjamin Farley, also did service in the Revolution, though he won his title during Indian troubles in the first military company of West Dunstable. Another great-great-grandfather, Stephen Merrill, died in the service at Fort William Henry, 1756. This list of organizations with which Mrs. Runnells was affiliated, indicating as it does large responsibilities and broad interests, includes but a part of her contribution to the life of her time, for she found countless opportunities for the improvement of community conditions and the implanting of a high moral tone. All of this was done while giving her home and her family ceaselessly devoted care. Both in domestic relations and in contact with the public at large she set in motion waves of influence that have continued on their way throughout the two decades that have elapsed since her death.

Daniel F. Runnells and Sarah E. (Farley) Runnells were the parents of seven children, four of whom, Belle Maud, Myr-

ta Belle, Nellie Grace, and Josie, died young.

Florence Abbie Runnells, the second child, is a graduate of Wellesley College, class of 1883; has taken leading part in society and club work, and has been president of the Chicago Wellesley Alumni Association. She married, July 18, 1888, Edward F. Bryant, who is a prominent financier of Chicago, Illinois, and is president of the Pullman Trust and Savings Bank. They have the following children: Donald Runnells Bryant, born May 2, 1889. He is a graduate of Dartmouth College and of Tuck School of Banking, and is now cashier of the Pullman Trust and Savings Bank in Chicago. He was in France for fourteen months during the World War, with the rank of first lieutenant. He married, April 14, 1914, Ethel Throp, of Trenton, New Jersey; children: Edward Throp Bryant, born April 7, 1915; and Barbara Ann, born February 23, 1920. 2. Dorothy Francis Bryant, born January 9, 1892. She was educated at Kemper Hall, Kenosha, Wisconsin. She married, August 26, 1916, Theodore V. Tillinghast, and they are the parents of Margaret Abbie Tillinghast, born September 19, 1917. 3. Marion Farley Bryant, born November 11, 1895. She was educated at Dana Hall, Wellesley, Massachusetts. She married, January 19, 1924, Nelson Monroe Utley.

Katherine Lawrence Runnells, the fourth child of Daniel F. and Sarah E. (Farley) Runnells, was educated at Wellesley College, and is known as a writer of short stories and articles, and a participant in civic, educational and charitable work. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Society of Colonial Dames through numerous lines of patriotic ancestry, and is an interested student of genealogy.

Frederick Daniel Runnells, the fifth child of Daniel F. and Sarah E. (Farley) Runnells, was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1893, and from Boston University Law School in 1898. He was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1897 and to the New Hampshire bar in 1899. He was a prominent legal practitioner of Nashua, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1902 and of 1912. He was police commissioner of Nashua from 1904 to 1907, and associate justice of the police court from 1907 to 1913. He married, June 12, 1818, Jennie E. Rogers, of Newbury, Massachusetts. Frederick Daniel Runnells died January 31, 1924.

(The Farley Line).

(I) The first of the family in this country was George Farley, son of Fabian and Jane (Hungerford) Farley, a descendant of a younger brother of William the Conqueror. He was born about 1617, and came to Massachusetts, settled in Woburn in 1639, but was one of the first settlers of Billerica. He was a soldier in King Philip's War, and served on important committees. He married, February 9, 1643, Beatrice Snow, and died in Billerica, December 27, 1693.

(II) Caleb Farley, son of George and Beatrice (Snow) Farley, was born in Woburn, April 1, 1645, and married, November 3, 1669, Lydia More, daughter of Golden More. He lived in Billerica and Roxbury, and was instrumental in the first settling of the town of Bedford. He died in Roxbury, March 16, 1712.

(III) Benjamin Farley, son of Caleb and Lydia (More) Farley, was born in Billerica, February 8, 1685, and died in Roxbury, March 12, 1717. He married, October 29, 1707, Anna Dunton.

(IV) Lieutenant Benjamin Farley, son of Benjamin and Anna (Dunton) Farley, was born in Billerica, August 28, 1708. He married Joanna Page, daughter of Christopher Page, and died in Hollis, New Hampshire, December 23, 1789.

(V) Ebenezer Farley, son of Lieutenant Benjamin and Joanna (Page) Farley, was born in Hollis, September 19, 1747. He married, 1766, Betty Wheeler, daughter of Simon and Dorothy (Worcester) Wheeler, of Concord, Massachusetts. He died January 28, 1827.

(VI) Benjamin Farley, son of Ebenezer and Betty (Wheeler) Farley, was born in Hollis, February 1, 1767, and died there April 27, 1827. He married, in Tewksbury, Massachusetts, January 1, 1789, Anna Merrill, daughter of David and Mary (Watson) Merrill.

(VII) Enoch Farley, son of Benjamin and Anna (Merrill) Farley, was born July 22, 1798, and died April 9, 1840. He married, April 16, 1822, Abigail Hardy, daughter of Moses and Abigail (Wheat) Hardy. He was the father of Sarah E. (Farley) Runnells (see Runnells V), who numbered among her Colonial ancestors, George Farley, Thomas Hardy, Nathaniel Merrill, Moses Wheat, George Wheeler, John Gage, Abraham Temple, John Bailey, Thomas Flagg, Rev. William Wooster, Richard Wait, John Kent, Richard Kimball, John Wright, Joseph Dakin and Nathaniel Page, the last being the owner of the "first battle flag of America," now preserved at Bedford, Massachusetts.

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## HILLS, Alfred Kimball,

**Physician.**

No more lucid explanation of the origin of the name Hills or of many other surnames can here be given that that contained in their own family genealogy, published in 1906 by William Sanford and Thomas Hills.

After long and diligent research, it has been established that all carrying the name of Hills, who could trace their lineage to emigrants from England who crossed the Atlantic before the beginning of the nineteenth century, were descendants either of William of Roxbury and Hartford, the emigrant of 1632; John of Ashford in the County of Kent, the first of whose sons of Maldon and Newbury, the emigrant of 1638. It is with the last-mentioned progenitor and his descendants in direct male line of succession to the late Alfred Kimball Hills, M. D., that this article has to deal. All of these emigrants landed at Boston, Massachusetts.

Concerning the coat-of-arms borne by the family today, there is but one Hills shield The coat-of-arms is as follows:

*Arms*—Argent, a cross between four crescents, azure, a chief of the last.

*Crest*—A horse courant, gules. In the mouth a broken spear head, sable.

This crest is given in connection with the name of Hills without local designation in Fairbairn's *Book of Crests of the Families of Great Britain and Ireland*. It is perhaps worthy of note in this connection that a copy of arms granted probably to John Hills, son of Richard Hills, founder of a free school in London and also of an almshouse for poor widows, dated March 15, 1856, was kept, for so many years that none now living can tell for how many, at the farm in Newbury, where Joseph Hills' last days were spent, and which, after his death, became the property of his son Samuel. The heraldic description of these arms reads:

Sable, a chevron, or, between three cats passant, argent.

One of his descendants whose birth was

near that spot, and whose girlhood was spent there, in a letter to the president of this Association, dated March 5, 1895, referring to the old homestead and its contents, said:

> The old farm descended by will to the oldest son until my father's brother came into possession. He had but one child, a daughter——— she sold the farm after she became a widow. All the old family papers belonged to her and she gave me the Joseph Hills coat-of-arms, three leopards on a shield.

(I) Joseph Hills was born in the Parish of Great Burstead, Billericay, County Essex, England. The record of his baptism reads, "1602, March, Joseph Hilles, the sonne of George, was baptized the third day." Neither the birthplace nor parentage of George Hills has yet been discovered. In this Parish of Great Burstead, on July 22, 1624, Joseph Hills was married to Rose Clarke, whose birth record has not yet been found. There his elder children were born. Not later than March, 1632, the family removed to Maldon, also of Essex County, England, which was the birthplace of sons John and "Steven" and of daughter Sarah.

In 1638 he was the "undertaker" of the voyage of the ship *Susan and Ellen*, which arrived July 17, 1638, and landed her passengers and cargo at Boston in New England. His first abiding place was where the settlement of Charlestown was located by Governor Winthrop, between the Charles and Mystic rivers, and about the middle of the nineteenth century, Charlestown became a city. In 1874 it was annexed to Boston. The family dwelling was "near the market place," but a few years Joseph Hills was a resident of that part of the town north of the Mystic River, establishing his home at "Mystic Side" on a farm of considerable size. He soon became active in public affairs, was selectman of the town in 1644, and in 1646 represented it in the General Court, as the Colonel Assembly was then named, and as its Legislature is still known under the Constitution of the State. Re-elected in 1647, he was chosen Speaker of its House of Deputies. When "Mystic Side" was set off as a separate town, it was doubtless named Malden by him for the place where he last dwelt in Old England. He was Malden's first deputy, and the town had no other representative until after 1664.

In 1645 Joseph Hills was the first named on a committee "to set out lots to the settlers of Nashaway plantation." In 1654, with Captains Hawthorne and Johnson, and the treasurer of the Colony, he was appointed to frame a reply to the home government, which had demanded an explanation of certain acts. Three times, in 1650, 1653, and 1661, he was a member of committees to audit the treasury accounts, but his greatest public service was that of the leading member of the committee that in 1648 reported to the General Court the first codification of the laws of the Colony. The story of his part of the work is well told by one of his descendants, Mr. D. P. Corey, in his history of Malden, published in that city in 1899. That he was the actual compiler of the laws, that he prepared the copy for the press and supervised their printing, is clearly proved. The Colony recognized the great value of his work, not only by money payment but by a grant of five hundred acres of land on the Merrimac River, now a part of Southern New Hampshire, and the remission of his taxes in his old age. But new laws were from time to time enacted and old ones changed, and "the Courte finding by experience the great benefitt that doth redound to the country by putting of the lawes into printe," in 1649-50, 1653, 1654 and 1661 appointed committees, as stated in the vote of the last-named year, "to peruse such lawes as are unprinted & unrepealed & committ them to the presse."

For this work Joseph Hills had such prominence that his appointments to these committees were three times as numerous as those of any of his colleagues except Governor Bellingham who, notwithstanding his official position, was outranked by his less distinguished associate in the number of times he was designated for such service.

Rose (Clarke) Hills, the first wife of Joseph Hills, died at Malden, March 24, 1650. He married (second) June 24, 1651, Hannah (Smith) Mellows, widow of Edward Mellows, of Charlestown, who died about 1650. In January, 1656, he married Helen, Elline, or Eleanor, daughter of Hugh Atkinson, of Kendall, Westmoreland, England, whose death occurred between January 8, 1661, and November 10, 1662. In 1665 he married (third), at Newbury, the widow of Henry Lunt, of that town. The town clerk's record reads "Joseph Hills and Anne Lunt was marryed October 8, 1665." He died at Newbury, February 5, 1688. He was the father of ten children by his first wife, three by his second, and two by his third.

(II) Samuel Hills, eldest of the three children born to the marriage of Joseph and Hannah (Smith-Mellows) Hills, was born in Malden, Massachusetts, in July, 1652, and died in Newbury, Massachusetts, August 18, 1732. He was sergeant in the Indian War with King Philip. He married, at Newbury, Essex County, Massachusetts, May 20, 1679, Abigail Wheeler, born in Newbury, February 2, 1655, died in Newbury, April 13, 1742. The eleventh of their fourteen children was James, of whom further.

(III) James Hills, son of Samuel and Abigail (Wheeler) Hills, was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, February 25, 1697. He was living in Nottingham West, New Hampshire, in 1751. He married, in Newbury, December 26, 1723, Abigail, Merrill, daughter of Daniel and Esther Merrill. James Hills was not mentioned in his father's will, as he took for his share of the estate one-half the land in Dunstable, New Hampshire, which Samuel Hills inherited from the emigrant, Joseph Hills. After his marriage he lived in Newbury until about 1738, when he returned to New Hampshire. He lived in that portion of Dunstable which was set off as Nottingham West and which, since 1830, has been known as Hudson, Hillsboro County. James and Abigail (Merrill) Hills were the parents of eight children, the youngest of whom was Elijah, of whom further.

(IV) Elijah Hills, ensign, son of James and Abigail (Merrill) Hills, was born in that part of Dunstable, afterwards Nottingham West (now Hudson), Hillsboro County, New Hampshire, March 15, 1738, and died in Hudson, January 3, 1828. He married, December 23, 1762, Miriam Kidder, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Proctor) Kidder, and December 30, 1762, removed to Nottingham West. The eighth and youngest of the children of Elijah and Miriam (Kidder) Hills was Elijah, of whom further.

(V) Elijah Hills, son of Elijah and Miriam (Kidder) Hills, was born in Nottingham West, New Hampshire, December 14, 1778, and died in Hudson, New Hampshire, March 10, 1833. He married Elizabeth Tarbox. The fourth of their seven children was Alden, of whom further.

(VI) Alden Hills, son of Elijah and Elizabeth (Tarbox) Hills, was born September 10, 1807, died September 9, 1891. He married, in Plymouth, Grafton County, New Hampshire, November 27, 1834, Nancy Currier Kimball, born in Plymouth, January 17, 1814, daughter of Joseph and Nancy (Currier) Kimball. She was living in December, 1904.

Alden and Nancy C. (Kimball) Hills were the parents of six children, second of whom was Alfred Kimball, of whom further.

VII) Alfred Kimball Hills, M. D., son of Alden and Nancy C. (Kimball) Hills, was born in Hudson, New Hampshire, October 23, 1840. As a child he attended the public schools of Hudson. After completing his preliminary and preparatory education, he matriculated in the Harvard Medical School. For a short period of time he practiced his profession in Boston, Massachusetts, before going to New York City, where he established himself as a general practitioner. Feeling the necessity for the highest possible training to perfect himself in his chosen profession, he soon went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he took a postgraduate course in the Homeopathic College of that city. He returned to New York City after completing this course and took up the general practice of medicine on Fifth Avenue. From the outset he was successful, and soon developed a large and remunerative practice and gained for himself the well-earned reputation of one of the most capable of the younger physicians in the city. He became associated with Dr. Egbert Guernsey, of New York, and together they started a publication known as the "Medical Times of New York." This magazine attained popularity with astonishing rapidity, and was soon a favorite among the leading medical men of the country. Its timely discussions of medical theories and practices, old and new, its sane criticism of unworthy aspects of the profession, and its constructive advice concerning the use of investigated remedies were of infinite value. Doctors' Guernsey and Hills expeded unlimited money and time gathering information and data from experts along every conceivable line from which they prepared and published many articles pertaining to Medical and Surgical Science. Dr. Hills combined in himself to a rare degree the culture and skill of a physician with the unselfishness and devotion of a warm personal friend.

In 1907, Dr. Hills discontinued the practice of medicine and devoted his entire time, thenceforward, to the publication of the "Medical Times of New York." After the death of Dr. Guernsey, however, Dr. Hills sold out his interest in the magazine and retired. His death occurred in New York City, May 2, 1920. Those who were fortunate enough to know him were charmed with his wide learning, his genuine culture and his delightful sense of humor.

Dr. Alfred Kimball Hills married (first), in Boston, Massachusetts, June 6, 1865, Martha P. Simmons, born in Providence, Rhode Island, daughter of George W. and Sarah P. (Vinton) Simmons. She died, childless, in New York, June 8, 1885. Dr. Hills married (second) June 11, 1887, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Ida Virginia Creutzborg, daughter of Samuel L. and Mary F. (Clark) Creutzborg, of that city. To this marriage two children were born: Gladys M. C., born in New York City, February 2, 1891, died March 28, 1891; and Mary V., born in Hudson, New Hampshire, August 23, 1895, died August 24, 1895. In memory of his wife, Dr. Hills built, at Hudson, New Hampshire, a beautiful library. This was given as a gift to the town and a fund for its maintenance was provided by Dr. Hills. On April 5, 1910, Dr. Hills married (third) in Nashua, New Hampshire, Jessie Norwell, daughter of Henry S. Norwell, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and Matilda (Flinn) Norwell, born in Chicopee, Massachusetts. Jessie Norwell was the second of the four children born to the marriage of Henry S. and Matilda (Flinn) Norwell. She survives her husband, and

resides in Nashua, New Hampshire, at the present time.

Dr. Hills was a member of the Union League Club of New York, the New York State Medical Association, the American Medical Association, and the Masonic fraternity. He and his family were attendants of the Episcopal church.

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**COKE, Captain John Archer,**

**Lawyer, Confederate Veteran.**

A fine representative of old Virginia stock, and a gentleman of the old Southern school, whose ancestors were among the early settlers in the Old Dominion, Captain John Archer Coke, widely known lawyer and Confederate veteran, died January 27, 1920, at his home on West Franklin Street, Richmond, Virginia, in which city, at his passing, he was the senior partner of the oldest law firm in the city, which was renowned throughout the State for its remarkable skill as corporation counsel.

John Coke, the founder of the Virginia branch of the family of that name, was born in England, April 6, 1704, and was but twenty years of age when he came to this country, in 1724, from Derbyshire, England, and settled at Williamsburg, Virginia, where the family since has had worthy representation. John Coke married Sarah Hoge, a lady of French origin.

Dr. Samuel Coke, son of John and Sarah (Hoge) Coke, married, July 17, 1760, Judith Brown. He died in Williamsburg, Virginia, February 7, 1773.

John Coke, son of Dr. Samuel Coke and Judith (Brown) Coke, was born February 24, 1762. He married Rebecca Shields.

John Coke, son of John and Rebecca (Shields) Coke, was born in 1798, and died in 1865. His wife was Elizabeth Hankins. They were the parents of a large family, among whom was John Archer, of whom further.

Captain John Archer Coke, youngest son of John and Elizabeth (Hankins) Coke, was born in Williamsburg, Virginia, July 14, 1842. He was reared in his native town and the vicinity. He was a student at William and Mary College when the War between the States broke out. He entered the Confederate Army, in April, 1861, as a lieutenant of artillery (Lee's artillery), and later, at the reorganization of the battery, 1862, he was elected captain. Captain Coke was slightly wounded in Dahlgren's raid around Richmond, and served with the Army of Northern Virginia until sometime in 1864, when he was assigned to conscription duty at Richmond, remaining at that post until the end of the war.

Captain Coke, after the war, took up the study of law, and upon being admitted to the bar established a law practice in Richmond. He practiced alone until 1883, when he entered into partnership with John Pickrell. This firm became very successful and attained wide prominence in legal circles, its clients ranging over a great area. They made a specialty of corporation law, and were counsel for the Life Insurance Company of Virginia, the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, as well as being United States counsel for the Imperial Tobacco Company. Aside from these large corporations, they were counsel for many other companies.

In politics Captain Coke was a Democrat, but beyond casting his vote regularly for the candidates nominated by that party, he took no active part in political affairs. He enjoyed the distinction of being one of the best known lawyers in his City and State, and he was

always an outstanding figure in his community, although he never participated actively in civic matters. He was held in high esteem by members of the bar, and enjoyed a large social acquaintance. He was of remarkably striking appearance, tall, upright, and handsome, with a commanding presence that made itself felt wherever he found himself—a man of parts, whose influence has survived him.

Captain Coke married, April 17, 1867, Emma Overby, who died October 5, 1917, the daughter of Robert Y. and Mary (Pool) Overby, her father having been born in Mechlenburg County, Virginia, in 1796, and died in 1892, and the mother having been born in the same county in 1800, and died in 1886. Captain and Mrs. John Archer Coke are survived by two children: Mrs. Dallas Flannagan, of Montclair, New Jersey, whose children are: Coke Flannagan and Empsie Reynolds Flannagan; and John A. Coke, Jr., of Richmond, who is the father of two children: Elizabeth Harrison and Archer.

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## BEAMAN, Nathaniel,

**Financier, Useful Citizen.**

In the life of Nathaniel Beaman, of Norfolk, Virginia, the people found at once an inspiration to high endeavor and the sincere, unaffected companionship of a man among men, whose every effort was toward a higher interpretation of life and a nobler fulfillment of its responsibilities. Of the loftiest personal integrity, standing unqualifiedly for right and justice in every realm of thought and action, yet charitable towards all and at all times helpful toward the weak and erring, Mr. Beaman was such a man as becomes a part of the very life of the community and such a man as it seems cannot be spared. It is seldom that a man of noteworthy prominence gives so generously of himself to others, but one of the most distinguishing characteristics of the man was his constant giving of his own efforts and abilities, his unfailing readiness to share with others the benefit of his experience or position, and his willingness to bear the burdens of those weaker than himself. It was indeed a friend of the people who was removed from the city of Norfolk in the summer of 1921, and the people universally mourned. As president of the National Bank of Commerce, and a director of other important financial institutions of this section, Nathaniel Beaman's life meant much to Norfolk and to the Commonwealth of Virginia, and his loss was a heavy blow to every organization with which he was affiliated.

Nathaniel Beaman was born in Murfreesboro, North Carolina, February 10, 1859, the son of William P. and Eliza (Beamon) Beaman, both members of old and distinguished Southern families. His education was acquired in the local institutions of his birthplace, and in the year 1880 Mr. Beaman came to Norfolk, Virginia, where, although still only a young man of twenty-one years, he became a member of the firm of Brinkley & Beaman. For the succeeding decade and more he was engaged in the wholesale grocery business in this connection, and during that period gained wide and significant success. His work was not only conducive to his own advantage, but to the correction and improvement of conditions then in general acceptance in this vital field of food distribution, and his influence for good was marked. His ability was widely recognized even in those early years, and his connection with the National Bank of Commerce, of Norfolk, was first that of the depositor and later the stockholder.

The institution was by no means one of the most influential of the section when Nathaniel Beaman was elected its president in the year 1891. For thirty years he served in this responsible capacity, fulfilling the widely important duties of the office not only faithfully and efficiently, but with the vision of the far-sighted executive who grasps future possibilities and leads his organization forward in the front rank of progress. The growth of the bank was steady and healthful, the passing years constantly turning into its coffers a greater accumulation of capital and surplus, and bringing to its doors wider and more influential patronage. It was undoubtedly in a large degree the fact that Mr. Beaman kept in close touch with the daily progress of the people that they felt such confidence in him. Certain it is that his name came to be spoken as that of the man on whom the people could rely under any and all circumstances and whose very presence in the chief office of the institution guaranteed its solvency and integrity. Of Mr. Beaman's long connection with the institution an associate, Captain Tazewell Taylor, who was long a member of the board of directors, said in part, at the unveiling of the tablet erected in the bank to Mr. Beaman's memory:

When Mr. Beaman became a factor in the life of this community he found business at the mercy of a narrow Bourbonism due partly to provincialism and partly to the effects of the then recent Civil War. By a policy of systematic co-operation, he demonstrated to the business world that if a man, however humble, had a meritorious proposal he was entitled to consideration and assistance. He likewise demonstrated that business should have a heart and soul, as well as a head.

He held open the door of opportunity to the humble and lowly, and not only bid them be of good cheer, but made possible the realization of their cherished hopes, and the bread thus cast on the waters returned to bless and strengthen him.

This spirit of mutual helpfulness was not only reflected in the affairs of this bank, but it became contagious, with the result that business executives soon vied with one another in subordinating selfish interest and working for the welfare of the community.

The tablet unveiled on this occasion reads, as follows:

IN MEMORY OF
NATHANIEL BEAMAN
FOR THIRTY YEARS PRESIDENT
OF THIS BANK
1891—1921

This tablet has been erected by its board of directors in recognition and appreciation of his sterling worth and character. He was the builder of this bank and one of the builders of the community which made it possible.

Mr. Beaman's death, which occurred June 15, 1921, removed from the city of Norfolk, Virginia, such a man as the World cannot afford to lose. A noteworthy element in the general mourning was discernable at a glance to any student of human nature in the expression of grief which filled many columns of the contemporary press. No long rhetorical preamble prefaced the history of his life or the various editorial appreciations. Each paragraph opened with a direct poignant phrase, like a cry of pain. It was not that a great man had majestically passed, rather that a loved and honored citizen was gone, and the people mourned, pouring out their sorrow in simple, unstudied words, all the more eloquent for this very spontaneity. One local newspaper said editorially:

The simplest and finest thing that may be said of Nathaniel Beaman is that all Norfolk mourns his death. In great and indifferent cities, only the death of some man highly placed in public life can depress the whole community. With us, it is the death of a quiet gentleman holding no public office that has cast a shadow over the city.

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Because of his qualities of mind and character, his advice, judgment and assistance were sought by men

when they desired worth-while things accomplished. In earlier years, his fellow citizens called him to the highest office in the City Government, and this office he accepted because he saw in it an opportunity to serve the people and the city. Then and afterwards, he could have had, if he had chosen, any office within the gift of the people. But to the end of his long life, he insisted on remaining a private citizen, so that only those familiar with his countless activities in various affairs concerning the public good know how much of his scanty time he devoted to unselfish service. In all matters affecting the city, the general community, the State, and, in time of stress, the Nation itself, the first impulse of those in authority or directly charged with responsibility was to consult with and enlist the aid of Mr. Beaman.

Nor was his aid sought only in affairs connected with the whole community. Busy though he was, and often tired from the multiplicity of duties that pressed upon him, he yet found time, made time, to render singularly valuable service to his church and to the cause of religion in general. And his profound belief found other outlet in his unobtrusive, even secret, habit of helping others who could not help themselves. No good cause, no worthy charity, appealed to him in vain. No good work found him idle. So no person, however unimportant, was ever denied a hearing in his perplexities or ever failed to obtain from this wise and kindly man the best advice that his careful thought could evolve. To any problem, to any request, he gave the same careful hearing and close thought, so that his counsel, which could not be bought, was of incalculable value.

In public affairs Mr. Beaman was always glad to bear a constructive part, although from his own choice he would never have accepted leadership. In 1898 he was elected to the City Council, and during his service in that body was made vice-president of the lower branch, also served at various times on the finance committee. In May, 1901, occurred his retirement from the Council to accept the office of Mayor of the city of Norfolk, this office becoming vacant at the time through the resignation of C. Brooks Johnston. Mr. Beaman ably filled the chief executive office of the civic body during the remainder of this unexpired term, but while popular acclaim would have gladly returned him to the mayorality, he could not be induced to become a candidate for this office. His interest in civic affairs, however, was at all times sincere and helpful, and his work on the City Council was especially commendable, covering, as it did, the exacting period of the Jamestown Exposition, of which he served as treasurer. Mr. Beaman was further affiliated with the progress of his day as a director of the Merchants' & Planters' Bank, of which he was also one of the organizers, and he was for a number of years a director of the "Ledger-Dispatch," on which he served as a member of the executive committee. His benevolences were wide, although for the most part unheralded, but he served as president of the board of trustees of the Bonney Home, and was instrumental in the organization and building of this institution. His religious affiliation was with Christ's (Episcopal) Church, which he served as a vestryman, and in the "Southern Churchman," Bishop Beverley D. Tucker gave a sincere and appreciative tribute of his life and his earnest support of not only his own church but every branch of religious activity maintained within its organization throughout the World.

Nathaniel Beaman married, in the year 1887, Katherine Prentis, of Suffolk, and they were the parents of three children: Robert P.; Nathaniel, Jr.; and Sallie L.

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## WOOD, Henry W.,

**Authority in Agricultural Affairs.**

Coming from England in his boyhood, and acquiring his education in schools of this country, Henry W. Wood succeeded to the senior membership of the well known seed firm of T. W. Wood & Sons of Richmond, Virginia, the scene of the business activities for forty years of his father, who founded the establishment

soon after his arrival in America. The son, Henry W. Wood, who became the controlling genius of the firm, died in New Orleans, Louisiana, January 14, 1919. In his death there passed one of the most reliable authorities in his special line in agricultural matters in both city and State. His counsel was sought by persons in places of responsibility in his community and far removed from his home city. He had been at the head of the Virginia Agricultural Society and the Richmond Chamber of Commerce.

Henry W. Wood was born in March, 1864, at Newark, England, son of T. W. Wood. In his early boyhood his parents determined to try their fortunes in the United States. Henry W. Wood came with the family and they settled in Richmond, Virginia, in 1879, when T. W. Wood began the business which has since borne his name.

His education received in the public schools of Richmond, Henry W. Wood entered the employ of his father and made a zealous start at learning the seed business. After attaining the age of twenty-one he gained control of the seed store at Sixth and Marshall streets, Richmond, but this store soon was merged into the establishment of T. W. Wood & Sons. It was conceded by those familiar with the facts that it was to the industry and farsightedness of the eldest son, Henry W., that the remarkable growth and success of the business were due. Mr. Wood participated with active interest in public affairs, although he had never become a candidate for political office. He was elected vice-president and later president of the Virginia Agricultural Society, and successfully guided the destinies of a number of State fairs held in Richmond. He served the Richmond Chamber of Commerce as president for one year, and in like capacity was an able leader of the American Seed Trade Association. In his administration of both his offices, his colleagues asserted, he exhibited the same energy and ability that had contributed in no little degree in making a success of the seed business. His personal popularity was contagious and he made friends everywhere. In religious matters he showed breadth of tolerance. His life interest in church work was as a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Richmond, in which he held the office of deacon.

Mr. Wood never sought display of self or to have his voice heard in public. Much less did he desire to appear in the public prints, but on the rare occasions that he did speak or write it was as the exponent of optimism giving expression to the onward and upward tone of buoyancy that impelled him all through life. These characteristic traits of Mr. Wood found practical demonstration in the genial, friendly attitude toward all with whom he came in contact, and none more plainly felt the genuineness of the man in these particulars than the humblest worker in Mr. Wood's seed business. Mr. Wood was not simply an employer, he was a friend to whom the lowliest could turn in time of need. Many of Mr. Wood's benevolences were unknown save to the beneficiaries, so that it was truly said of him his generosity was unbounded.

Mr. Wood married Jennie Whittet, daughter of Robert Whittet, a native of Scotland. Their home life was a model of domestic happiness. She preceded her husband to the grave by but a year. Mr. Wood is survived by three sons: Robert W., Gordon F., and H. Ryrie, the first two being members of the firm of T. W. Wood & Sons. Mr. Wood also left two brothers, William P. Wood, of Richmond, Virginia, and C. Frank Wood, of Chi-

cago, Illinois, and a sister, Mrs. H. Stuart MacLean, of Richmond.

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## ROHR, Edward,

**Business Man, Honored Citizen.**

The career of Edward Rohr, of Norfolk, Virginia, was a noteworthy example of achievement in such lines of endeavor as are always at hand awaiting the energies and constructive attention of worthy men and progressive executives. Mr. Rohr saw in life and its responsibilities the opportunity not only of personal achievement and success, but of service and usefulness to mankind, and the worthy fulfilment of the purposes of the Creator in making the world better and happier as the years passed by. He gave to all his endeavors the tireless energy and unquestioned integrity which made him one of the leading citizens of Norfolk, and which place his name on record in the annals of this city for high achievement in various fields.

Edward Rohr was born January 20, 1867, at Georgetown, District of Columbia, and died February 18, 1923, at his beautiful home in Norfolk, Virginia. Son of Herman and Elizabeth Rohr, of Baltimore, Maryland, the father was active in the distribution of undertakers' supplies in that city for a number of years, and was a prominent man of his day.

Reared and educated in the city of Baltimore, Edward Rohr completed his studies with the high school course, and early entered the dry goods business as an employee of a Baltimore concern. Broadly interested in commercial affairs, he set about familiarizing himself with every detail of the business, and when still a young man located in Norfolk, Virginia. At that time forming an affiliation with Saks & Company, of New York City, as branch manager in Norfolk, he opened a store in this city, which he developed to an interest of large importance. Eventually acquiring the business himself, he conducted it for many years with every increasing success, and about five years prior to his death sold the interest. Mr. Rohr then affiliated himself with a representative group of Norfolk business men, and together they entered hotel affairs, forming a stock company and opening the new Hotel Fairfax. Mr. Rohr became secretary of this concern and one of the most influential men in the development and marked success of the hotel. The house is still one of the leading hostelries of Norfolk, widely popular among tourists, as well as the general travelling public.

Mr. Rohr's ever widening acquaintance with conditions and affairs in Norfolk brought to his attention the opening field of moving picture production. While certain theaters showed standard films, the demand of the people for high class productions in special and modern structures was ever increasing. Mr. Rohr recognized this demand as the expression of a vital and normal need of the people, and in its fulfilment he felt the highest opportunities of his career were opened before him. He purchased the Strand and the Arcade theaters, and after many improvements in the structures, also complete redecoration, he reopened these theaters as high class moving picture houses. The patronage which has since been accorded to these theaters form an eloquent comment upon the importance of the step taken by Mr. Rohr, and the people of Norfolk feel a deep appreciation of his public spirit in financing and developing these enterprises. He further took up a field all too frequently neglected, opening several moving picture theaters for the colored people.

In all his business dealings Mr. Rohr revealed an unswerving loyalty to the highest ideals and an unimpeachable integrity. It was his habit to attend to every detail of business with the utmost promptness and accuracy, and he surrounded himself at all times with associates and assistants capable of appreciating this courtesy which he felt any successful business man owes to the people who support and patronize his ventures. Mr. Rohr served for a number of years as vice-president of the Retail Merchants' Association, this office alone revealing the esteem in which he was held by his contemporaries in commercial advance. In many interests he was associated with the Hofheimer brothers. In every enterprise or project having to do with the public welfare or happiness, Mr. Rohr was at all times a generous and constructive worker. He gave largely to charitable and benevolent institutions and causes, and his name stands on many records of community endeavor. By political affiliation a Democrat, he was fearless in his support of the principles of the party, but never interested in political office. He was a member of the Norfolk Chamber of Commerce, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Lynn Haven Country Club. His religious affiliation was with the Beth Sholem Temple.

Edward Rohr married Blanche Meyers, of Philadelphia, daughter of Daniel Meyers, January 3, 1906. Mr. and Mrs. Rohr were the parents of two children: Edward, Jr., and Elizabeth.

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## BROWN, Captain Leroy E.,

**Real Estate Executive.**

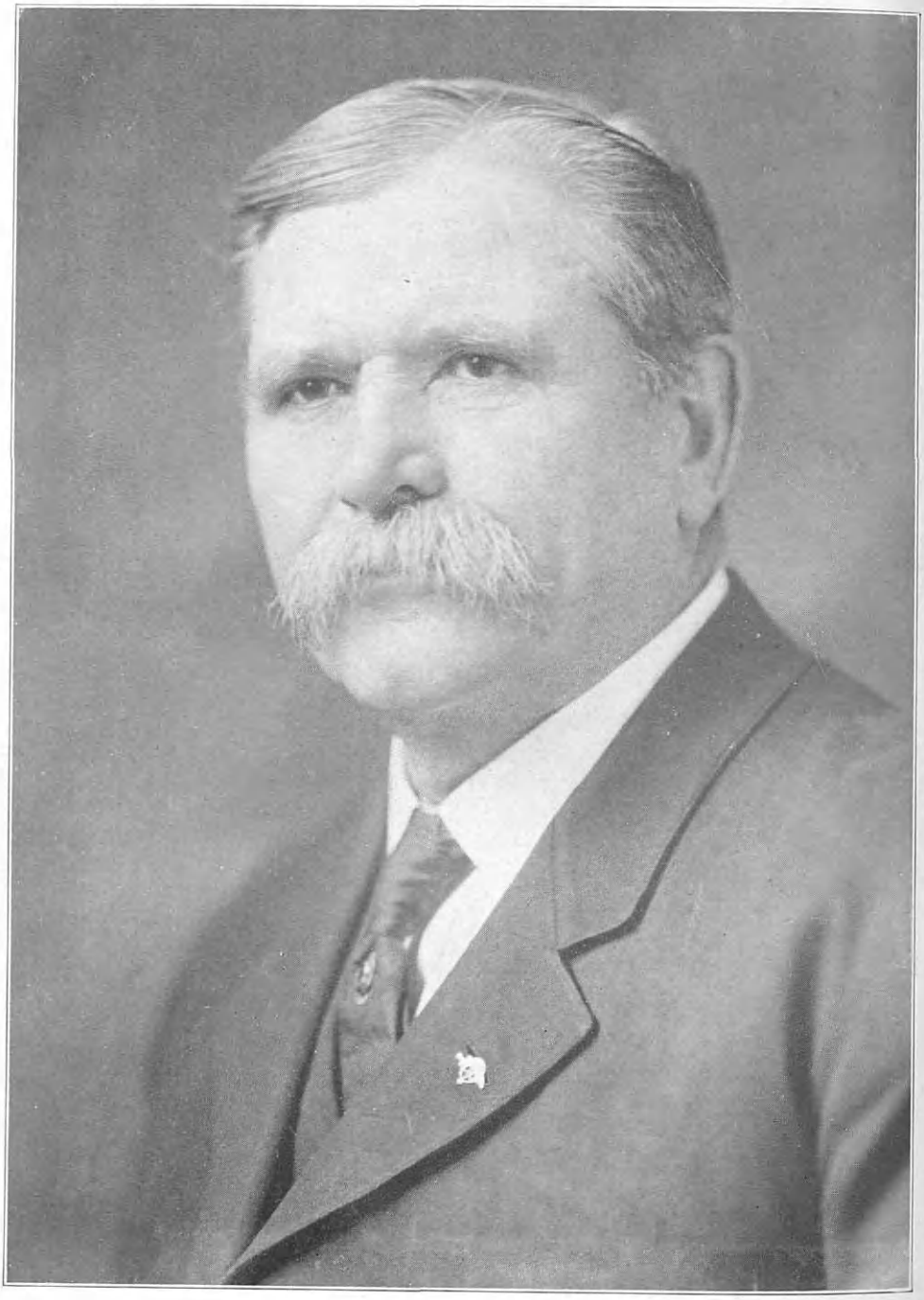
In the city of Richmond, Virginia, the name of Captain Leroy E. Brown is spoken with sorrow, for the fall of 1923 marked the close of a long and useful life devoted to those lines of business activity which most definitely apply to the development and progress of the civic body. A native and lifelong resident of Richmond, a member of an old and distinguished family of Virginia, and in his own individuality a worthy and forward-looking citizen, Captain Brown was an outstanding figure in the advance of his day, and his loss was a calamity to all whose lives in any way touched his own. Rarely does a man reveal at once the spirit of fellowship and generosity toward his fellowmen and the capability of high achievement in business endeavors. It was never on the failure of another that Captain Brown attained his own ends. Seldom does any man in going forward to his own success carry with him so cheerfully and gladly the interests of others, but in his every line of advance Captain Brown took cognizance of all who were identified with him, their trials, their problems, and their vicissitudes appealing to his sense of brotherly kindness and his appreciation of all worthy effort. It could not be otherwise than that such a man should be sadly missed when the hand of death removes him from its circles in which for so long he had been a leading figure. Captain Brown is gone, but the many services performed for others while he was still an active factor in the advance of his day lived after him and, if possible, even more than his own brilliant success, inspire those who are left behind to sincere emulation.

The family of which Captain Leroy E. Brown was a representative member is an old one in the State of Virginia, and Josiah Brown, Captain Brown's great grandfather, served in the United States Navy in the War of 1812 as a quarter gunner on the sloop-of-war "Epervier."

Devoted to the welfare of his native land, and a man of the highest integrity, his death occurred while he was still active in the navy, for he was lost at sea in the year 1813. He married Mary, surname unknown, and among their children was David A. Brown, of whom further.

David A. Brown was born in Norfolk, Virginia, in the year 1812. He maintained the family homestead in the city of Richmond, and became prominent in his day. His exemplary life was reflected in every relation; in the rearing of his sons he led them to high levels of attainment, and they learned from him the principles of worthy God-fearing citizenship, which carried them to positions of influence in their time. David A. Brown married Margaret Forloine, who was born July 6, 1822, a daughter of John Johnson and Sarah A. Forloine. Their children who grew to maturity were: J. Thompson; David A.; Leroy Edwards, of further mention; Susan C., wife of Joseph W. Thomas, their only child being a daughter, Annie E.; Annie Eliza, wife of Lorenzo Saddler; Elizabeth Beale, who married W. D. Morris, their daughter, Mary, married A. Livingston; Susan, who became the wife of William H. Anglin; and Grace, wife of B. Bernard Burton. The eldest of these children, General J. Thompson Brown, who was the head of the firm of J. Thompson Brown & Company for many years, was also a noteworthy figure in the progress of the city of Richmond, Virginia, and died April 23, 1921. He married Elizabeth Holloway Harrison, and their surviving children are: Edward Holloway; Wallace Forloine; Mary, wife of James Turner Hamlin, of Danville, Virginia; and Maggie, wife of Powhatan Conway, also of Danville, Virginia.

Leroy E. Brown, third son of David A. and Margaret (Forloine) Brown, was born in the city of Richmond, Virginia, at the old homestead of the Brown family, June 6, 1855. His education was begun in the local private schools, and his first business experience was in the capacity of bookkeeper in the employ of the late Thomas J. Todd. This activity was in the feed and grain business, and even as a young man he felt that wider opportunities awaited him in other fields. In 1875 he resigned to identify himself with the real estate business in association with the late General J. Thompson Brown. Possessing resources and initiative, the young man early was received into the firm as his brother's partner, and entering the organization in 1882, the future development of the interest was in a very considerable measure due to his outstanding ability. He considered no effort too great to advance the welfare of the enterprise, and his keen judgment and his unfailing habit of keeping in touch with general as well as real estate advance meant much to his work in this connection. Following the death of his brother, General Brown, Captain Brown assumed the management of the interest and carried it forward with ever-increasing success until he was stricken with his final illness. Few men were endowed with so many characteristics which enlist the sympathy and command the admiration of their fellowmen. Affable in manner, always optimistic in his outlook upon life, genial and courteous at all times and under the most trying circumstances, he was a man who would attract favorable attention in any circle and at the same time make and hold friends. His pleasing qualities were based upon a genuine sympathy for and interest in every human being, and both in public affairs and fraternal endeavors



William D. Clark

he bore a worthy part in the progress of his day.

The military record of Captain Leroy E. Brown was one of honor and distinction, for he was still only a young man when he enlisted in Company D, First Virginia Regiment. He won promotion to the rank of captain, and it is said that his company was noted as "one of the largest, best drilled and equipped companies in the regiment." Captain Brown received his promotion to the rank of sergeant-major, March 17, 1879; was made second lieutenant, March 13, 1880; first lieutenant, June 17, 1881; and captain, August 19, 1881. Retired with the rank of captain, April 21, 1898, Captain Brown thus completed more than two full decades of distinguished service in the military activities of his native State. In various other organized endeavors he was perhaps equally well known, being one of the promoters of the Richmond Real Estate Exchange, of which he was president at the time of his death; he was also one of the vice-presidents of the Virginia State Real Estate Association, and was an influential member of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce. Fraternally Mr. Brown was affiliated with Francea Lodge, No. 53, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was Past Master. He was one of the reorganizers of the Richmond Shooting Club, and at the time of his death was serving as its president. His religious affiliation was with the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his father was one of the founders.

Captain Leroy E. Brown married, August 21, 1879, Minta Andrews, a daughter of John G. and Araminta (Charter) Andrews, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland. Captain and Mrs. Brown had four children: 1. Julia Griffin, wife of Allen W. Freeman, of Richmond, their two daughters being Betty Charter and Margaret Brown. 2. Rosa Andrews, who married John B. Swartwout, and they are the parents of two sons, John B., Jr., and DeWitt. 3. Leroy E., Jr., who married Phoebe Cullingsworth, and they have one son, Leroy E., third. 4. Clarence Blair, married Keith W. Saville, their two sons being Clarence Blair, Jr., and Charles Saville. The two sisters arranged a double wedding on June 30, 1907. Mrs. Brown survives her husband and continues her residence in Richmond, Virginia.

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## CLARK, William O.,

**Contractor, Builder.**

To the reader of biography, the life-story of William O. Clark presents in all of its ramifications an unusually interesting record of duty well done and of extraordinary achievements—and this accomplished under difficulties, attained in spite of obstacles, and achieved through endless disappointments. Many monuments which do honor to his name abound in the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota, for it was in this city that he was for so long a time engaged in its life's work as a contractor and builder, and here he erected many beautiful residences which for utility, convenience, beauty and strength are hardly to be equalled in the State. These sturdy reminders of their builder will serve to perpetuate the name of William O. Clark through many generations.

William O. Clark was born at Goshen, Vermont, on January 12, 1850, a son of Thomas and Athelia (Carlisle) Clark, who were also natives of the Green Mountain State, ancestors on both sides of the family having made Vermont their

home through many generations. In 1852 when their son William was but two years of age, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Clark removed to the Mississippi Valley, and finally settled at Randolph, Wisconsin, where they became agriculturists and where they lived until their death. The father died when about sixty-two years of age, the mother surviving him until her eighty-sixth year. The last five years of her life were spent with her son, William O., in Minneapolis.

William O. Clark received his education in the public schools of Randolph, Wisconsin, being forced to leave school at the age of thirteen years in order to help to support the family, his father having met with a serious accident which prevented him from doing further work. Heavy responsibilities thus early developed upon the young William O. Clark, he being the only son, and for many years he was practically the head of the family, and contributed to a great extent to the support of his parents and seven sisters. At first he was employed as a mechanic, which trade he gave up in order to learn the cabinet-makers trade, following this latter vocation in a shop in Randolph for several years, and from 1875 to 1877 in Spring Valley, Minnesota. He then became identified with the firm of Bonner & Hyde, elevator builders, and in this connection was employed in nearly every town along the line of the old Southern Minnesota Railroad, now a part of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, remaining in this work for about four years.

The year 1882 marked Mr. Clark's removal to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he entered the employ of S. C. Cutter, one of the foremost contractors and builders of his generation. This association continued for a period of six years, during which time he was engaged in the erection of some of the finest buildings of the city. So well did Mr. Clark apply himself, that, in a short time, he had mastered the builder's trade and was familiar with all its many phases. After six years spent in Mr. Cutter's employ, Mr. Clark established a contracting and building business for himself, and in this line of work continued until his death. His work was always of the very highest quality and was characterized by expert workmanship, as is irrefutably proved by the many beautiful residences which he erected in Minneapolis and its environs. In all business transactions Mr. Clark applied the same strict ethical code with which he ruled his life. Ability, efficiency, honesty and integrity formed the superstructure upon which he builded his unswerving code of honor. The business that he had so carefully built up remained under his own name until his son, Ben W. Clark, associated himself with his father, at which time the firm name was changed to W. O. Clark & Son. Since the death of the senior Mr. Clark, Ben W. Clark has been carrying the business along to an ever-increasing success, upon the lines so wisely laid down by his father, and at the present time (1924) it is in a very flourishing condition.

Politically, William O. Clark was a staunch Republican, and to his chosen party he gave his whole-hearted support, although never seeking political preferment with view to office-holding. Fraternally he was an active and interested Knights Templar Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine, and for more than forty years a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He also held membership in the Woodmen of the World, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Calhoun Commercial

Club. His religious affiliation was with the Park Avenue Methodist Church of Minneapolis, in which denomination he had been an active and sincere worker for almost a quarter of a century, worshipping in a church edifice which he himself had built.

William O. Clark married at Randolph, Wisconsin, Lillian Allen, whose death occurred in December, 1888. Of this (first) marriage there were the following children: 1. The Rev. Charles Allen, Doctor of Divinity, of Korea, who has been a missionary in the Orient for the last twenty years. 2. Edith, now the wife of R. B. Sanderson, of Langford, South Dakota. 3. Ben W., a contractor of Minneapolis, who is continuing his father's business. 4. Burton, the eldest, who was drowned during his nineteenth year. 5. Capitola, whose death occurred when she was fourteen years old. William O. Clark married (second) at Minneapolis, in 1890, Frances B. Sanderson, a daughter of John and Esther (Cordy) Sanderson, who were natives of England. John Sanderson, the father, came to America in 1851, and settled in Columbia County, Wisconsin, where he lived until his death January 14, 1921. Esther (Cordy) Sanderson was a daughter of Isaac Cordy. William O. and Frances B. (Sanderson) Clark were the parents of one child, Esther, who is now the wife of Ralph W. Mitchell, of Menomonie, Wisconsin.

William O. Clark's death occurred on January 14, 1921, during his seventy-first year. His passing lost to the city of Minneapolis a prominent business man and an upright and sincere citizen, to his church a willing and faithful worker, and to his large circle of friends a good counselor and sympathetic friend.

## BORUP, C. Gustav James,

**Respected Citizen.**

Borup, a village in the jurisdiction of Copenhagen, Denmark, is the origin of the surname Borup, as well as the ancient seat of the family.

Charles William W. Borup was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, December 10, 1806, and died at St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1859. He was educated at the best schools, and graduated as a physician, but never practiced. He came to New York City at the age of twenty-one, and entered the fur trade near Lake Superior the following year, becoming agent for the American Fur Company. He settled at St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1848; became a lumber manufacturer in the firm of Borup & Godfrey in 1850; and in 1853, Messrs. Borup and Oakes founded the first bank in Minnesota. He lived at La Pointe, Wisconsin, when a fur agent, and married there Elizabeth Beaulieu, of French and Indian parentage. They had several children, among whom were Gustav James, of whom further; Theodor; and several daughters, who married into good families.

C. Gustav James Borup, son of Charles William W. and Elizabeth (Beaulieu) Borup, married Laura A. Coffin, daughter of George Washington and Helen M. (Howland) Coffin (see Coffin VII). Children: Helen Wulffe, deceased; Sophie Chaplin; Georgia Wulffe; Elizabeth. Virginia Gordon, Alice, and Maud.

(The Coffin Line).

*Arms*—Azure, four bezants within five crosses crosslet or.

*Crest*—A bird or, between two cinquefoils argent, stalked and leaved vert.

*Motto—Post tenebras, speramus lumen de lumine.*

The family name Coffin is a variation of the northern French Cauvin, the fam-

ily name of the famous theologian, Jean Cauvin, Anglicized as John Calvin. The name took root in the Southwestern counties of England, sometimes appearing in the form Caffin, Chaufin or Chaffin is a different variation from the same root, the Latin *calvus*, bald. The enthusiastic devotion of Nicholas Chauvin to the Emperor Napoleon I gave rise to the term Chauvinism.

Henry Coffin appears in Kirby's Quest, 1327, in County Somerset. William Coffin was in the Hundred Rolls of Devonshire, A. D., 1273, though Coffins appear in this country even in Domesday Book, A. D., 1086. One ancient seat of the name and family is in what is now called Portledge, in the Parish of Alvington, near Bedeford; Alvington in Domesday Book being held by David de la Bear, and Portledge by a Portledge, by the heiress of whom it passed to Coffin. The earliest record of Coffin owners of Portledge known is that of Richard Coffin, August 28, 1254, a deed and charter of Henry III, whereby "the sovereign grants to Ric. Coffin and his heirs free warren in all his demesnes and lands of Alvington, in the county of Devon."

One of his descendants was Sir William Coffin, who was Master of the Horse to Queen Jane Seymour, wife of Henry VIII; he was Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to the King, and Member of Parliament for Derbyshire. His second wife was Lady Manners.

Nicholas Coffin, son of Tristram Coffin, of Brixton (one authority says Butler's Parish), in Devonshire, in his will proved November 3, 1613, mentions his wife Joan, and sons: Peter, of whom further; Nicholas, Tristram, John, and daughter Anne.

Peter Coffin, of Brixton, in his will, dated December 1, 1627, and proved March 13, 1628, provides that his wife, Joan (Thember) Coffin, shall have possession of the laid during her life, and then the said property shall go to his son and heir, Tristram Coffin. He mentions his son John under twenty, and daughters Joan, Deborah, Eunice, and Mary, and refers to his tenement in Butler's Parish, called Silferhay. In 1642 Peter Coffin's widow, with her son Tristram, and daughters Mary and Eunice, came to Salisbury, Massachusetts, thence she went to Haverhill and Newbury, and died in Nantucket or Boston, in May, 1661, aged seventy-seven. Children, born in Brixton, Devonshire, England: 1. John, died at Plymouth Fort. 2. Tristram, of whom further. 3. Joan, who probably died in England. 4. Deborah, probably died in England. 5. Eunice, married William Butler, in New England. 6. Mary, married Alexander Adams, in Massachusetts.

(The Family in America).

(I) Tristram Coffin, son of Peter and Joan (Thember) Coffin, was born in England, in 1609, and died in Nantucket, Massachusetts, October 2, 1681. He remained but a brief time in Salisbury; for his name is recorded in Haverhill, Massachusetts, November 15, 1642, as witness to the Indian deed of that place. About 1648 he removed to Newbury, and in 1654 or 1655 to Salisbury, where he signed his name as "Tristram Coffyn, Commissioner of Salisbury." In 1659 he was one of the company of Salisbury men who purchased of Thomas Mayhen nineteen-twentieths of the Island of Nantucket, whither he removed with his wife, mother, and some of his children, and where he died.

He married, in England, Dionis Stevens, daughter of Robert Stevens, of Brixton, and came to Salisbury, Massachusetts, with five children. Children,

first five born in England: 1. Peter, born in 1631, died in Exeter, New Hampshire, March 21, 1715. 2. Tristram, Jr., born in 1632, died in Newbury, Massachusetts, February 4, 1704. 3. Elizabeth, married, in Newbury, Massachusetts, Captain Stephen Greenleaf. 4. James, born August 12, 1640, died in Nantucket, July 28, 1720. 5. John, died in Haverhill, Massachusetts, October 30, 1642. 6. Deborah, born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, November 15, 1642, died December 8, 1642. 7. Mary, born in Haverhill, February 20, 1645, died in Nantucket, June 6, 1719. 8. John, of whom further. 9. Stephen, born in Newbury, May 11, 1652, died at Nantucket, May 18, 1734.

(II) John Coffin, son of Tristram and Dionis (Stevens) Coffin, was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, October 30, 1647, and died in Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, in 1711. He married Deborah Austin, who died in Nantucket, February 4, 1718, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Austin. Children, born at Nantucket: 1. Lydia, born June 1, 1669; married twice. 8. Peter, of whom further. 3. John, Jr., born February 10, 1674. 4. Love, born April 23, 1676. 5. Enoch, born in 1678. 6. Samuel, died in Nantucket, February 22, 1764. 7. Hannah, died January 28, 1768. 8. Tristram, died January 29, 1763. 9. Deborah, died September 23, 1760. 10. Elizabeth.

(III) Peter Coffin, son of John and Deborah (Austin) Coffin, was born at Nantucket, Massachusetts, August 5, 1671, and died at Nantucket, August 27, 1749. He married (first) Christian Conde; married (second) Hope Gardner, who was born at Nantucket, in 1683, and died there March 21, 1750, daughter of Joseph born at Nantucket: 1. Bartlett, died July 22, 1762; married Judith Bunker. 2. and Bethiah (Macy) Gardner. Children, Lydia, born November 23, 1697, died May 7, 1763. 3. Abner, died February 15, 1782; married Phebe Butter. 4. Tristram, of whom further. 5. Robert, died September 29, 1791. 6. Peter, died at New Garden, North Carolina, in 1817. 7. Margaret, married twice. 8. Jerusha, died in 1762; married John Matthews. 9. Hannah, died February, 1797; married Abisha Barnard. 10. Joseph.

(IV) Tristram Coffin, son of Peter and Hope (Gardner) Coffin, was born at Nantucket, Massachusetts, and died at Nantucket, January 29, 1763. He married Jemima Barnard, and among their children was Abisha, of whom further.

(V) Abisha Coffin, son of Tristram and Jemima (Barnard) Coffin, was born in Nantucket, Massachusetts, about 1753, and is buried in Nine Partners, Dutchess County, New York. He received a certificate from Nantucket Friends to the Monthly Meeting at Nine Partners, dated September 6, 1774, and settled in Washington Township, where he was living with two sons under sixteen, and four females when the census was taken in 1790.

In September, 1774, he left Nantucket and removed to Washington, Dutchess County, New York, and lived at Nine Partners. He brought with him a certificate from Friends or Quakers in Nantucket, dated September 6, 1774, showing that he was one of them. He was in Dutchess County, September 9, 1774, which shows that he made the journey in three days.

In the census of 1790 Paul, Shubael, and Abisha Coffin are all recorded as residents of the town of Washington. Shubael had a son Eliah, who married in 1782. When the shadow of the approaching Revolution began to darken

over the colonies, the exposed situation of Nantucket caused many of the inhabitants to emigrate to the mainland. Among these it is said was Abisha Coffin, who selected a home for his young wife and children in the valley of the Hudson. He settled far out among the winding hills, since in being a Quaker he had a great dislike for war. His upright life and excellent standing in the community in which he lived are remembered to this day. He died about 1822, and is buried in Nine Partners. He married and was the father of two children: 1. Robert, of whom further. 2. Tristram.

(VI) Robert Coffin, son of Abisha Coffin, was born in Nine Partners, New York, in 1778, and died in 1842. He is said to have been an exceptionally able, active, and successful man, constantly employed in public capacities, and was a representative in the State Legislature, 1831-32. He lived in the town of Washington, Dutchess County, New York. He married Magdeleine Bentley. Ten children were born to them, five of whom are mentioned: 1. Alexander H. 2. Hezekiah R., born in 1807; married Mira Barlow. 3. Owen T. 4. William H. 5. George Washington, of whom further.

(VII) George Washington Coffin, son of Robert and Magdeleine (Bentley) Coffin, was born about 1821 in the town of Washington, Dutchess County, New York. He settled in St. Paul, Minnesota, and later removed to Santa Barbara, California. He married Helen M. Howland, daughter of Dr. David Howland (see Howland line).

**(The Howland Line).**

*Arms*—Argent, two bars sable, in chief three lions rampant of the second.

*Crest*—A lion passant sable.

The family name Howland means "of Howland," which Bardsley states is a variation of Hoyland, a parish in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Ralph de Hoyland is on record in the Hundred Rolls of Lincolnshire, A. D., 1273. Harrison thinks the name is from a less definite How-land; "dweller at a tract or land of hows or hillocks;" "howe" being a North Britain term for "hillock."

(I) Henry Howland is accepted by the genealogist of Arthur, Henry, and John Howland (of the ("Mayflower") as identical with one of the brothers named in the will (discovered by Colonel Joseph L. Chester, noted antiquarian, just before he died) of Humphrey Howland, citizen and draper of London, proved July 10, 1646; the brothers were: George, of St. Dunstan's in the East, London; Arthur, John, and Henry. The last three were to receive eight pounds, four pounds, and four pounds, respectively, out of the debt "due to the testator by Mr. Ruck of New England." This Mr. (John) Ruck was living in Salem, Massachusetts, at this time, and is described by Savage as, "Ruck, John, Salem, son of Thomas, of the same, born in England" and his father "Thomas, Charlestown, 1638, removed to Salem." George Howland's estate was administered upon by Annie, widow of his brother Humphrey, July 11, 1646. She was buried at Barking, County of Essex, December 20, 1653, and as there was a prominent Howland family at Wicken, in Essex, it is fairly certain that the Howlands of this family group had their home there.

The first mention of Henry Howland in New England is in the allotment of cattle to the different families in Plymouth in 1624, as the owner of the "black cow." He is in the list of freemen of Plymouth, under date of 1633, and among the earliest settlers of Duxbury, where he was chosen constable "Att a courte held ye 5 of Jan. Ano 1635." For several years he was surveyor of highways; and served on the "Grand Inquest"

(grand jury) 1636, 37, 39, 40, 49, 51, 52, 53 and 56; but refused in 1657 for the apparent reason that he had joined the Friend's sect, his older brother Arthur having joined before October, 1651, and most of their descendants have been Friends. In 1652 Henry Howland bought a large tract of land in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, and in 1659, with others, he bought Assonet, now Freetown, of the Indians. He died January 17, 1671, probably at Duxbury. Here he married Mary Newland, who died June 17, 1674. Children, born at Duxbury: 1. Joseph, married, in 1683, Rebecca Huzzey; and died June 15, 1692. 2. Zoeth, of whom further. 3. John. 4. Samuel, will proved May 7, 1716; married Mary, surname unknown. 5. Sarah, married, in 1672, Robert Dennis, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island. 6. Elizabeth, married, in 1691, Jedidiah Allen, of Sandwich, Massachusetts. 7. Mary, married James Cudworth, of Duxbury, Massachusetts. 8. Abigail, married, in 1678, John Young.

(II) Zoeth Howland, son of Henry and Mary (Newland) Howland, was killed by Indians, January 21, 1676. He lived from 1662 on his father's Dartmouth land. He married, in October, 1656, Abigail, surname unknown. Children, all except the first three, born at Dartmouth, Massachusetts: 1. Nathaniel, born in 1657, died in 1723. 2. Benjamin, born in 1659, died in 1727. 3. Daniel, born in 1661. 4. Lyora, born in 1663. 5. Mary, born in 1665. 6. Sarah, born in 1668. 7. Henry, born in 1672. 8. Abigail (twin), born in 1672. 9. Nicholas, of whom further.

(III) Nicholas Howland, son of Zoeth and Abigail Howland, died previous to May 7, 1722, on which date his will was proved. He was a large real estate owner in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, and held town offices from 1702 to 1712. He married, October 26, 1697, Hannah Woodman, daughter of Lieutenant John Woodman, of Little Compton, Rhode Island. Children, born at Dartmouth, Massachusetts. 1. Abigail, born September 3, 1698. 2. Mary, born July 21, 1700. 3. Rebeckah, born February 9, 1702. 4. Samuel, of whom further. 5. Nicholas, born May 13, 1706. 6. Hannah, born July 10, 1708, died in 1773. 7. Joseph, born in 1710, probably died young. 8. Daniel, born July 28, 1712. 9. Benjamin, born September 30, 1716. 10. Job, born July 26, 1719. 11. Edith, married, in 1740, Daniel Russell, of Dartmouth.

(IV) Samuel Howland, son of Nicholas and Hannah (Woodman) Howland, born February 20, 1704, and died at Dartmouth. He married (first), November 9, 1723, Sarah Soule, daughter of William Soule, of Dartmouth; married (second), February 8, 1748, Ruth Davol, of Dartmouth. Children, by first marriage, born at Dartmouth, Massachusetts: 1. Nicholas, born January 1, 1725. 2. Samuel, of whom further. 3. Hannah, born February 27, 1728. 4. Sarah, born August 31, 1731. 5. Alice, born December 6, 1733. 6. Mary, born December 14, 1736. 7. William, born October 24, 1738; died in 1787. 8. Elizabeth, born April 2, 1741. Children by second marriage: 9. Silas, born August 8, 1749. 10. Eunice, born June 4, 1751. 11. Reuben, born November 18, 1754. 12. Daniel, born February 3, 1757. 13. Weston, born March 23, 1759.

(V) Samuel Howland, son of Samuel and Sarah (Soule) Howland, was born March 12, 1727, and died in Washington, Dutchess County, New York. He took a certificate of removal, given by Dartmouth Monthly Meeting to the Monthly Meeting at Oblong, New York, dated March 15, 1752. He and his sons were all farmers except Dr. Jeremiah. He married, at Little Compton, Rhode Island, October 27, 1748, Esther Brownell. Children: 1. George, settled in Lisborn, New Hampshire, about 1783. 2.

Freelove, married Reuben Husted. 3. Elcy, married Peter Fish. 4. Cynthia, married Joseph Merritt. 5. Sarah, married ——— Osborn. 6. Jeremiah, born in Washington, 1790; a physician. 7. Timothy, married, November 24, 1796, Elizabeth Arnold. 8. Charles, settled at Beekman, Dutchess County, New York, in 1790. 9. Solomon, born August 8, 1765, died November 16, 1812. 10. Job, probably in his father's family in 1790. 11. Benjamin, settled in Washington, Dutchess County, New York, in 1790. 12. Elisha, probably in his father's family in 1790. 13. Jonathan, married, February 12, 1784, Hannah Fish; died in Washington, 1790.

Dr. David Howland is thought to have been the son of Dr. Jeremiah Howland, mentioned above, the only physician in his father's family. He had a daughter, Helen M. Howland, who married George Washington Coffin (see Coffin line).

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(Borup)

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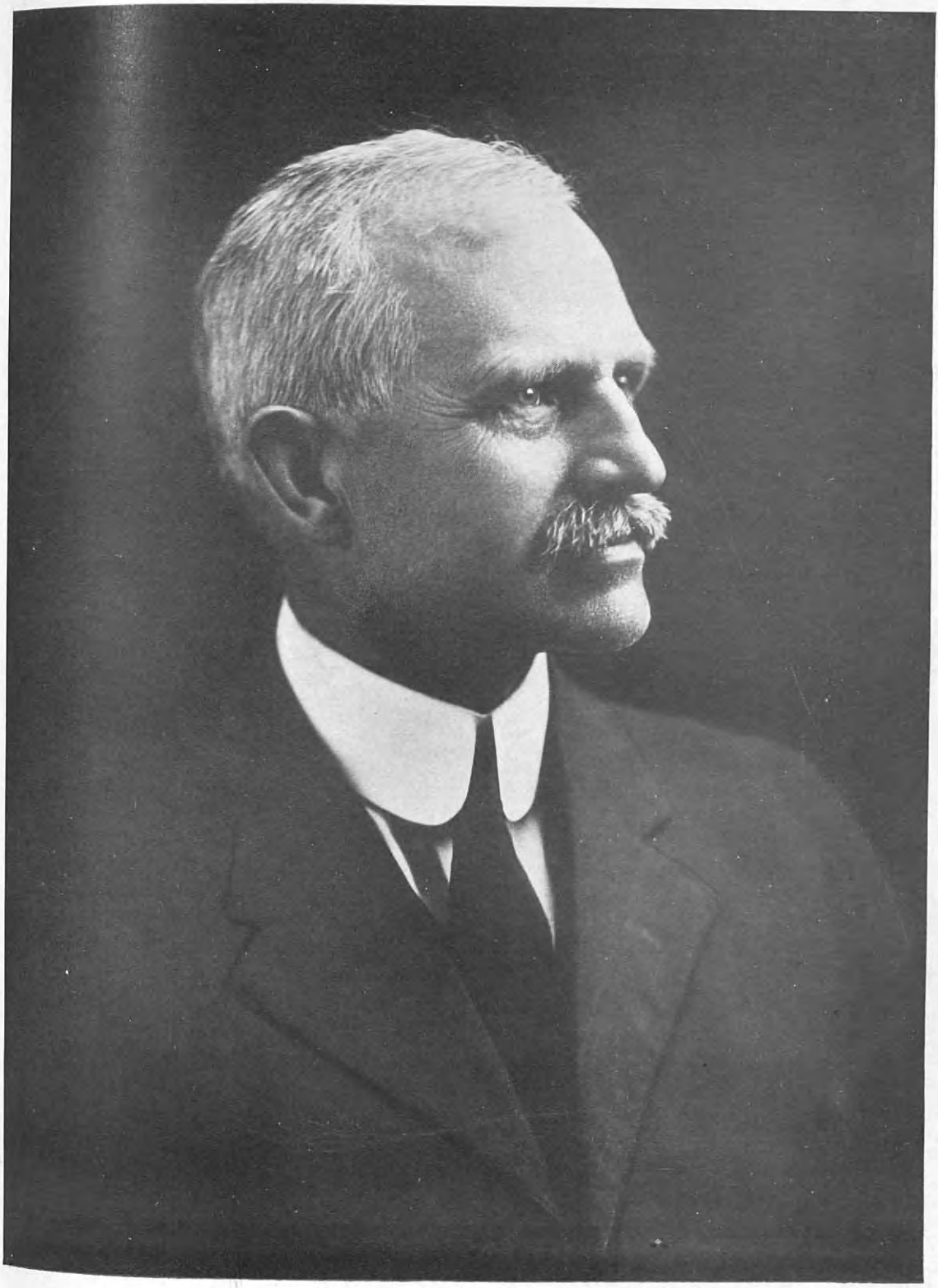
## OSTER, Nels A.,

**Hardware Merchant.**

He scarce had need to doff his pride
Or slough the dross of earth.
E'en as he trod that day to God
So walked he from his birth,
In simpleness and gentleness
And honor and clean mirth.

The career of the late Nels A. Oster was one of singular beneficence, and his record is but one more proof that the man who contributes to the public good, who develops industries, aids commerce, and assists in giving the always necessary impetus to progress, is of far greater worth and importance to the world-at-large than innumerable generals of politics and conquerors of nations. For the military life, although disguised under the scintillating cloak of pomp and glory, is actuated by and has as its fundamental motive destructiveness. Industry, the professions, commerce, and the countless vocations, on the other hand, are all builded on the firm principles of constructiveness. In this general sense comparisons are not odious, but rather obvious; and again repetitious, that man who brings a commodity or a necessity in easy reach of a needful neighbor, and by so doing lessens that need in the slightest degree, is exerting a far greater influence upon the times than the man whose breast is covered with medals and ribbons denotative of valor and bravery upon the field of battle.

Nels A. Oster was a business man, a merchant, and for nearly four decades his vocational activities were synonymous with the growth and advancement of the city of Minneapolis. During this period of work and achievement his success was increasingly steady, his honor and probity unques-



Nels A. Oster

tioned, and his industry, energy, and ability of inestimable value to his adopted city.

Nels A. Oster was born in Sweden, February 9, 1861, and there was reared and educated. In 1881, during his twentieth year, he came to America, and like many of his pioneering countrymen he settled in the State of Michigan. Here he worked for a few years as an agriculturist, and then removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where the remainder of his life was so usefully spent. His first employment in Minneapolis was with a wholesale grocery concern, which he left after a short time in order to accept the position of advertising manager on the Minneapolis "Veckobladet," a Swedish newspaper. While thus active in the field of news dissemination, he became interested in the opportunities offered by the hardware business, subsequently resigning from the advertising managership and opening a store on East Franklin Avenue, the first hardware store in that vicinity. In his initial establishment, of modest proportions and stock, Mr. Oster devoted his time and energy and applied to the business his innate ability and business prevision. With the passing of the years the business expanded and grew until it finally became known as one of the largest and best hardware stores in Minneapolis. As the Oster Hardware Company developed and progressed, so in like measure did that part of the city in which the enterprise was located, and the thirty years during which Mr. Oster was active on Franklin Avenue and its environs brought the complete and successful metamorphosis of both the hardware trade and the city.

Mr. Oster was an active and interested member of the Modern Woodmen, and since his advent into the United States had been a loyal adherent of the Republican party, although never seeking political preferment with view to office-holding owing to the exegencies of his business, to which he devoted the greater part of his time. At the time of his death he was still giving his customary able service to the Oster Hardware Company as its president. The other members of the firm were his brother, Sam A. Oster, and his brother-in-laws, Henry Larson, and Edward N. Johnston, manager, who, since the death of Nels A. Oster, are continuing the great enterprise so well and wisely established by the founder.

Nels A. Oster married, at Rockford, Illinois, February 21, 1901, May Sundberg, a daughter of Rev. Swan Sundberg and Mary (Judson) Sundberg, of Rockford, Illinois. To Nels A. and May (Sundberg) Oster have been born three children, as follows: Alton, born in 1904; Marjorie, born in 1910; Myrtice, born in 1911, all of whom, with their mother, survive Mr. Oster.

Nels A. Oster died at his residence, No. 1911 Tenth Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota, November 28, 1923, during the sixty-second year of his age. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. May (Sundberg) Oster, his three children, as heretofore mentioned, by one sister, Mrs. Henry Larson, and by one brother, Sam A. Oster, both of Minneapolis, and by a brother and sister in Sweden. Funeral services were held in the Swedish Tabernacle Church of Minneapolis, of which he was a member, and the interment was in Lakewood Cemetery.

The passing of Nels A. Oster, one of the most prominent business men of his city, was in the nature of a distinct loss to the hardware trade in which he had for more than thirty years been so intimately connected. It was also a loss to his city, county, and in logical progression, his State and Nation, for he was a sincere and loyal citizen and patriot—than which no finer tribute can be paid a man and an American.

## MELENDY, Samuel W.,

**Leading Pharmacist.**

The late Samuel W. Melendy was a man whose simplicity of character, absolute probity and honesty, strict ethical code of honor, and whose capacity for making and keeping friendships, all reacted to the good of those with whom he came in contact. His life was long, useful, and unusually beneficent, and the fact that this World upon his passing was a better place for his having lived in it is in the nature of a truism. For many years Mr. Melendy ranked as a leading pharmacist of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and as the senior partner of the firm of Melendy & Lyman his name was synonymous with progress and advance in pharmaceutical circles. He was also one of the most active and influential founders of the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association, and as one of the chief protagonists in the establishment of the College of Pharmacy in connection with the State University, and as its subsequent staunch friend and supporter his name will long live after him. Mr. Melendy was a man whose deeds throughout his life were fundamentally constructive and never destructive, and applied to such a life-record as his, the following phrase was never more apt or fitting: "a true, noble and upright citizen—and an American."

Samuel W. Melendy was born at Lowell, Massachusetts, August 8, 1841, a son of Elbridge Gerry and Clarissa Downer (Trescott) Melendy, the former of whom was born about 1816 at Grantham, New Hampshire, and the latter a native of Thetford, Vermont. The ancestral line traces back to an early period in the colonization of America, the family residing first at Lowell, Massachusetts, then at different periods living at Seneca Falls, New York, and Woodstock, Vermont, and finally removing to Stoughton, Wisconsin.

Samuel W. Melendy acquired his early education in the public schools of his birthplace, public schools of Seneca Falls, and Woodstock Academy. At the age of fifteen years, soon after his removal to Wisconsin, Mr. Melendy accepted a clerkship in a drug store at Stoughton, and through the interest and kindness of one of the store's proprietors, a practising physician, Mr. Melendy was able to acquire the rudiments of pharmacy. He remained with his original employers for eleven years in the capacity of clerk, learning the business thoroughly from all angles and becoming familiar with all its varied phases. At the end of this time, in 1868, he bought out the interest of one of the partners. For the following three years Mr. Melendy carried on the business successfully in Stoughton, but in 1871 he sold out his interest and removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota, in order to take advantage of a business opportunity which had come to his notice in this larger and more rapidly growing city. Mr. Melendy immediately entered the employ of the drug firm of Lyman & Williams, as a representative of Mr. Williams' interest in the concern. This position he retained for three years, at the end of which time he bought out the junior partner, Mr. Williams, the firm name then becoming Melendy & Lyman. In the new organization Mr. Melendy served as managing partner, while Mr. George R. Lyman gave his personal attention to his wholesale business. Mr. Melendy remained at the head of this important pharmacy for many years, until he retired from active business life and disposed of his holdings and interests. Mr. Melendy also dealt in local real estate, being successful also in this field of endeavor, but his interests, how-

ever, were centered in the pharmaceutical profession. Mr. Melendy was instrumental in the initial organization of the State Pharmaceutical Association of Minnesota, and gave this body able service as its second president and as a member of the Legislative Committee, in which latter capacity he was active in bringing about the adoption of certain beneficial laws to protect the public against the use of adulterated or harmful drugs.

Politically, Mr. Melendy had been allied with the Republican party since his ephebic days, and as a progressive citizen he gave energy and influence to the welfare of the public and the progress of the community. He was a man of dominant yet engaging personality, and he has left the impress of his individuality upon the commercial annals of his adopted city, for no man, before or since, has done more to raise and maintain a high standard of pharmaceutical excellence than he.

An outstanding feature in Mr. Melendy's relation to the growth of the city and the progress of pharmacy was his deep interest in the Pharmaceutical College of the University of Minnesota, in the founding of which he had been a moving factor, and for whose continued functioning he was in a large measure responsible. In this connection Frederick J. Walling wrote an article which appeared in the "Northwestern Druggist," under date of December, 1916, part of which follows:

He was among the comparatively few who in the earliest days of the College became its staunch and permanent friends. Mr. Melendy's interest in the College, however, exceeded that of any other, except myself. Because of his modesty I did not learn through him of the paramount part he took in the organization of the State Association and later of the College, but I soon learned by my association with him that back of his modesty and reserve was a most kind, generous, and sympathetic value, with a distinct leaning to the idealistic, as well as to the practical. His greatest support I had in my unwillingness to listen to those who persistently, though without avail, advocated low entrance and graduation requirements. In the same forceful way in which he advocated high and ethical standards for the practice of pharmacy, he stimulated and supported all efforts on the part of the faculty to establish higher standards for pharmaceutical education, for he realized that a sound and sufficient training, both academically and professionally, of entrants upon the calling were essential and fundamental in establishing and maintaining a high level of pharmaceutical practice.

Samuel W. Melendy has lived a useful life. Among his many achievements three stand out prominently: first, his prominence and success in behalf of ethical pharmacy; second, in the organization of the State Association and in its legislation in the interests of higher and better pharmacy; and last, but not least, in the establishment and maintenance of the College. For these things especially is posterity indebted to him. His influence for better things in pharmacy will ever continue.

Mr. Melendy married, in 1868, Adelle Caroline Duncan, who survives him. (See Duncan.)

The death of Samuel W. Melendy occurred on October 29, 1916, during his seventy-sixth year, at his home in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

(The Duncan Line).

The Duncan family is an old and honored one in the annals of Vermont, one branch of which settled in Windsor County.

Nathan Duncan married Betsey Graves, and to them was born, in January, 1807, a son, Henry.

Henry Duncan grew to manhood in Windsor County, Vermont, and became a large land owner. He was successfully engaged as an agriculturist until he was forty-two years of age, at which time, owing to failing eye-sight, he decided to give up farming. Reports had come to him of the great opportunities offered by the West, so he sold his farm, and with a substantial capital, removed with his family to Cooksville, Rock

County, Wisconsin, in the year 1849. Here he engaged in the loan business, and due to his excellent judgment, ability, and efficiency, he became quite successful. The later years of his life were spent at Mitchell, Iowa.

Henry Duncan married, in Windsor County, Vermont, in 1831, Caroline Boynton, a daughter of Cyrus Boynton, and a brother of Paul Boynton, the latter of whom gave distinguished service as a colonel in the Colonial Army during the Revolutionary War. (See Boyton VI.) To Henry and Caroline (Boynton) Duncan was born a daughter, Adelle Caroline Duncan, whose marriage to Samuel W. Melendy took place in the year 1868. (See Melendy.)

**(The Boynton Line).**

*Arms*—Or, a fesse gules between three crescents gules.

*Crest*—A goat passant sable, attired or, ducally gorged argent.

This name is derived from an old town by the name of Boynton, which is in the East Riding of Yorkshire, near the North Sea. The first mention there of a person using this name as a surname was Bartholomew de Boynton, who was seized of the Manor of Boynton in 1067, and who was succeeded in his estate by his son Walter. The latter was living in 1091, and had a son, Sir Ingram or Ingraham de Boynton, Knight, who lived in 1159, and who, through his son, Thomas de Boynton, had a grandson, Robert de Boynton, living in 1205. The latter married a daughter of Thomas Burgh, by whom he had a son, Ingraham de Boynton, who was living between 1235 and 1250. He married Margaret Grindall, daughter and heir of Sir Walter Grindall, by whom he had a son Walter, who lived in 1273. The latter married a daughter of Ingraham Mounscaux, by whom he had a son, Ingraham de Boynton, who was living in 1272 and in 1307. He married a daughter of St. Quentine, by whom he had a son, Sir Walter de Boynton. The latter was Knighted in 1356, being in the service of the Prince of Wales, in Brittany. He married a daughter of William Alton, and had a son, Sir Thomas de Boynton, of Acclam, heir, who was lord of the ancient demesne in Boynton, of Acclome and Aresome, in right of his mother, and of Rouseby, Newton and Swaynton, by his wife, who was Catherine, daughter of Sir Gifford Rossells, of Newton, Knight. They had a son, Sir Thomas Boynton.

Sir Thomas Boynton, Knight, son of Sir Thomas and Catherine (Rossells) de Boynton, married Margaret Speeton, of Sarocock, by whom he had a son, Sir Henry Boynton, Knight. The latter joined Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, who had taken arms against Henry IV, in 1405. They were defeated, and Sir Henry met the supreme penalty, July 2, 1405. He married Elizabeth Merrifield, daughter of Sir John Merrifield, Knight, and by her had a son William. The latter had a son, Sir Thomas Boynton, who died in 1408, and who had a son, Sir Christopher Boynton, of Sadbury, Yorkshire, who married Elizabeth Wanford. By her he had a son Robert, who by wife Agnes had a son James. The latter had a son Roger Boynton, who had William Boynton, Senior, of Knapton, Wintringham, who died in 1615. He married, and to him was born a son William Boynton, the emigrant to New England. John Boynton, a younger brother of the latter, came over also and settled in Rowley, Massachusetts, of whom further.

(I) John Boynton, the emigrant ancestor, and first of the name, except for his brother William, in America, was born in Knapton, Wintringham, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, England, in 1614. He came to Amer-

ica with his brother and settled at Rowley, Massachusetts, in 1638. He died February 18, 1670. He married Ellen Pell, of Boston. Children: 1. Joseph, of whom further. 2. John, born September 17, 1647. 3. Caleb, born about 1649. 4. Mercy, born December 5, 1651. 5. Hannah, born March 26, 1653. 6. Sarah, born April 19, 1658. 7. Samuel, born about 1660.

(II) Joseph Boynton, son of John and Ellen (Pell) Boynton, was born in 1644, and died December 16, 1730. He was captain of the Military Company, Town Clerk, and Representative to the General Court for many years. He was a Pinder for the Northeast field, 1670-71. He married (first) Sarah Swan, a daughter of Richard and Ann Swan, of Rowley, May 13, 1669. She was born in Rowley in 1646, and died in Groton. He married (second) Elizabeth Wood. (Published March 5, 1720.) Children, all by first wife: 1. Joseph, of whom further. 2. Sarah, born January 11, 1672. 3 Ann, born August 14, 1673. 4. Richard, born November 11, 1675. 5. John, born April 9, 1678. 6. Benoni, born February 23, 1681. 7. Jonathan, born August 19, 1684. 8. Hilkiah, born November 19, 1687. 9. Daniel, born September 26, 1689.

(III) Joseph Boynton, son of Joseph and Sarah (Swan) Boynton, was born in Rowley, Massachusetts, March 23, 1670, and died November 25, 1755. He was deacon of the First Church of Rowley, and by occupation was a wheelwright. He married, January 30, 1692-93, Bridget Harris, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Hazen) Harris, of Rowley, born there November 26, 1672, died October 14, 1757. Children: 1. Sarah, born and died in 1693. 2. Nathaniel, born December 11, 1694. 3. Bridget, born October 5, 1697. 4. Joseph, born November 20, 1698. 5. Benjamin, born December 22, 1700. 6. Bridget, born January 29, 1702-03. 7. Abiel, married Abigail, surname unknown 8. Ephraim, of whom further. 9. Zaccheus, born April 3, 1710. 10. Ednah, born September 26, 1712. 11. Elizabeth, born November 2, 1714.

(IV) Ephraim Boynton, son of Deacon Joseph and Bridget (Harris) Boynton, was born in Rowley, Massachusetts, July 16, 1707. He sold his farm in 1757 and removed to Chockset, later called Sterling, Massachusetts. He married, May 2, 1732, Sarah Stewart, daughter of John and Elizabeth Stewart, of Rowley. Children: 1. Elizabeth, born August 26, 1733. 2. Ephraim, born March 9, 1734-35. 3. John, of whom further. 4. Joseph, born June 24, 1738. 5. Sarah, born June 26, 1740. 6. Amos, born April 26, 1742. 7. Jedediah, born January 20, 1744. 8. Edna, born April 26, 1746. 9. Job, born January 6, 1748. 10. Mary, born September 29, 1749. 11. Paul, born October 21, 1751. 12. Abiel, born December 23, 1753.

(V) Colonel John Boynton, son of Ephraim and Sarah (Stewart) Boynton, was born in Rowley, Massachusetts, September 8, 1736, and died in Wethersfield, Vermont, in 1825. He was a colonel in the Revolution and held three commissions, one as lieutenant; one as captain; and one as colonel. He married (first) Elizabeth Jewett, of Lancaster, in June, 1761, who died shortly afterward. He married (second) Elizabeth Beaman, of Shrewsbury, December 16, 1762. He married (third) Phoebe (Jewett) Graves, widow of Peter Graves. Children, by second wife: 1. Jewett, born September 4, 1763. 2. Ephraim, born November 29, 1764. 3. Beaman, born September 11, 1767. 4. John, born August 31, 1769. 5. Elder David, born December 20, 1771. 6. Elizabeth, born February 24, 1774. 7. Sarah, born February 16, 1776. 8. Hannah, born June 16, 1778. 9. Cyrus, of whom further. 10. Nancy, born June 12, 1782.

11. Paul, born July 22, 1789.

(VI) Cyrus Boynton, son of Colonel John and Elizabeth (Beaman) Boynton, was born June 14, 1780, died January 7, 1844. He resided in Wethersfield, Vermont. He married, December 7, 1804, Hannah Graves. Children: 1. Caroline, born August 21, 1807; married Henry Duncan, January 27, 1831. (see Duncan). 2. Cyrus Lucien, born February 13, 1810. 3. Luther G., born March 2, 1812. 4. Fanny M., born June 30, 1814. 5. Nancy R., born June 24, 1816. 6. Hosea S. (Sumner H.), born December 3, 1819. 7. John L., born March 3, 1821. 8. David J., born March 4, 1823. 9. Frank Z. 10. Rollin.

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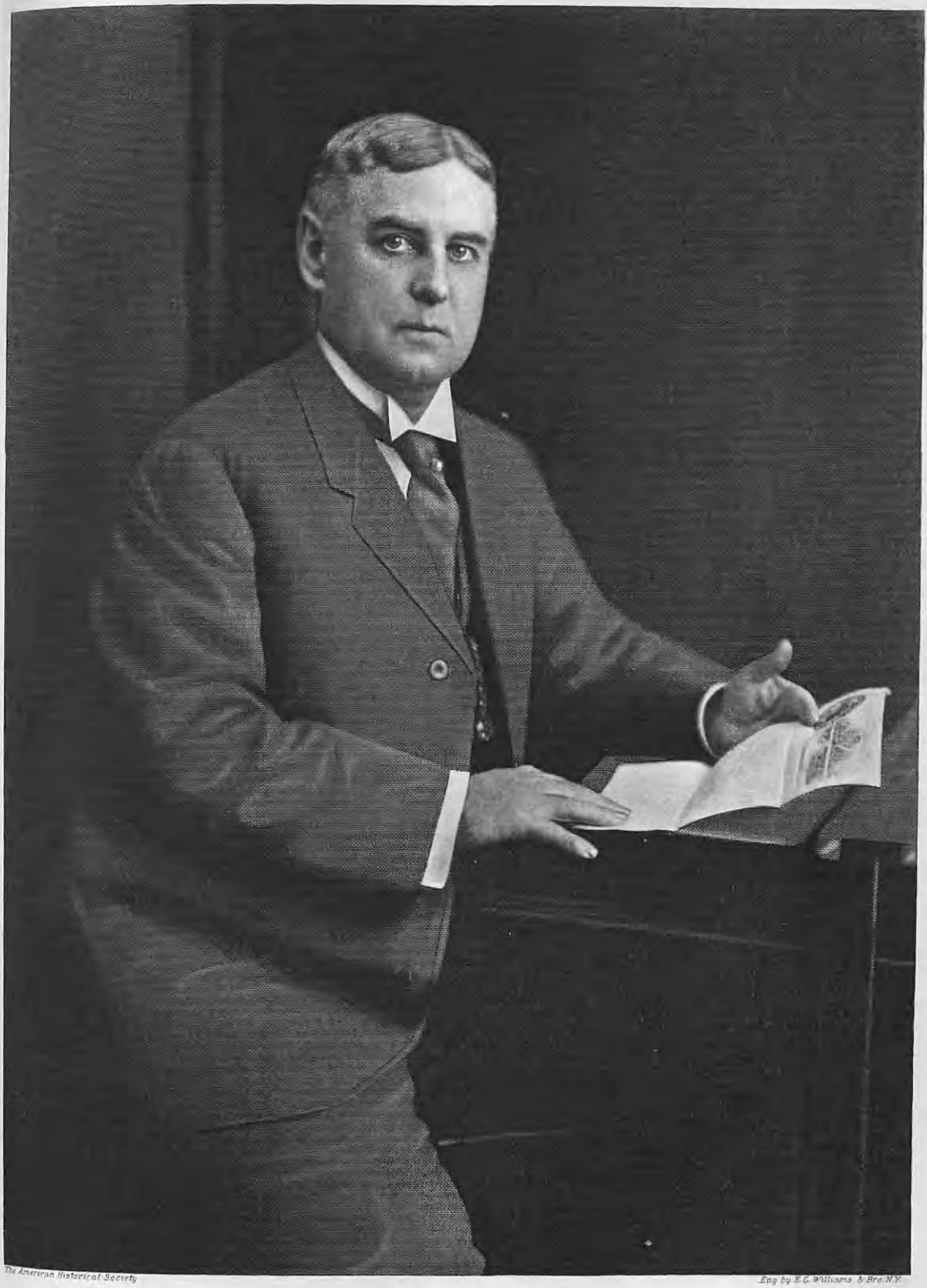
## JOHNSON, Elmer Clifford,

**Leading Business Executive.**

As the sole owner and active executive of the wide-reaching commercial interests which bore his own name, Elmer Clifford Johnson, of Evansville, Indiana, may well be numbered among those outstanding figures in business advance in America whose leadership comprises a determining force along many avenues of forward endeavor. The distribution of glass, paint, varnishes, and allied lines of this important trade formed the arena in which Mr. Johnson won National recognition. Trained for the law, his eminent talents for business thus reinforced and supported, Mr. Johnson's success was the achievement of a great mind, a spirit richly endowed. His many other interests, art, literature, philanthropy, civic and fraternal effort, the advancement of science, benevolences and religious progress, all united in making his life one unusually well rounded. Mr. Johnson was a man of rare talents, as these varied activities would indicate even to the casual observer. To those who knew him well he was a genius, possessing gifts of the broadest significance to all endeavors, his judicious application of practical principles to fundamental conditions acting in a permanently constructive way on the commercial affairs of his time. Mr. Johnson's personality was eminently pleasing, and whatever problems might lie before him he was at all times the gracious, courtly gentleman with ready sympathy for all who might come to him for aid or advice and wise counsel in any field with which he was familiar. As the central figure of the great business interest which he himself developed and brought into prosperous operation, Mr. Johnson is best remembered by the people of Evansville, Indiana, and is recalled with pleasure by the many executives of the glass and paint trade who found his acquaintance an inspiration.

The Johnson family is an old one in America, and for many years was prominent in the State of Vermont, where Joel Johnson, father of Elmer C. Johnson, was born. The family homestead was at Woodstock, Vermont, but in early life Joel Johnson came to Illinois, doing pioneer work in more than one field of endeavor in the Middle West. He settled in what is now Woodstock, Illinois, he himself making the community in memory of his native village among the hills of Vermont. Joel Johnson was also a lawyer by profession, but established the precedent followed by his son of devoting his attention largely to industrial affairs, and throughout the greater part of his career he was associated with the M. C. Henry Company of Woodstock, Illinois. He was a prominent leader in many branches of community interest, standing at all times for progressive thought and effort, and carrying into every phase of his activity brilliant talents and tireless energy. He married Helen Stone, a native of Illinois, and both were active members of the Universalist Church.



The American Historical Society

Eng by E.G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

E. G. Johnson

Elmer Clifford Johnson was born in Woodstock, Illinois, June 7, 1850, and died in Evansville, Indiana, December 13, 1921, of heart trouble and various complications. As a lad Mr. Johnson attended the local schools, and covered his college preparatory work in military school, eventually taking up his liberal arts course at the Lombard University in Galesburg, Illinois, from which he was graduated, June 15, 1870. Beginning the study of law in Woodstock, and continuing in Galesburg, Illinois, he was admitted to the bar successively in Iowa, Mississippi, and Indiana. Mr. Johnson practiced, however, only in a desultory way, and over a short period of time, although his demonstrated ability in the profession marked him as a man capable of large things. His interest in business affairs led to his early turning to activity of this nature, although throughout his lifetime his legal knowledge was of the greatest value to him and he retained his bar affiliations. It was in the year 1875 that Mr. Johnson became a resident of Evansville, Indiana, and the inspiration of the rapid development then about beginning in the business and general affairs of the city led him to enter the field of distribution in which he became famous. He purchased the business interest of Bradford Burbank, materially extended the scope of its activity, and developed a largely important business in the wholesale distribution of paints, glass, varnish, and painters' supplies.

The wide district of which Evansville forms a center was at that time feeling the impulse of the return to normal conditions subsequent to the Civil War. Mr. Johnson's keen appraisal of conditions and judicious campaign of advance carried him on the rising tide of prosperity. As time passed he added other lines to his interest, paints, oils, varnishes, and brushes, also adding new branches to the glass departments until he became a leading figure in this general field. Ornamental and window glass became his most important specialties, and his personal interest in and appreciation of art formed a vital influence in his achievements in this realm. Some of the most exquisite examples of decorative art in ornamental glass have been developed from materials and stock secured from the Johnson headquarters. He developed a very extensive business as distributor in these lines, and became recognized in the glass trade as one of the leading authorities of his day.

While the facts of Mr. Johnson's business success set his achievements before the mental vision of the reader in splendid array, there was a richer, deeper side to his business activity. To omit this phase of his career would be like offering for exhibition the artist's first rough draft of his picture rather than the completed canvas. To those closely associated with Mr. Johnson in his business affairs his ability and genius for administration, while vitally important and by them unqualifiedly admired, were the lesser heights of his greatness. It was in his unfailing thoughtfulness for and kindness toward those who stood in the relation of the employee that gave him the unbounded affection and staunch loyalty of all. He was interested not only in what a man could accomplish in the routine of business, but in whether that man was finding his work congenial, his recompense adequate, whether life was treating him kindly. News of a sick child, a loss or an accident that affected the happiness or prosperity of one of his employees gave this great-hearted employer deep concern, and he permitted no personal interest to prevent his brotherly efforts to alleviate or if possible remedy the trouble. His interest in each man, always genuine and sincere, formed golden bonds which secured to him the faithful allegiance

and loyal cooperation of every individual in his employ.

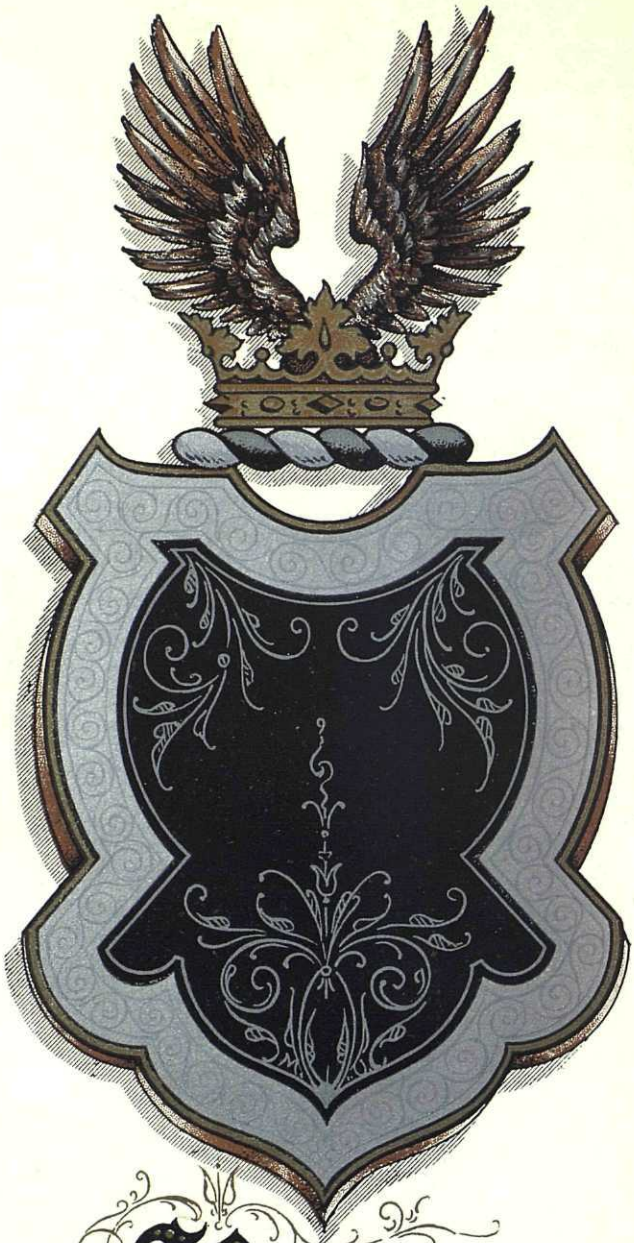
Retiring from all activities in the fall of 1919, Mr. Johnson sold the industrial interests, of which he was the head, to the Glidden Company of Cleveland, Ohio, on September 2, 1919. However he served as vice-president and director for a short time when the plant was taken over by the new management. For a number of years during his earlier business activity, Mr. Johnson was president of the Evansville Business Men's Association, which later became known, as at present, the Chamber of Commerce, and until his retirement he was affiliated with that body. He was for seven years president of the Western Jobbers' Glass Association, and was affiliated with many branches of organized endeavor more or less closely connected with his business affairs.

His greatest pleasure, when opportunity afforded, was travel, and following an extensive European tour he published a souvenir booklet regarding his impressions of foreign countries, and distributed this edition as gifts among his friends. Countless friends and acquaintances look back to Mr. Johnson's reminiscences of travel with the greatest pleasure. He was gifted with a keen and discriminating insight which gave him at all times and under all circumstances a deep understanding and appreciation of the underlying conditions which affect every phase of life. No one phase of Mr. Johnson's personality was more admirable or commendable than his love for the refinements of life. Books were his lifelong companions. He was a clever critic in the realm of literature, and his library reveals the delicacy of his perceptions, the subtlety of his discernment. Nothing gave him greater satisfaction and pleasure than sharing his opportunities of education and culture. He was particularly appreciative of the struggles of boys and young men endeavoring to make their way in the world under the handicap of poverty and lack of education. While he never heralded his benevolences, it is well known by his close friends that many young men have received large educational opportunities through his generosity and have thereby been enabled to fill higher positions in life and rise to greater usfulness than otherwise could possibly have been the case. This interest in youth and its problems led to Mr. Johnson's wide cooperation with the Young Men's Christian Association.

This great organization, with its stalwart principles of Christianity, and strong, active manhood felt the impetus of Mr. Johnson's aid and endorsement. He served for some time as chairman of the finance committee. His bequests to the Young Men's Christian Association, also to the Young Women's Christian Association were eloquent testimony to his spirit of helpfulness toward all who find the pathway of life a struggle.

Mr. Johnson's pleasure in congenial companionship was one of the facets of his character which made him universally beloved. His ceaseless desire to benefit others and contribute to their happiness was expressed in his prominent affiliation with fraternal advance. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons; the Knights Templar; Hadi Order of Masons; also the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity of Lombard University, and his clubs were the Crescent, Evansville Country, and the Elks. A man of deep religious convictions and profound reverence for spiritual things, Mr. Johnson gave to the progress of the church the same aid and support that was so freely distributed among other worthy causes and movements. His affiliation was with the Walnut Presbyterian Church.

Elmer Clifford Johnson married, at Galesburg, Illinois, June 16, 1870, Helen Clothilde Mills, a native of Galesburg, and a daughter of Lucien and Elizabeth (Pollock) Mills.



# Bass

Mr. Mills was a prominent furniture dealer of Galesburg, and leader of the Regimental Band of the Twenty-sixth Illinois Regiment, of which Colonel Loomis was in command during the Civil War. Mr. Mills was one of the first students at Knox College, and his father, Isaac Mills, was one of the founders of that institution. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson's only child is a daughter: Blanche, who became the wife of Robert C. Butzow, of Chicago, Illinois, who died November 30, 1917; he was a prominent real estate broker, a partner of Edgar N. Snow. On June 16, 1920, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage at the home of Mrs. Butzow, in Evanston, Illinois, where they were spending the summer. Mrs. Johnson has for many years been one of the most noted hostesses of her circle, and being a finished musician and a talented composer of music has always been a popular figure in musical as well as social activities. Mrs. Butzow inherits her mother's musical talent, and has appeared at many benevolent and charitable occasions, both in her native city and in the city of her residence.

Upon the death of Mr. Johnson many appreciations of his useful life appeared in the local newspapers, from one of which the following excerpts have been taken, inasmuch as they so indubitably prove that the subject of the encomiums was a man universally loved and respected:

In the person of E. C. Johnson, death has claimed another individual whose life has left a lasting impress upon this community. Just how great is the obligation of the community will never be determined because the service rendered by Mr. Johnson was of such a nature that a price could never be placed upon it. It was the sort of service which countless others have rendered and will continue to render in their capacity as good citizens.

Such service is of inestimable value, and yet the boundaries of its benefits cannot be definitely established. It is service that reaches out in ever-widening circles and endures through the years. E. C. Johnson was the well-balanced and rounded citizen whose interests touched every important port, business, civic, home, and religious, and to each he brought something of inestimable value in return for the privilege of living. It is such as he that constantly elevates and improves the community and the world.

## BASS, Frank Burr,

**Esteemed Citizen.**

*Arms*—Sable, a bordure argent.
*Crest*—Out of a ducal coronet two wings proper.

According to Bardsley, Bas, Bass, and Le Bas is a Norman surname. On the Rotuli Normanniae in Turri Londinensi (about 1200) is found the name Robert le Bas, and in the Hundred Rolls, 1216, is found Alice la Basse. The meaning of the word in French is low, small. Ferguson, in his "English Surnames," gives: "Bass-Basse—The old Norse of this name is bassi, signifying a bear." Lower, in his "Patronymica Brittannica" states that: "Le Bas is a very well known French surname and has been naturalized (in England) since the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes." The Bas or le Bas family of France was located in Picardy, Normandy and Ile de France, and of the last family was the Marquis de Bouclans.

Sir Ralph Bashe (Base, Bass), of Stansted Bury, County Hertford, temp Henry VIII (1509-47), had Edward Bashe, of Stansted Bury, purveyor of the navy temp Henry VIII. He had Ralf and Alexander. Ralf Bashe married Frances Carey, and died in 1598. Sir Edward Bashe, of Stansted, died in 1653. He was Chamberlain of the Exchequer and married Mary Montague. His cousin, Edward, son of Alexander Bashe, inherited the title. Sir Edward Bashe, son of Alexander Bashe, came into the title. He married Frances Wright, and had sons: Edward and Ralfe.

(The Family in America).

(I) Samuel Bass, immigrant ancestor of all of this name in New England, was born in England in 1595. He came to New England with his wife, Anne, about 1630, and settled first in Boston. He was among the earliest members of the Roxbury church, which was organized in 1632. He lived near Hog Bridge, Roxbury. He removed to Braintree in 1640 and became one of the leading citizens. He was admitted a freeman May 14, 1634, was elected the first deacon of the church at Braintree, and filled that office fifty years. He was elected deputy to the General Court in 1641 and for twelve years in all. He had a strong character and vigorous mind, and was for many years one of the foremost men of the town. He died December 30, 1694, aged ninety-four years, at Braintree, and the statement is made in the town records at the time of his death that he was father, grandfather and great-grandfather of one hundred and two persons. His wife, Anne, died September 5, 1693, aged ninety-three years. Children: 1. Samuel, died of small pox, at Nantasket, August 9, 1690. 2. Hannah, married, November 15, 1651, Stephen Payne. 3. Mary, married Captain John Capen. 4. John, of whom further. 5. Thomas, married, October 4, 1660, Sarah Wood. 6. Joseph, died January 16, 1714, married Mary —, who died March 15, 1675; married (second) Deborah —. 7. Sarah, married (first) Deacon John Stone, of Watertown; (second) Joseph Penniman, of Braintree.

II) John Bass, son of Samuel and Anne Bass, was born at Roxbury, in 1632, and died at Braintree, September 12, 1716. He married, February 3, 1657-58, Ruth Alden, daughter of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, of the "Mayflower" Pilgrims. All the descendants of John and Ruth Bass are eligible to membership in the Mayflower Society. She died October 12, 1674, and he married (second), September 21, 1675, Anne Sturtevant, of Plymouth. He was a farmer in Braintree. Children, born at Braintree: 1. John, of whom further. 2. Samuel, born March 25, 1660, married Mary (Adams) Webb, daughter of Joseph and Abigail Adams. 3. Ruth, born January 28, 1662. 4. Joseph, born December 5, 1665, married, June 5, 1688, Mary Belcher. 5. Hannah, born June 22, 1667, married Joseph Adams. 6. Mary, born February 11, 1669-70, married, May 24, 1686, Christopher Webb, Jr. 7. Sarah, born March 29, 1672-73, married, January 7, 1692, Ephraim Thayer.

(III) John Bass, son of John and Ruth (Alden) Bass, was born in Braintree, November 26, 1658, died there September 30, 1724. He married Abigail Adams, who died October 26, 1696, aged thirty-seven, daughter of Joseph and Abigail Adams. He married (second), May 17, 1698, Rebecca Saville. Children, born at Braintree: 1. John, born November 3, 1688, married (first), February 18, 1714, ———, who died February 4, 1716; (second), June 21, 1716, Hannah Neale. 2. Samuel, of whom further. Child of second wife: 3. Ebenezer, baptized October 11, 1702.

(IV) Samuel Bass, son of John and Abigail (Adams) Bass, was born in Braintree, June 17, 1691. He married (first), August 15, 1723, Sarah Saville, who died January 28, 1725; (second), Hannah Gould. Children, born at Braintree: 1. Samuel, Jr., (by first wife), of whom further. 2. Abigail, (by second wife) born January 31, 1728.

(V) Samuel Bass, Jr., son of Samuel and Sarah (Saville) Bass, was born in Braintree, Massachusetts, December 29,

1724, and died in April, 1807. He was of Braintree (now Quincy), Massachusetts. "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolution," volume I, page 750, names Samuel Bass, Jr., private of Braintree, Massachusetts, as giving service in an independent company of volunteers for five months. He married (first), in 1746, Anne Rawson. (See Rawson IV). He married (second) Abigail (Crosby) Turner. Children of first wife: 1. Samuel, born August 22, 1747, a sergeant in the Revolution, called Samuel 2nd. 2. Edward, of whom further. 3. Mary, born October 21, 1750. 4. William, born July 19, 1755, died in 1755. Children of second wife: 5. Abigail, born in 1758. 6. Elizabeth, born in 1762. 7. Esther, born in 1766. 8. Josiah, born in 1768.

(VI) Edward Bass, son of Samuel and Anne (Rawson) Bass, was born in 1749, and died in Braintree, Vermont, October 29, 1819. He settled in Braintree, Vermont in 1786-7. "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolution," volume I, page 747, names him as a private in Captain John Vinton's company (of Braintree, Massachusetts, as giving service in and as a private in Colonel E. Thayer's company (of Braintree) in 1778, for three years' service. He married, November 9, 1771, Bathsheba Keith, of Bridgewater, Massachusetts. (See Keith IV). Children: 1. Isaac, of whom further. 2. Ziba, born May 28, 1774, an eminent doctor of Bridgewater, Massachusetts.

(VII) Isaac Bass, son of Edward and Bathsheba (Keith) Bass, was born in Braintree, Massachusetts, November 5, 1772, and died in Braintree, Vermont, February 3, 1831. He removed to Braintree, Vermont, with his parents and there spent his life. He married, in 1800, Polly Wales, who died February 13, 1868, aged eighty-five years. Children: 1. Mary, born January 3, 1801. 2. Alpheus, born December 10, 1802. 3. Ziba, born January 6, 1805. 4. Bathsheba, born July 16, 1808. 5. Abigail, born April 2, 1810. 6. Isaac, Jr., born January 23, 1813. 7. Jacob Wales, of whom further. 8. Edward, born October 2, 1819, died in 1823. 9. Martin, born April 2, 1821, died in 1823.

(VIII) Jacob Wales Bass, son of Isaac and Polly (Wales) Bass, was born in Braintree, Vermont, January 2, 1815, and died in St. Paul, Minnesota, April 18, 1889. He attended local schools until he was fourteen years of age and from that time until reaching man's estate was employed in a Boston shoe house, leaving his position there to come West. For one year he was in Chicago, to which city he came in 1836, and thereafter he secured a farm near Racine, Wisconsin, where he made his home until 1839, then locating at Platteville. A residence at Galena, Illinois, and Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, followed, and at the latter place he operated a ferry across the Mississippi, contracting with the government for the transportation of supplies to Fort Atkinson, Iowa. In 1843, in partnership with his brother-in-law, Benjamin F. Brunson, he entered the lumber business, the partners paying $12,000 for an old mill, dam, and boom at Chippewa Falls, this purchase price including all the mill sites on both sides of the river and all the timber along the streams tributary to the Chippewa River. For some time Messrs. Bass and Brunson followed lumbering successfully but when the river rose thirty-six feet in twenty-four hours, their possessions were entirely swept away.

In 1848 Mr. Bass came to St. Paul and became proprietor of the first hotel in the community, using for this purpose a small building purchased from S. P. Folsom,

at the corner of Third and Jackson streets. This hostelry was named the St. Paul House, and for some time one of its rooms was used for official meetings by Governor Ramsey and other local and State authorities. He disposed of this hotel by sale in 1849 and embarked in the commission business at the foot of Sibley Street, in 1855 transferring his attention to real estate lines, which he successfully followed during the remainder of his active career. Mr. Bass was postmaster of St. Paul from 1849 until 1853, and throughout his life, which touched many fields of endeavor, directed his affairs in accordance with the strict integrity and uprightness that were native to him. He made substantial contributions to the progress and development of his city and has left upon the pages of its history an honored name.

Jacob Wales Bass married, at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, September 1, 1842, Martha D. Brunson. They were the parents of: 1. Colonel Edgar Wales, for twenty-five years professor of mathematics in the United States Military Academy at West Point. 2. Frank Burr, of whom further.

(IX) Frank Burr Bass, son of Jacob W. and Martha D. (Brunson) Bass, was born November 20, 1848, and died October 9, 1906.

He married, June 14, 1871, Lydia Hunt. (See Hunt VI). Children: 1. Mary Genevieve, born April 29, 1873. 2. Edgar William, born June 26, 1876, died October 3, 1876. 3. Frank Wales, born June 9, 1880. 4. Samuel Thayer, born November 1, 1882.

(The Hunt Line).

*Arms*—Per pale argent and sable, a saltire counterchanged.

*Crest*—A talbot sejant sable collared or, lined azure, the line tied to a halbert in pale of the second, headed of the last.

Huntedon, Huntend, Huntyngton, and various other modes of protracting the monosyllable Hunt, are in frequent use in Bedford, Northumberland, Gloucester, and so forth; occasionally Hunte and Hunt', which we may suppose to be a contraction acquired of one of these longer and unwieldy names. Hund is in the Welsh Chronicles; and we get, among living persons, a tradition that one family came from Wales. Hunter is exclusive in Scotland, as the "Inquisitiones Generalis" shows; though not one Hunt in that worthy chronicle. Rymer's "Fœdera" supplies the name of Roberte le Hunt in Lancashire, 1327. "Inq. Post. Mort." and so forth, t. Edward III., 1327-77, p. 219, has "Johannes Hunt de Spryngefeld ten' vocat' le Huntes ut de honore de Peverel. Essex county, John and ux. Juliana, Southampton. John fil de Richard le Hunte, left five acres land in Kirkley and Laverton, Yorkshire. Williams de Chuton comes Hunte de Maxstocke, Warwickshire; Walter Hunt, Somersetshire. Reverend Thomas Hunt left sixty acres land in Lincolnshire.

Time of Henry VIII., 1509-47, Sir T. D'Arcy sues Henry Hunte, of Rothwell, Yorkshire. James Hunt in right of father vs. H. Hill and others for lands in Hillington Manor, Middlesex, and so forth. John and Thomas Hunt were of Rothwell.

Richard Hunt vs. Smyth sues for land in Bekkyngham, Aldensha.

Time Edward VI., 1547-53, Richard Hunt vs. Thomas Hyde sues for lands at Lyme Hurst. T. Knolles vs. Edward Hunt, Richard Hunt, Richard Hale, and others, for title to Conscoghe Manor, in "Lancashire Pleadings" to be found.

Parliamentary writs furnish us Adam le Hunt, 1295, at Nottingham; John le Hunte, of Shaftesbury, 1302; Ralph le

Hunt, Sussex, distrained to receive knighthood; Ralph, of Southampton, 1305; Walter, of Sussex; Walter, of Cambridgeshire, 1297. A large number of extracts were made which are of no value here, and merely encumber the page, to prove tedious, and give no link to the American emigration. Sufficient that the name is of the most eminent respectability in the various counties. It is often referred to in the Journals of the House of Lords and Commons, "Gentleman's Magazine," and through innumerable British periodicals; establishing the name English unquestionably. It is the most easy English guttural in the language; sever the "H," and the name is readily understood in the provincial mode of pronouncing. It requires no labial help of the vocal organs; and, without a tongue, a person could utter this name in the dialect of Wales. Its meaning, by the word, simply is "to pursue"; and is applied to the sports of the chase,—to follow game. Hunting is understood as pastime, and more especially English pastime. The chase implies the hunter and his hounds on a jaunt for pleasure,—healthful recreation that is considered by the higher classes, and is the national amusement of the land whence this lineage is derived. There has been determined, nearly to a certainty, the origin of William Hunt, founder of this line, in Yorkshire. The record that follows is one of proud American lineage whose roots stood sturdily in English soil.

(I) John Hunt was born in Devonshire, England. He came to America, settling at Long Island, and later going to Hopedale, New Jersey. He married Margaret Moor. Children: 1. Gershom. 2. Charles. 3. John. 4. Enoch, a colonel in the British Army. 5. Wilson, of whom further. 6. Noah.

(II) Wilson Hunt, son of John and Margaret (Moor) Hunt, lived at Hopewell, New Jersey. He married Susan Price, born March 16, 1715, died February 1, 1783. Her father was a Welshman. Children: 1. Elijah. 2. Elizabeth, married Colonel Strout. 3. James. 4. Abraham, of whom further. 5. Naomi. 6. Nathaniel. 7. John Price. 8. Margaret. 9. Margaret. 10. Susanna, married Major Gordon, of the United States Army. 11. Charity, married Dr. De Kamp, a surgeon of the United States Army. 12. Jonathan. 13. Enoch. 14. Joanna.

(III) Abraham Hunt, son of Wilson and Susan (Price) Hunt, was born in 1736, and died in October, 1821. He lived at Trenton, New Jersey, was a lieutenant-colonel of Hunterdon County Militia and was entrusted by the Continental Congress with money for the repairs of arms in 1776-7. He was postmaster of Trenton, where he died. It was his home, at Trenton, that proved so attractive to the Hessian commander, Colonel Rahl, that he was conscious too late of the danger that cost him his life on the Christmas Night when Washington crossed the Delaware. He married Theodosia Pearson. Children: 1. Pearson, of whom further. 2. John Westley, married Catherine Grosh. 3. Wilson. 4. Abraham. 5. Robert. 6. Philemon. 7. Theodore, a captain in the United States Navy. 8. Theodosia. 9. Charles Dagworthy. 10. Henrietta.

(IV) Pearson Hunt, son of Abraham and Theodosia (Pearson) Hunt, was born in 1766. He lived in Philadelphia, and married, in 1794, Rachel Higby. Children: 1. Abraham, died young. 2. Westley P., of whom further. 3. Robert, died in Covington, Kentucky, in 1855. 4. Theodosia, died in 1844. 5. Sallie, died in 1818.

(V) Westley P. Hunt, son of Pearson

and Rachel (Higby) Hunt, was born March 31, 1796. He lived in Trenton, New Jersey, and married, March 8, 1824, Elizabeth Gulick. Children: 1. Wilson, died January 2, 1856. 2. William Edgar, of whom further. 3. Louisa Wilson, born in 1834.

(VI) William Edgar Hunt, son of Westley P. and Elizabeth (Gulick) Hunt, was born in 1827. He lived in St. Paul, Minnesota. He married Catherine Elizabeth Stees, a descendant of Colonel Philip Lorenz Greenwalt and Lieutenant John Philip Greenwalt, of Pennsylvania. Children: 1. Lydia, married Frank B. Bass (see Bass IX). 2. Theodosia P. Cary. 3. Louisa Wilson, married Charles B. Goold. 4. William Edgar, married Nettie Rumney.

(The Rawson Line).

*Arms*—Gules, a four-square castle, in perspective, with as many towers and cupolas, *viz*, one at each angle argent standing in water azure.

*Crest*—An eagle's head erased, sable guttée d'or, in the beak an annulet gold.

This is one of the early English names which has been formed by adding "son" to the name of the father. The name Ralph is of very ancient usage, and is a Christian name, and was very often written in the early English spellings of Relf, Rauf, and many other forms. It was usually pronounced very broad, as if Rawf, and when the suffix "son" was added it was soon found convenient to omit the consonant "f," and it became very easily Rawson. In this form it has been traced back in England for a considerable period previous to the emigration of the Puritans. The records show a Richard Rawson as a canonist and jurist, who died in 1543.

Secretary Edward Rawson, immigrant ancestor, was born April 16, 1615, at Dillingham, Dorsetshire, England, son of David Rawson, citizen and merchant tailor of London, England. His mother was Margaret, sister of Rev. John Wilson, minister at Boston. Edward Rawson came to New England in 1637 and settled in Newbury, where he was one of the grantees and proprietors, second town clerk, notary public and register, serving from April 19, 1638, to 1647; was also selectman and commissioner to hear and determine small causes; was deputy to the General Court from Newbury from 1638 nearly every year until 1650; clerk of House of Deputies 1645-46 and 1649. He had a special grant for his services to the General Court, a tract of 1,500 acres near the Narragansett country. He and Joseph Hills revised the laws of the province. He succeeded Increase Nowell, who had been secretary of the colony since the beginning in 1636. Rawson was chosen May 22, 1650, and after that made his home in Boston. He was reëlected annually to his position until 1686, when Sir Edmund Andros came into power. His residence in Boston was on Rawson Lane, so called until changed to Bromfield Street, and he owned some acres bordering on the Common. He and his wife were members of the church of Rev. John Wilson, after whose death Rawson became one of the twenty-eight disaffected persons who left the First Church and united to form the Third or Old South Church, in May, 1669. He became agent or steward of an English society for the propagation of the Gospel among the Indians in New England, in 1651. He countersigned the warrant sent to Massachusetts for the arrest of the regicides, Goffe, Whalley and Dixwell, but the arrests were never made. His salary as secretary was at first twenty pounds a year, later sixty pounds. He was subsequently elected recorder of Suffolk County. His family

Bible is now or was lately in the possession of R. R. Dodge, of East Sutton, Massachusetts. He was an efficient officer, and a useful and distinguished citizen. He died August 27, 1693, and administration was granted to his son, William. The warrant to distribute the estate was dated April 6, 1695; a partial account was dated January 14, 1722.

He married Rachel Perne, daughter of Thomas Perne, granddaughter of John Hooker, who married a sister of Edmund Grindal, Archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Children: 1. A daughter who married and remained in England. 2. Edward, a graduate of Harvard, 1653; settled in Horsmonden, Kent County, England, in 1655. 3. Rachel, married, January 18, 1683, William Aubrey. 4. David, born May 6, 1644; went to England. 5. Perne, born September 16, 1646; married Rev. Samuel Torrey. 6. William, of whom further. 7. Susan, died in Roxbury, in 1654. 8. Hannah, baptized October 10, 1653; died May 27, 1656. 9. Rebecca, born October 19, 1654; died young. 10. Rebecca, born May 23, 1656. 11. Elizabeth, born November 12, 1657; married Thomas Broughton. 12. Rev. Grindal, born January 23, 1659, an eminent divine and scholar.

(II) William Rawson, third son of Edward and Rachel (Perne) Rawson, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, May 31, 1651, and died September 20, 1726. He was educated to a mercantile life and became a prominent merchant and importer of foreign goods. In 1689 he sold his home in Boston and moved to Dorchester. Afterwards he purchased a tract of land in Braintree, Massachusetts, near Neponset Village and adjoining the homestead of Hon. Josiah Quincy, and here both he and his wife died. He married, July 13, 1673, Anne Glover, daughter of Nathaniel Glover, of Dorchester, Massachusetts. Children: 1. Ann, born April 11, 1674; died in infancy. 2. Wilson, born in 1675; died in infancy. 3. Margaret, born August 1, 1676; died in infancy. 4. Edward, born September 6, 1677; died in infancy. 5. Edward, born August 29, 1678; died in infancy. 6. Rachel, born October 16, 1679. 7. Dorothy, born August 8, 1681; died in 1689. 8. William, born December 8, 1682. 9. David, of whom further. 10. Dorothy, born June 19, 1686; died young. 11. Ebenezer, born December 1, 1687; died in 1696. 12. Thankful, born August 6, 1688; died in 1688. 13. Nathaniel, born December 3, 1689. 14. Ebenezer, born July 25, 1691; died young. 15. Edward, born January 27, 1692. 16. Ann, born August 28, 1693; died in infancy. 17. Patience, born November 8, 1694; died in 1694. 18. Peletiah, born July 2, 1696. 19. Grindal, born August 24, 1697; died in infancy. 20. Mary, born December 16, 1698; died in infancy.

(III) David Rawson, son of William and Anne (Glover) Rawson, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, December 13, 1683, and died in Braintree (now Quincy), Massachusetts, April 20, 1752. He lived on his father's farm at Neponset Bridge, in Quincy, and was a persevering business man, distinguished for energy of character. He married Mary Gulliver, daughter of Captain John Gulliver, of Milton. Children: 1. David, born September 14, 1714. 2. Jonathan, born December 26, 1715. 3. Elijah, born February 5, 1717. 4. Mary, born May 20, 1718. 5. Hannah, born April 2, 1720. 6. Silence, born June 12, 1721. 7. Anne, of whom further. 8. Elizabeth, born November 30, 1723. 9. Josiah, born January 31, 1727. 10. Jerusha, born December 21, 1729. 11. Lydia, born January 17, 1731. 12. Ebenezer, born May 31, 1734.

(IV) Anne Rawson, daughter of David and Mary (Gulliver) Rawson, was born in Quincy, Massachusetts, July 30, 1722. She married, in 1746, Samuel Bass, of Braintree, Massachusetts (see Bass V).

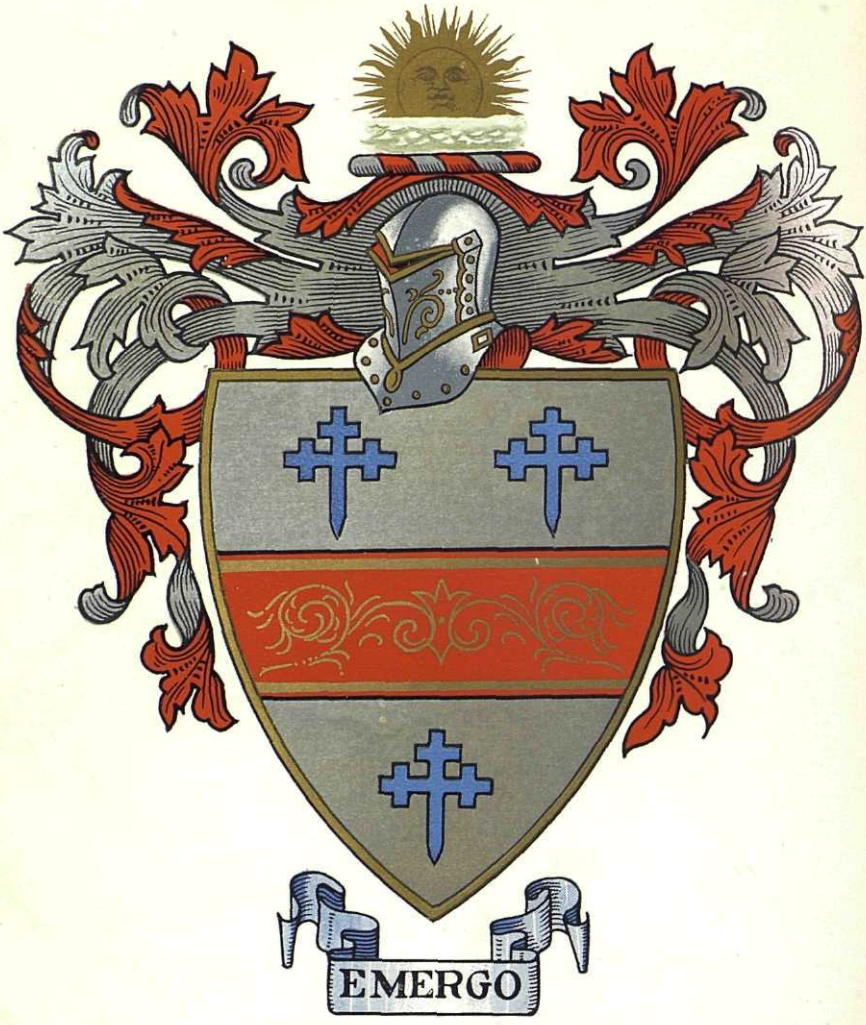
(The Keith Line).

*Arms*—Argent, on a chief gules three palets or.
*Crest*—A hart's head erased proper armed with ten tynes or.
*Motto*—*Veritas vincit.*

Robert Keith was the first member of the Keith family known to authentic history. He was born in the County of Caithness, northern part of Scotland, during the latter part of the tenth century. The ancestors of this well known Scottish family were, however, a portion of the nomadic race which before the Christian era migrated from the region of the Caspian Sea moving westward until they reached the borders of the Rhine. They were known there as the tribe of Suivi, generally called Chatti, name signifying war or warriors. In the second century of the Christian era this tribe, with others, overran the northern part of Gaul and founded the empire of the Franks. Under Martel and Charlemagne, they became masters of a large part of Western Europe. In the year 76 the branch of the Chatti tribe from which Robert Keith descended, migrated across the German Sea and landed in the northeast part of Scotland, at a place which they called Caithness. In 830 the family had become a powerful Scottish clan, under the name of Chattan. This name changed in succeeding years to Cath, Ceth, Kith, and finally to Keith.

About 1004 this clan, under the leadership of a young chief called Robert, united with the clans of King Malcolm to defend the land from Danish invaders. In a great battle in 1006 young Chief Robert slew with his own hand the Danish chieftain, Comus. King Malcolm called Robert to his tent and with the blood of Comus drew three marks upon his shield and gave him the title of King Robert I. Thereafter the three red marks became a part of the coat-of-arms of Robert Keith and his successors. In 1010 the King of Scotland made a baronetcy in Lothain and gave it to Robert Keith. He also gave him an island in the harbor of Edinburgh and called it Inskeith. The family of Keith became very wealthy in the fifteenth century and William Keith, fourth Earl Marshal of Scotland, was the wealthiest man in the kingdom. George Keith, the fifth Earl Marshal, founded in 1593 the Marshal College of Aberdeen. Dunnotta Castle, off the coast of Kincarden, was for several generations the residence of the Keiths. In 1715 George Keith, the tenth Earl Marshal, espoused the cause of James III, the Pretender, and upon the failure of the rebellion, in 1715, he was imprisoned, divested of his title and deprived of his property. This ended the titled career of the family of Keith. They were a strong healthy race, a moral and religious family, true and patriotic citizens, faithful friends, noted in the annals of Scotland for intelligence and cultivation.

(I) Rev. James Keith, born in Keith, Scotland, in 1643-4, died July 23, 1719. He was educated at Marshal College, Aberdeen, Scotland, and at the age of eighteen years he emigrated to America, arriving in Boston in 1662. He was introduced to the church in Bridgewater by Dr. Increase Mather. He was a student of great ability and was the minister in Bridgewater for fifty-six years and was buried in what is called "The Old Grave Yard," in West Bridgewater. The slab which covers the monument now marking the grave is said to have been




Webster

made by William Hudson, a mason. It is of granite, rough-hammered, the base originally broken stone, and the inscription reads:

Here lies the body of Mr. James Keith, died July 3, 1719, aged 76 years.

Here lies the body of Susanna Keith, died October 16, 1705, aged 65 years.

Mr. James Keith

He was the first minister in Bridgewater educated at Aberdeen, Scotland, and labored in the ministry in this town fifty-six years.

He married (first), May 3, 1668, Susanna Edson, who died October 16, 1705; (second), in 1707, Mary Williams, widow of Thomas Williams, of Taunton, who died July 23, 1719. Children (of first marriage): 1. James, born December 5, 1669. 2. Joseph, born February 14, 1675. 3. Samuel, born in 1677. 4. Timothy, of whom further. 5. John, born in 1688. 6. Josiah. 7. Margaret. 8. Mary. 9. Susanna.

(II) Timothy Keith, son of Rev. James and Susanna (Edson) Keith, was born in 1683, and died November 8, 1767. He settled in Campello (Brockton), Massachusetts. He was conspicuous and influential in both civil and religious affairs, was one of the original petitioners for the establishment of the Northern Precinct, and moderator of the first meeting held after it became a precinct.

He married, February 1, 1709-10, Hannah Forbes, daughter of Deacon Edward Forbes. Children: 1. Timothy, born January 27, 1711. 2. Abiah, of whom further. 3. Nathan, born December 16, 1714. 4. Hannah, born April 16, 1718.

(III) Abiah Keith, son of Timothy and Hannah (Forbes) Keith, was born at Campello, Massachusetts, October 11, 1712. He married, August 22, 1737, Mary Snell. Children: 1. Mary, born April 6, 1738. 2. Ruben, born October 3, 1740. 3. Mehitabel, born January 1, 1742-3. 4. Isaac, born May 18, 1744. 5. Anne, born September 30, 1748. 6. Asa, born June 10, 1750. 7. Bathsheba, of whom further. 8. Shepard, born November 3, 1756.

(IV) Bathsheba Keith, daughter of Abiah and Mary (Snell) Keith, was born in Campello, Massachusetts, October 14, 1752, and married Edward Bass (see Bass VI).

*References:*


1. Bardsley and Ferguson on "Names."
2. Visitation of Hertford, England.
3. Bass Genealogical Chart.
4. Thayer Family Memorial.
5. "History of Braintree, Vermont."
6. "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolution."
7. Hunt Genealogy.
8. History of Hopewell, New Jersey.
9. D. A. R. Lineage Books.
10. Dawson Genealogy.
11. Bridgewater Vital Records.
12. Keith Genealogy.
13. Burke's "General Armory."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## WEBSTER, Augustus Livingston,

**Merchant, Public Spirited Citizen.**

*Arms*—Argent, a fesse gules between three crosses crosslet fitchée azure.

*Crest*—The sun rising out of the sea proper.

*Motto—Emergo.* (Advance, come up).

This patronymic is of unmistakably ancient English origin, being a trade name, and meaning a female weaver. The masculine form of the name is Webber; as with the Anglo-Saxons, the termination "er," in trades and employments was masculine, while "ster" was feminine.

From a chart in possession of descendants of Noah Webster, the eminent lexicographer, the following is set forth as the possible line of Governor John Webster:

The Websters were settled at Yorkshire at an early period. They were of Scottish descent, and held the Manor of Lockington, Yorkshire, in the time of

Richard II (1389-99). John Webster, of Bolsover, near Chesterfield, Derbyshire, England, in the twelfth year of Henry VI (1434), was returned into Chancery among the gentlemen of that county who made oath, in behalf of themselves and their retainers, for the observance of the King's laws. From him descended John Webster, who, in the time of Henry VIII (1509-47), received large grants in Cambridgeshire, Essex and Huntingdonshire. From him descended, in the third generation, John Webster, who came to Watertown, near Boston, Massachusetts, from Warwickshire, England, about 1636.

The line thus established would be: The Websters of Lockington, time of Edward III; John Webster (of Bolsover), Esq., 1432; John Webster in the time of Henry VIII (1509-47); and John Webster, descended from the above, was the emigrant to America.

(I) Governor John Webster, fifth governor of the Colony of Connecticut, and one of the original settlers of Hartford, Connecticut, was the founder of this line of the Webster family in America. He is said to have been a descendant in the third generation from that John Webster who received from Henry VIII large grants of land in Cambridge, Essex and Huntingdon. It is stated that he was born in 1590, and tradition has it that he came from County Warwick, in old England, to Watertown, Massachusetts, in about 1636. In that year he was of Hartford, being an original proprietor. In 1639 his home-lot was on the east side of the street now called Governor Street. He was one of the committee who, for the first time, sat with the Court of Magistrates, 1637 and 1638; and was a magistrate from 1639 to 1655, when he was made Deputy Governor. The next year he was made Governor, which office he held for three years. He was one of the committee who formed the code of criminal laws for the Colony in 1642, and a Commissioner for the United Colonies in 1654. He was an influential member of the church of Hartford, and was one of the leaders of the Hadley Company, removing to that place in 1659. On account of a controversy with the minister of Hartford, the settlement at Hadley, Massachusetts, was planned, and John Webster headed the list of fifty-nine signers who agreed to locate there. His son Robert was another signer. Governor Webster lived in Northampton, Massachusetts, fell sick soon afterward, but recovered and became one of the judges associated with John Pynchon and Samuel Chapin. His home was near the last residence of George Wyllys, in Hartford. He was admitted freeman in Massachusetts; and in 1660 made a magistrate in that State. He died in Hadley, Massachusetts, April 5, 1661. His will, dated June 25, 1659, gave to his wife Agnes his estate at Hartford during her life, and he also bequeathed property to his four sons.

Trumbull summarized John Webster's services as follows:

For twenty years John Webster had been chosen into the magistracy of Connecticut. At the election of 1655 he was Deputy Governor, and at the election of 1656 he was chosen Governor of the colony. Prior to his election as governor he was frequently directed by the General Court to decide controversies about lands, boundaries, estates, etc. In 1639 he was one of a committee appointed to confer with New Haven in relation to attacks from Indians. In 1649 the New England Congress employed him to "set forth on the towns" soldiers and ammunition for an expedition against the Indians. At other times he was chosen "to press men and ammunition" for attacks against Indians, or he was one of the officers with whom constables were to confer in the enlisting of men for military service. He made journeys to the seaside and to nearby towns to administer justice. He surveyed the highway from Hartford to Windsor. He was a man of prominence and standing.

The children of Governor John and Agnes Webster were, excepting the two youngest, born in England; the dates of birth have not been ascertained. Children: 1. Matthews, admitted freeman at Hartford, April 10, 1645; married —, who died February 11, 1656; had son John, and a daughter; died July 16, 1675.

2. William, of Hadley, born about 1617; married, February 17, 1670, Mary Reeve, daughter of Thomas Reeve, of Springfield, Massachusetts, who was tried for witchcraft, but acquitted. She died about 1698. He died about 1688. They had no children. 3. Lieutenant Robert, of whom further. 4. Thomas, of Northampton, Massachusetts; married, June 16, 1663, Abigail Alexander, daughter of George Alexander, of Northampton, who survived him, and died in 1690. He died at Northfield, Massachusetts, in 1686. 5. Anne, married about 1642, John Marsh, of Hadley. 6. Elizabeth, married about 1658, as his second wife, William Markham, of Hadley. 7. Mary, married, in England, John Hunt, of Northampton County, and is thought by some authorities to have been the eldest child.

(II) Lieutenant Robert Webster, son of Governor John and Agnes Webster, was born in England, and it is said about the year 1627. He came to America with his parents, and settled later in Middletown, Connecticut, where he was a man of ability and served the community in many ways. Upon the organization of the town in 1651, he was chosen recorder. He was town representative in the General Court, 1653-1655, and for a number of terms afterward. He was made lieutenant in 1654, and in 1675, the year of King Philip's War, he was appointed on a committee "to average certain defences of the towne." He died about May 31, 1676, leaving an estate valued at six hundred and seventy pounds. In 1652 he married Susannah Treat, who was born in 1629, daughter of Richard and Alice (Gaylord) Treat, of Wethersfield, Connecticut. (See Treat II.) She died in 1705. Children, the first four born at Middletown, the last seven at Hartford, Connecticut. 1. John, born November 10, 1653, died in 1694 or 1695; married Sarah Mygatt, daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Whiting) Mygatt, who married (second) in 1698, Lieutenant Benjamin Graham, of Hartford. 2. Sarah, born June 30, 1655; married (first) November 15, 1677, Joseph Mygatt, of Hartford; married (second) in 1722, Bevil Waters, of Hartford; she died in February, 1744. 3. Deacon Jonathan, born January 9, 1656-7; married (first) May 11, 1681, Dorcas Hopkins; married (second) January 2, 1696, Mary Judd; he died in 1735. 4. Susannah, born October 26, 1658; married about 1680, John Grave, of Hartford, who married (second) after his first wife's death, Hannah Davis. 5. Lieutenant Samuel, who was high sheriff of Hartford County; appointed lieutenant in 1711; married Elizabeth Reeve, who was born in 1668, and died in 1747; he died February 1, 1744. 6. Robert, married (first) September 10, 1689, Hannah Beckley; married (second) Widow Sarah Colfax; married (third) in 1731, Susannah, daughter of John Baker, of Hartford; he died in February, 1744. 7. Joseph, married (first) February 23, 1696, Mary Judd, born in 1675; married (second) May 11, 1726, widow Hannah Baker, of Middletown; he died in May, 1750. 8. Benjamin, baptized May 1, 1670. 9. Ensign William, of whom further. 10. Mary, married, in November, 1690, as his second wife, Thomas King, of Hartford. 11. Elizabeth, baptized February 8, 1673, died May 15, 1754; married, December 19, 1693, John Seymour, Jr., of Hartford.

(III) Ensign William Webster, son of Lieutenant Robert and Susannah (Treat) Webster, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, and there baptized, July 2, 1671. On May 11, 1721, "the General Assembly established and confirmed William Webster, of Hartford, to be Ensign of the South Side Trainband in Hartford." He married, November 28, 1700, Sarah

Nichols, daughter of Cyprian Nichols, of Hartford, who survived him and married (second) May 13, 1725, as his second wife, Samuel Catlin, of Hartford; the date of her death is not certain. Ensign William Webster died in June, 1722, leaving an estate, the inventory of which amounted to £566 5s. 5d. Children of Ensign William and Sarah (Nichols) Webster: 1. Cyprian, born September 3, 1701, died December 24, 1770; removed from Hartford to Harwinton, Connecticut; married, September 25, 1729, Elizabeth Seymour, born May 1, 1700, died May 23, 1761, daughter of Daniel Seymour. 2. Sergeant William, of whom further. 3. Captain Moses, born September 26, 1706, removed from Hartford to Harwinton, Connecticut; married, December 6, 1733, Mary Brace; he died at Harwinton, December 29, 1797. 4. Susannah, born April 18, 1710; married, November 8, 1733, Captain William Marsh, of Litchfield, Connecticut. 5. Sarah, baptized August 10, 1712; married, August 20, 1733, Captain John Marsh, of Litchfield. 6. Samuel, baptized November 28, 1714; married, December 17, 1741, at Wintonbury, Connecticut, Elizabeth Case; he died November 13, 1798.

(IV) Sergeant William Webster, son of Ensign William and Sarah (Nichols) Webster, was born September 3, 1703, baptized September 5, 1703, and died March 21, 1779. He was of Wintonbury and Windsor, Connecticut, buying and selling lands also in adjoining towns. He was a member of the church in West Hartford in 1732. He married (first) June 3, 1731, Mary Watson, who died May 6, 1754, in her forty-fourth year; (second) September 26, 1759, Anna Case, daughter of Josiah Case, of Simsbury, Connecticut. Children of first marriage: 1. Son, born July 12, 1732; died young. 2. William, born August 2, 1733, at Bloomfield; died November 17, 1736. 3. Sarah, born January 8, 1735-6; married, June 2, 1757, Amos Lawrence, of Kensington, Connecticut. 4. William, born July 24, 1738; married Edee Drake; he probably died in Washington County, New York. 5. James, of whom further. 6. Susannah, born June 29, 1743; married, February 23, 1764, at Wintonbury, Amos Gillett; died February 24, 1820. 7. Mary, born March 5, 1746, at Wintonbury; married Captain Roger Mills; died October 23, 1768. 8.-9. Twins, died young. Children of second marriage: 10. Anna, born June 18, 1760; married, June 25, 1778, Captain Hezekiah Parsons, Jr. 11. Joseph, born February 1, 1762, a farmer at Bloomfield; married, April 14, 1785, Mehitabel Drake. 12. Wealthean, born January 4, 1764; married, February 14, 1802, Thomas Shepard, Jr. 13. Deacon and Major Hezekiah, born March 18, 1766; removed to Cayuga County, New York; married, May 4, 1794, Anna Goodwin. 14. Daniel, born February 5, 1769; died November 10, 1789.

(V) James Webster, son of Sergeant William and Mary (Watson) Webster, was born at Bloomfield, Connecticut, November 11, 1740. He and his wife were admitted to the church at Wintonbury, January 15, 1764, and in 1768 it is recorded that they bought land from Jonathan Palmer in Wintonbury, selling land in the same town in 1772. In 1803 they are noted as of Sheldon, Franklin County, Vermont, selling their land in Windsor. They probably died in Sheldon, Franklin County, Vermont, but at what time is unknown. James Webster married, in Bloomfield, Connecticut, June 9, 1763, Hannah Hubbard, daughter of John and Hannah Hubbard. Children, probably all born and baptized in Wintonbury, Connecticut: 1. Hannah, baptized January 15, 1764; married Stephen Severance;

settled in Sheldon, Franklin County, Vermont. 2. James, baptized February 7, 1768; married, January 11, 1791, Belinda E. Filley, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Butler) Filley, of Windsor, Connecticut; they lived in Sheldon, Vermont. 3. Mary, baptized October 15, 1770; died unmarried. 4. John, baptized in 1773; died in 1775. 5. John, of whom further. 6. Susannah, baptized May 9, 1779; married a Mr. Warner; lived in Sheldon, Vermont. 7. Alanson, born March 6, 1787, died in Lowell, Vermont, February 21, 1881; married Lucy Reed.

(VI) John Webster, son of James and Hannah (Hubbard) Webster, was born September 1, 1775, and baptized November 12, 1775, at Wintonbury, Connecticut. He was a merchant, and lived at Wintonbury, Connecticut, Sheldon, Vermont, and Salina, Washtenaw County, Michigan, his death occurring at the latter place, March 29, 1834. In 1803 he sold his land in Windsor, Connecticut, at which time he was a resident of Sheldon, Vermont. He married, December 27, 1806, at New Haven, Connecticut, Charity Bennett, who was born at New Fairfield, Connecticut, March 6, 1786, and died at Conneaut, Ashtabula County, Ohio, November 20, 1863. Children: 1. John Hubbard, born at Sheldon, Vermont, September 28, 1807; died at Danville, Illinois, November 26, 1872, having been twice married; married, November 25, 1833, at Conneaut, Ohio, Alkaline Cloa Benham. 2. Anson Bennett, born at Sheldon, Vermont, August 15, 1809, died at Darlington, Montgomery County, Indiana, October 11, 1854; married (first) October 4, 1832, at Sheldon, Vermont, Charity P. Morey; married (second) November 17, 1846, at Tecumseh, Michigan, Harriet Mariah Spofford. 3. Charity Harriet, born at Sheldon, Vermont, July 10, 1811, died at Cleveland, Ohio, November 16, 1897; married, April 27, 1833, at Fairfax, Vermont, James Madison Warner, a physician. 4. Roxy Ruana, born at Sheldon, Vermont, October 2, 1813, died in Michigan City, Indiana, January 4, 1896; married October 1, 1845, at Salina, Michigan, William Hulburt. 5. Daniel Noble, of whom further. 6. William H., born September 2, 1818; died young. 7. Asahel Phipeny, born at Auburn, New York, 1819; died July 8, 1856, at Lafayette, Indiana; married, Harriet Burgess. 8. Alanson Gaylor, born at Sheldon, Vermont, September 6, 1822. He resided at Danville, Illinois, and died in 1906. He was a merchant; married (first) July 20, 1848, at Annapolis, Indiana, Harriet Newell Bosworth; married (second) July 10, 1852, at South Raub, Indiana, Margery Raub. 9. James Loren, born July 4, 1824, at Swanton, Vermont, died November 8, 1883; married Mahala A. Carpenter.

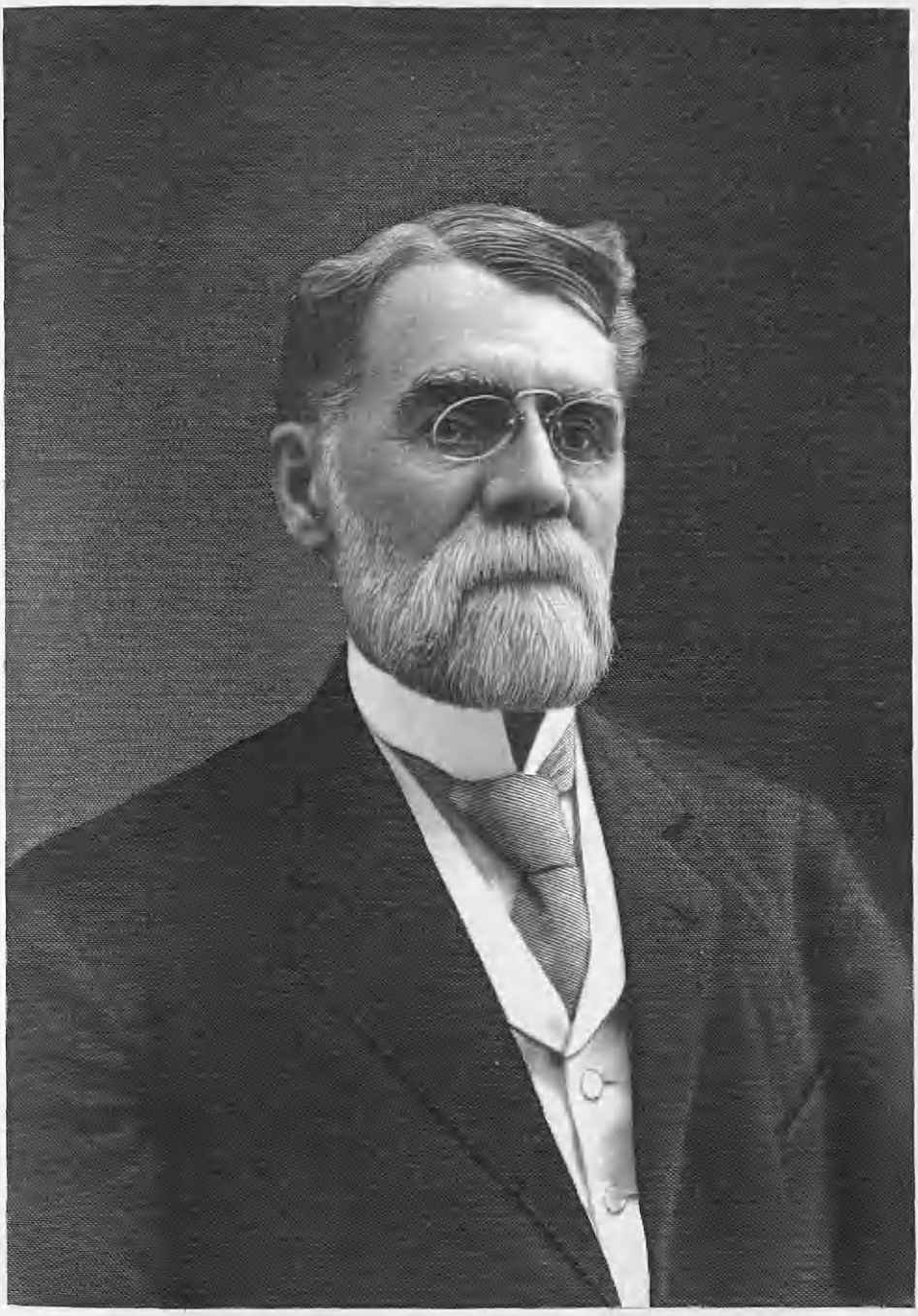
(VII) Daniel Noble Webster, son of John and Charity (Bennett) Webster, was born at Swanton, Vermont, June 9, 1816, and died at Conneaut, Ohio, January 20, 1892. He was a merchant and banker. On March 4, 1841, he married (first) at Conneaut, Ashtabula County, Ohio, Emma E. Wallingford, who was born at Stanstead, Quebec, Canada, August 14, 1817, daughter of David (2) and Abigail (Sticker) Wallingford, of Hopkinton, New Hampshire. She died at Conneaut, Ohio, March 2, 1842, and he married (second) March 5, 1851, at Conneaut, Ohio, Martha Elthea Wheeler, born at Middleburg, Vermont, November 19, 1833, daughter of Philander Wheeler. Children of first marriage: 1. Augustus Livingston, of whom further. Children of second marriage: 2. Elwyn Porter, born at Conneaut, Ohio, April 9, 1852; married, June 9, 1875, Leona Emma Crawford, of North East, Pennsylvania.

(VIII) Augustus Livingston Webster, son of Daniel Noble and Emma E. (Wallingford) Webster, was born in Conneaut, Ashtabula County, Ohio, February 18, 1842, and died in Danville, Illinois, January 23, 1923. He received a careful education in the public schools and at Conneaut Academy, and at the age of sixteen began his long connection with mercantile affairs by securing a position as clerk in a hardware store. In 1864 he opened an establishment of his own in Conneaut, but two years later removed to Aurora, Illinois, where he continued in the hardware business until 1867. In that year he again changed his place of business, as well as his residence, this time going to Danville, Vermilion County, Illinois, where for fifty-five years he was closely identified with the development of the city and where he is still honored as "one who has greatly served." In partnership with George B. Yeomans, Mr. Webster opened a hardware store, and established a business which ultimately grew to large proportions, and to which was added a lumber department. Strict integrity and high business ideals, in association with acumen and executive ability, brought abundant success, and the partnership was continued until 1879, when Mr. Webster and Mr. Yeomans sold out and were succeeded by Giddings & Patterson, and others, nearly all of whom had been in Mr. Webster's employ in either the hardware or lumber departments of his business.

After disposing of his hardware and lumber business Mr. Webster became associated with Robert Coddington, in the wholesale grocery business, under the firm name, R. Coddington & Company, and that connection he maintained until 1883, when he withdrew from the firm. The following year he established the wholesale grocery, tobacco and commission house of A. L. Webster & Company. Later the tobacco and commission house, Kelley & Heinley, was consolidated with A. L. Webster & Company, under the firm name of Webster, Kelley & Heinley, and the new firm moved into quarters in the Odd Fellows Building, there remaining until the retirement of Mr. Kelley and later of Mr. Heinley. In February, 1896, the business was incorporated as the Webster Grocery Company, and at that time a number of old and trusted employees were admitted to an interest, both as stockholders and officials of the company. The consolidated interests prospered, and at the corner of North Street and Washington Avenue the company erected the fine, modernly equipped business block which they have occupied since 1908. Mr. Webster continued as president of the Webster Grocery Company until the end of his life, guiding its affairs with wisdom and justice and establishing a secure place in the trade over an extensive territory. He was a director of the Palmer National Bank, of Danville; a director of the Danville Building & Loan Association; treasurer of the Springhill Cemetery Association; and a man of public spirit, deeply concerned for the welfare of his community.

During the Civil War Mr. Webster was in active service as a member of the Squirrel Hunters' Brigade, hurriedly organized to repel an expected raid. He was a Republican in politics, but had no liking for political office. He did, however, serve as assistant supervisor for a special purpose and when that work was completed, refused again to be a candidate. He was a member of the Danville Library Board and its president for several years; also a member of the Danville Board of Education, which he served as president during the construction of Jackson, Franklin and present high school building.

Through his connection with the Masonic Order he became widely known over the



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entire State of Illinois, having in 1895 and 1896 held the highest office the State could confer in Templar Masonry, that of Commander of the Illinois Grand Commandery, Knights Templar. He was a member of all York Rite bodies, Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery, and with all bodies of Oriental Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scotish Rite, of Chicago, holding the thirty-second degree of that Rite. He had been a member of Oriental Consistory for forty years, and the value of his service to the order had brought him to the notice of the Sovereign Council, that body choosing him to receive the highest decree conferred in the country, the thirty-third. He did not live to receive this degree, but had been notified of his election. He was a member of Danville Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; was vice-president of the first Chamber of Commerce, organized in Danville (1883) and in 1888; aided in organizing the famous Micawber Club, of Danville. He gave liberally to charity and philanthropy, his endowment of the Webster Memorial Home for the Aged being the crowning act of a long life of well doing. He used his wealth wisely, and did his full share in advancing the general good and to promote public prosperity. He lived to see the completion of the beautiful Memorial Home for the aged women of Danville, his own gift to the city of his adoption, presented as a memorial to Mr. Webster's deceased daughters, the Misses Emma and Kate M. Webster. The building, located on Logan Avenue, near Lake View Hospital, was opened in July, 1923, Mr. Webster having left a trust fund of $100,000 as an endowment for its support. He was the best loved man in Danville in his lifetime, and through the crowning work of his beneficent service he is still winning the love and gratitude of those who are enjoying the peace and comfort of the Webster Memorial Home as well as of those who were benefited through his influence during his long career. Truly "his works do follow him."

The Webster home, for fifty years, was at No. 424 North Walnut Street, and was the scene of many social and literary activities, both host and hostess being most hospitable and fond of entertaining their many friends. The Websters moved to a beautiful home at No. 1521 North Vermilion Street, built in 1911.

On September 30, 1912, Mr. and Mrs. Webster were presented with a beautiful loving cup of gold, the gift of their many friends, on the completion of fifty years of wedded life. The Webster home was the scene of the presentation, the guests including delegations from the church, societies, business and professional men of the city, with neighbors and friends, headed by "Uncle Joe" Cannon, Congressman for forty-six years from the Danville District, ex-speaker of the House of Representatives, and a warm friend and admirer of Mr. Webster. "Uncle Joe" was the speaker of the occasion. Nine more wedding day anniversaries were celebrated in a quiet way by Mr. and Mrs. Webster, but before the tenth arrived, death had removed the husband and father and terminated a long career of worthy achievement. The qualities of character which won for him so high a place in the esteem of his associates are indicated in the tribute paid to him by one who said of him: "In all the fifty-five years of his life in Danville he never made an engagement that he did not fulfill, nor incurred an obligation that he did not meet."

Before reaching his twenty-first birthday, Mr. Webster married, at Conneaut, Ohio, September 30, 1862, Eliza E. Innis, who was born in Fairview, Pennsylvania, daughter of Thomas and Eliza Baxter. Left motherless soon after her birth, Mrs. Web-

ster became the adopted daughter of Dr. James and Harriet Innis, and took their name. To Mr. and Mrs. Webster, four children were born: 1. Emma, died in Danville, January 5, 1898. 2. Kate M., died in Danville March 7, 1899. 3. Clara M., married (first) J. Dale Nemble, of Hamilton, Ohio; (second) Samuel Dwight Short, of Danville. 4. Helen Estelle, married (first) Charles Hamilton Straw, they were the parents of Helen Hatfield, a student at Monticello Seminary, and class president 1924, adopted by Dr. Raymond Le Feore Hatfield; (second) Dr. Raymond L. Hatfield, and they are the parents of: Emma Catharine, also a student at Monticello; and Elinor Rose Hatfield.

(The Treat Line).

*Trott-Treat Arms*—Paly of six, or and gules; on a canton argent a bear salient sable.

*Crest*—Rising out of a coronet gules a unicorn's head sable, neck armored argent.

Record of the family Trott, varied since about 1550 to Tratt, and in America to Treat, is frequently found in the Exchequer Lay Subsidies of County Somerset, A. D. 1327, and in Kirby's Quest, of the same year. The surnames of Nicholas Truhyt, Thomas Trut, John Trout; and even earlier Richard *fil.* Truite A. D. 1179, show the development from the christen name Truit, Troit or Trote, which appears in the Norse as Thrudr; and which the Danes brought into England. In the records of Bishop—Middleham, County York, in 1683,—the surnames Bradshau and Trott several times occur. In the Norse, Thrudr is feminine, meaning constancy or fortitude, and it appears in the Germanic Ger-trude and Hiltrud.

(I) John Trott, of Staplegrove, near Taunton, Somersetshire, England, is mentioned in the Taunton Manor Rolls in 1458, 1463, 1473 and 1479.

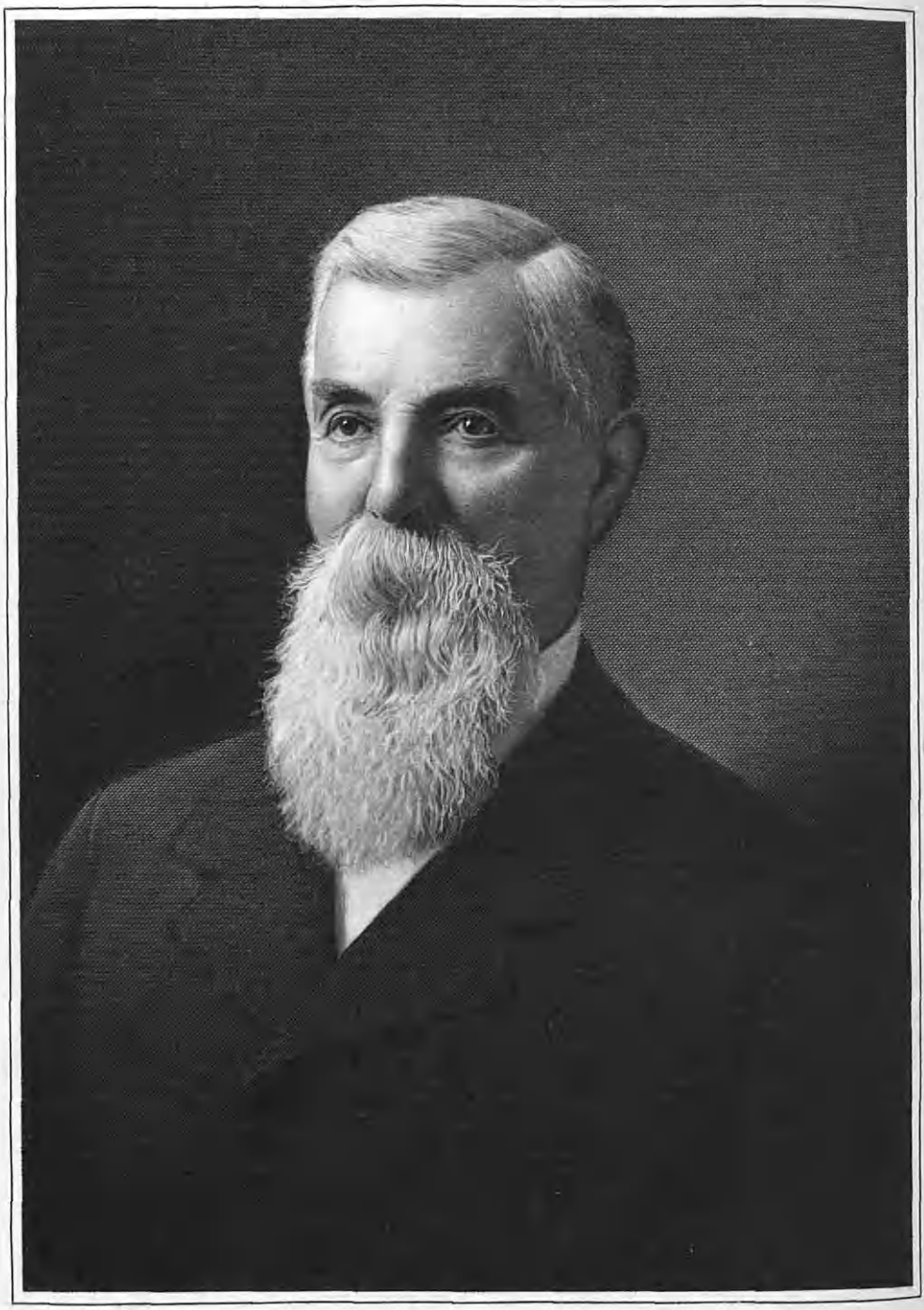
(II) William Trott, probably son of John Trott, is mentioned in these calendars in the same parish and hundred of Staplegrove in 1503, 1504, and 1510. Children: 1. William, named in the calendars of Hull, now Bishop's Hull, 1554-1578; and in 1566, Poundisford, for "1 missuage and half-virgate of Bondland called Cansgrove (Canon's Grove) a locality in Pitminster;" and in 1597 being in extremity he surrendered land in "Pittmester." 2. Richard, of whom further. 3. Joanna. 4. Lucy. 5. Alice. 6. John.

(III) Richard Trott, son of William Trott, died about 1571. In the Taunton Manor Calendar his name is recorded as of Staplegrove, 1510; Poundisford, 1534, and of Otterford, 1537 and 1540. He married Joanna—perhaps the Joanna Trott buried at Otterford, August 14, 1577. Children: 1. John, buried October 16, 1544, at Pitminster, England. 2. John, died about 1595. 3. Robert, of whom further. 4. William, buried March 19, 1596. 5. Tamsen, married May 27, 1583.

(IV) Robert Trott, son of Richard and Joanna Trott, was buried February 16, 1599. He married Honora (or Honour) ——, who was buried September 17, 1627, in Pitminster, England. Children, baptized in Pitminster, England: 1. Alice, baptized February 4, 1564. 2. John, baptized September 10, 1570. 3. Mary, baptized February 6, 1575; married in 1597. 4. Agnes, baptized February 18, 1577; married in 1598. 5. Tamsen, baptized May 26, 1581. 6. Richard, of whom further.

(The Family in America).

(I) Richard Trott, son of Robert and Honora Trott, was baptized at Pitminster, England, August 28, 1584, and died in Wethersfield, Connecticut, 1699-1700. He was a man of high social standing and influence. His home was first in the hamlet of Trendle, now Trull, in the Parish of



M. B. Clark

Pitminster, four and half miles south of Taunton. He, with his family, came to Massachusetts probably after 1637, and resided for a time in Watertown, Massachusetts. He is first mentioned in Connecticut, as a juror, in June, 1643. In 1644 he was chosen deputy to the General Court and annually reëlected for fourteen years, to 1657-8. He was elected magistrate or assistant eight times, 1657-8 to 1665; selectman in 1660; and held various other places of trust. In 1662, when King Charles II granted the Connecticut Colony a charter, Richard Trott was named in it as one of the patentees, and he was also, in 1663 and 1664, a member of Governor Winthrop's Council. He was an extensive landowner. Robert Treat Paine, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was a great-grandson of Richard Treat. Richard Trott (Treat) married, April 27, 1615, (under the name of Trett) Alice Gaylord, daughter of Hugh Gaylord, of Pitminster, born in 1594. Their children were all born in England under the name of Trott or Tratt. Children, born in Pitminster, County Somerset, England: 1. Honor, baptized March 19, 1615-16. 2. Joanna, baptized in England, May 24, 1618; died in Wethersfield, Connecticut, October 1694, married John Hollester. 3. Sarah, baptized December 3, 1620. 4. Richard, baptized January 9, 1622-3. 5. Robert, baptized February 25, 1624-5. Later, Governor of Connecticut. 6. Elizabeth, baptized July 25, 1627. 7. Susannah, of whom further. 8. Alice, baptized February 16, 1631-2; buried August, 1633. 9. James, baptized July 20, 1634. 10. Katherine, baptized June 29, 1637.

(II) Susannah Treat, daughter of Richard and Alice (Gaylord) Treat, was baptized October 8, 1629, and died in 1705. She married Lieutenant Robert Webster (see Webster II).

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(Treat)—Burke: "General Armory." Middlesex Pedigrees, Collected by R. Mundy, Publ. Harleian Society, Vol. LXV., p. 76. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English & Welsh Surnames."

## CLARK, Hon. Maurice Butler,

**Oil and Industrial Magnate.**

The life history of the Hon. Maurice Butler Clark reveals in this largely successful man those qualities of industry, perseverance, and staunch integrity which comprise the impetus of all worthy effort and the foundation of all achievement. As a mere lad in his native England he turned his face toward the Land of Opportunity, and, despite hardships and discouragements, assumed responsibilities with faith in himself and in the future of his adopted country, winning large and brilliant success. Mr. Clark was an eminently noteworthy example of that splendid product of America, in which every progressive citizen takes just pride, the self-made man. Had he been less courageous, less resourceful, less consistent in his devotion to lofty ideals, this record might have gone unwritten, but his life was rounded out to majestic symmetry, for in varied fields of advance he won equal importance and in all his interests stood among the leaders of men. A new generation has arisen since his passing, but it is an inspiration to recall his achievements, and those who come after may well emulate his life. In his humility as well as in his greatness Maurice Butler Clark was particularly estimable, for while he attained a high level of commercial importance the

friends of his youth and the companions of his early struggles were never forgotten, while many men who failed of success were still always assured of his hearty handshake and his cordial greeting. His life was fine and worthy—his death was a loss to all who had come in touch with his activities.

The name of Clark is one of honor and distinction in the history of England, for it is derived from the word "clerk," the name applied to the early secretaries and professors who kept the records and accounts of the nobility and of public life. It dates back to the period when few men even among royalty were able to do more than make their mark in the way of a signature, and learning was practically unknown. Thus the man who was able to read and write was considered one of the most distinguished figures in the community and was honored accordingly. When surnames first came into general use every clerk used for his surname this word, thus his name became "Clerk" and in the course of time it was changed to "Clark."

Maurice Butler Clark was born in Malmsburg, England, September 6, 1827, and died at his beautiful home at No. 11,814 Saint Clair Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, March 11, 1901. One of several brothers and sisters who reached maturity, he was a son of Robert Clark. Members of this family well known in Cleveland and vicinity are: Fannie, deceased, wife of ——— Reynolds; Elizabeth, wife of ——— Miller; James, deceased; Worthy, also deceased; and the late ex-Senator William T. Clark.

Maurice Butler Clark, the eldest child of this family, received his education in England, and for a time followed gardening in his native land. Ambitious to rise above the circumstances in which he found himself, he secured passage for America and landed in Boston, Massachusetts, June 17, 1847. Arriving with only fifty cents in his pocket, he found the world before him, but its conquest entirely in his own hands. Alone and friendless, knowing only the language but not the customs of the country, he set out on foot to secure employment. His friends have often heard him recount the history of that early struggle. He walked until blisters appeared on his heels, but still he kept on walking; a farmer gave him employment for a time, an old couple, taking in the footsore boy, and advising him to seek a position on the street market in a New England city where he would find farmers congregated to sell their produce. Mr. Clark often laughingly recalled how the farmer gave him a cradle to use in the hayfield. This implement was new to him and he handled it so awkwardly that he finally gave up, and taking a scythe with which he was familiar went on with the work skillfully, setting a pace for his companions in the field. In the autumn of the year 1847 he came to Cleveland, Ohio, and secured employment with a commission firm on the "Flats." As success began to look possible in the future, Mr. Clark sent for others of his family, his eldest sister coming first, and the parents starting later. Shipwrecked, they returned to England and felt that never again would they venture to set out on an ocean voyage. Later, however, they came to America and located on Cedar Avenue, Cleveland, where both lived to a ripe old age.

In the year 1851 Mr. Clark entered the employ of Hussy & Sinclair, and was thus engaged until 1859, when he entered into partnership with John D. Rockefeller, the world famous oil magnate, under the firm name of Clark & Rockefeller. Both were young, ambitious men and neither at that time commanded much capital. They, how-

ever, built up a very successful commission business, and in 1863 became interested in the refining of petroleum. This industry was then in its infancy. The firm erected a refinery on Newburg Road, where they developed the plant to a daily capacity of fifty-six barrels of crude oil. With the vision of the true captains of industry, they anticipated the great future of this business and increased their plant to four times its original capacity only a short time after the enterprise was established. In the year 1865 Mr. Clark disposed of his interests in petroleum, withdrawing from the firm and temporarily from the business. Continuing active in the commission business, he was prominent for some years as a member of the firm of Gardner, Clark & York, a concern controlling large grain elevators and handling an important and lucrative trade, taking rank with the substantial concerns of the day in the city of Cleveland.

During these early years Mr. Clark had remained in Cleveland, and his varied activities had been observed by capitalists of the day who desired to bear a really significant part in the reconstruction endeavors which even in the North were almost of equal importance with similar efforts in the South. Industries had been prostrated and the general prosperity was at a low ebb, but these moneyed men found that in his progress a business executive Maurice Butler Clark revealed outstanding qualities. He did not, however, confine his attention wholly to oil refining. Continuing in the commission business, he extended his interests into production lines, and for many years was president of the Co-Operative Stove Company. He was also president of the Cleveland Paper Manufacturing Company, president of the Cleveland Stamping & Tool Company, and a director of the Sheriff Street Market.

Mr. Clark became widely known for his business ability, and in the year 1866 was elected to the City Council of Cleveland, his re-election to the same body two years later continuing him in the public service for another period. His political convictions followed the principles of the Republican party, and he was a loyal adherent of that party. Following his settling permanently in the Glenville section of Cleveland, he was elected Mayor of Glenville, this having been before the annexation of the suburb to the municipality of Cleveland. It was in the year 1875 that Mr. Clark purchased the old Merchant farm of twenty-six acres on Saint Clair Avenue, then in Glenville. There he built the beautiful residence where his widow still resides and which is now surrounded by one of the finest residential sections of Cleveland. The property lies between Saint Clair Avenue and the Boulevard, One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets running through what was then the Merchant farm and later Mr. Clark's holdings. There this man of great achievements and modest spirit spent the happiest years of his life, and retiring twelve years before his death he devoted his leisure to gardening activities and to the pleasure of receiving in his own palatial home the countless friends who formed so large a part of his life. He never affiliated himself with fraternal or social organizations, his home being his castle, and flowers, literature, and the companionship of his family and friends filling the declining years of his life. He was a member of the old Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal Church for many years, also a trustee of that church, and was very active in the founding of the Saint Clair Methodist Episcopal Church and the erection of the church edifice.

Maurice Butler Clark married (first), in the year 1853, Mary Clements, and they

were the parents of four children: 1. Belle, wife of John Teagle, who resides on Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, their two sons being: Walter Clark, president of the Standard Oil Company; and Frank H., active in the automobile business in Cleveland. 2. Herbert, deceased. 3. Cassius, who died leaving three children, namely: Cassius, Maurice B., and William B. 4. Emeline, also deceased; was the wife of Charles Coit, and they had two children, Catharine and William Clark. Mr. Clark married (second), January 18, 1890, Mary D. Semlow, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Semlow, prominent residents of Cleveland, the family having come to this city from Germany when Mrs. Clark was six years old.

## HAYES, Cardinal Patrick Joseph,

**Priest.**

Sober minds, not blinded by prejudice, viewing the social life of man and its various phenomena with clear and undistorted vision, are consciously or unconsciously guided by the philosophers maxim, *"Nec laudare, nec vituperare, sed intelligere,"* in other words, they will try to understand a thing or an institution before appraising it, positively or negatively. Calm, judicious, reflective thinking, though not all too frequent, is not confined to any one race, creed or belief, and whatever the opinions be that divide them, Christians of all types, as well as followers of other religions, not excepting so-called "free thinkers," provided they be capable of unbiased judgment, have never shut their eyes to or denied, or minimized, but have always been impressed with the venerable age, the perfect organization, the undiminished vitality of the Roman Catholic Church, the beauty of its ritual and liturgy, which so exquisitely and indispensably answers the spiritual needs of a certain type of Christian soul. Leading American statesmen of the Protestant faith, among them such embodiments and exponents of the American spirit as Abraham Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt and the late President Harding, fully and ungrudgingly recognized the important mission of the Roman Catholic Church as a factor making for a moral Christian and loyal life in a Commonwealth like ours, whose population, especially in more recent times, has received accessions, important from the point of view of quantity and quality from predominantly Catholic countries, such as Ireland and the South of Europe. These actual or potential citizens claim and have a right, spiritually to work out their own salvation in their own way, and their claim to freedom of conscience and to the undisturbed and unrestricted practice of the religion, dear to their hearts, never has and never will be challenged by any American imbued with and living up to the principles of the founders of our Republic. These principles, far from proscribing any of the forms of the Christian faith, guarantee the fullest liberty of conscience, the most unrestricted spiritual autonomy to any member of our nation or prospective citizen, provided that such fundamental ideas and institutions as lie at the base of our family and economic life and are the foundation of all human civilization worth the name on our continent or elsewhere be upheld and respect and neither by precept or example discredited or attacked.

Within these limits we claim our land to have been, to be, and in God's will ever to remain, a haven or refuge for all those in quest of religious freedom and independence, a beacon light, a torch-bearer of liberty taken in its widest, broadest and deepest sense. "Liberty enlightening the World," as symbolized by the gift of the French sister-Republic, the colossal statue

which proudly and significantly to the newcomer guards the entrance to the Eastern portal of our republic, the majestic harbor of the Empire State. Without wanting to draw invidious distinctions between the many types of men hailing from many lands who have passed through that door, those who came to our shores from the Emerald Isle, the land of Erin and St. Patrick, have made a contribution to the formative influences shaping the American national soul and added an ingredient as necessary and indispensable as leaven is to bread (as distinct from stodgy, insipid dough), a judicious seasoning in the culinary art. They have, like any other race, the defects of their qualities, but what would national life be without the warmth of heart, the genial humor, the original, resourceful, brilliant, sparkling mind, the childlike spontaneity and enthusiasm, the ardent spirituality, the untiring, unostentatious helpfulness, the deep Christian humility and brotherliness, unstained and unaffected by worldly success or failure—how could our land be conceived and thought of without the Irish-Celtic spirit kept alive in our midst by great Americans in all walks and departments of life? One of the most distinguished and indeed exalted of our fellow citizens of Irish stock and Catholic persuasion is Patrick Hayes, Cardinal and Archbishop of New York, a fellow American, whom we all acclaim, of whose rise and promotion in his church to the highest position but one, we are right glad and proud of, since March 24, 1924, Cardinal Priest of the Roman Catholic Church and member of the College of Cardinals with the title "Eminence," and with all the ancient, time-hallowed privileges and rights attaching to that exalted dignity, a position of the most far-reaching and unsurpassed influence, importance and responsibility in the body of the Catholic Church throughout the whole Catholic world and beyond.

Not only Irishmen, but the whole city of New York rejoiced when her own beloved Archbishop, the Most Reverend Patrick Joseph Hayes was selected by His Holiness, Pope Pius XI, to wear the red robes of the Cardinalate. The United States, after the creation of Archbishops Hayes and Mundelein—the latter likewise a native of New York City, will, for the first time in history, have four representatives in the Sacred College of Cardinals. In the dispatch sent by the Associated Press from Rome it was expressly stated that: "Pope Pius, in giving two additional red hats to the United States, was moved by the generous response of the American people to the appeals for the suffering state of Europe." The Pontiff in elevating the prelates is said also to have desired to honor the people of the United States for their spirit of self-denial and loyalty.

His Eminence, Cardinal Patrick Joseph Hayes, was born in New York City, November 20, 1867. His parents, Daniel and Mary (Gleason) Hayes, lived in City Hall Place, adjoining St. Andrew's Church, so the future prince of the church was born not only in the shadow of the historic church but also in the shadow of the City Hall. He was a typical New York boy who knows the city as few others know it, and there never was a more earnest "booster" of New York than the new Cardinal who has raised his voice in defense of the city against the attacks of any detractors. After his mother's death he remained in the care of his father, and later, while still a young boy, he went to live with his uncle, John Egan, of Madison Street, New York City. His father died about twelve years ago, having lived to see his son ordained to the priesthood and honored by the Holy Father with the title of Monsignor. His

uncle and aunt lavished upon him all their affection. Mr. Egan is still living, and Mrs. Egan, who died about two years ago, in her lifetime experienced the joy of seeing her nephew first consecrated Auxiliary Bishop and later Archbishop of New York City. Young Patrick Hayes first attended St. James School, and later the old De La Salle Institute, conducted by the Christian Brothers, from where he graduated in 1886, later continuing his studies at Manhattan College, also under the care of the Christian Brothers. Having graduated in 1888, he entered St. Joseph's Seminary, Troy, New York, as a student of theology, and was ordained in September, 1892, some months ahead of his class. For the next two years he pursued special studies at the Catholic University at Washington, D. C. At the close of his course of studies in June, 1894, the young priest received an assignment as assistant at St. Gabriel's Church, in East Twenty-seventh Street, of which the late Cardinal Farley, then Vicar-General of the diocese, was rector. Thus began his intimate association with that noted Prelate, which lasted until the Cardinal's death on September 17, 1919. When the then Vicar-General became Auxiliary Bishop, and again in 1902 when Bishop Farley became Archbishop, he nominated Father Hayes as his secretary. The following year, 1903, Father Hayes was appointed Chancellor of the Archdiocese, and in the same year he organized Cathedral College, the preparatory seminary, and became its first president, still retaining his position as Chancellor. In the same year the young priest received his first official recognition from Rome, when he was made a Doctor of Divinity. In 1907 Dr. Hayes was appointed Domestic Prelate by His Holiness, Pope Pius X. While on a visit to Rome with Cardinal Farley, Monsignor Hayes was, on June 1, 1914, appointed by Pope Pius, Auxiliary Bishop of New York. During these years as secretary, college president and Chancellor, Monsignor Hayes was one of the busiest priests in the country. As Chancellor of the diocese, it was his business to keep in touch with every church and every clergyman in the diocese. When it is realized that in addition to this Monsignor Hayes won great admiration by his splendid administration as president of Cathedral College and also found time to devote to secretarial work for the Archbishop and to contribute articles on many important topics to the "Catholic Encyclopedia," the "Catholic University Bulletin," and the "North American Review," the immense volume of labor he performed can be appreciated. When, therefore, in 1914, the Cardinal asked for the appointment of a new Auxiliary Bishop in New York, the Pope granted his request and conferred the honor upon Monsignor Hayes. Cardinal Farley and Bishop-elect Hayes were in Switzerland when Pope Pius X died, on August 20, 1914. The European War had broken out, and Cardinal Farley was trying to secure passage back to America, when the news of the Pope's death reached him. The Cardinal, Bishop-elect Hayes, and the other members of the Cardinal's party went at once to Rome and were present at the obsequies of Pope Pius X, and the conclave, election and coronation of Pope Benedict XV.

On October 28, 1914, the consecration of Bishop Hayes took place in St. Patrick's Cathedral, in the presence of twenty-two Archbishops and Bishops, fifty Monsignori, five hundred priests and five thousand of the Roman Catholic laity, His Eminence, Cardinal Farley, acting as the consecrating prelate.

On November 29, 1917, Bishop Hayes was appointed by the Holy See to be

Bishop Ordinary of the Armed Forces of the United States, and in that capacity he supervised the work of the Catholic chaplains in the army and navy and visited a great many of the camps in this country during the war. As Military Bishop, Archbishop Hayes secured nine hundred priests to serve as chaplains, commissioned and non-commissioned, both here and in Europe. His diocese was not only the entire United States, but also included every portion of the globe where there were American Catholic chaplains, soldiers or sailors. In addition to this great work, Archbishop Hayes also took an active part in every patriotic enterprise that was organized during the war. Archbishop Hayes, under Cardinal Farley, was the inspiration and director of the Knights of Columbus drive for war funds which realized nearly $5,000,000. He was also one of the directors of the United War Work drive for $175,000,000. During the war his addresses were always of a most inspiring nature, urging the people to make every sacrifice to win the war. Archbishop Hayes is a firm believer in the greatness and strength of his native country, and he openly expressed his faith in America in the days when America's sons were taking their places in the trenches of France and Flanders. In July, 1915, Bishop Hayes was appointed permanent rector of St. Stephen's Parish, which is one of the largest in the Archdiocese. It was from St. Stephen's that he directed the work of the military and naval chaplains during the war.

Following the death of Cardinal Farley, Bishop Hayes was elected to succeed him as Archbishop of New York, and on March 19, 1919, the new Archbishop was installed in St. Patrick's Cathedral, by the Apostolic Delegate, with impressive ceremonies. During the five years following his elevation he has made a record for administration that has placed him among the foremost members of the American hierarchy. His greatest work as Archbishop has been the establishment of the Catholic Charities, an organization which unites, co-ordinates and extends all the charitable activities of the archdiocese.

Archbishop Hayes, as head of the New York Archdiocese, is the spiritual leader of more than 1,300,000 devoted Catholic people. His influence, however, is not confined or limited to those of the Catholic faith, for a large number of non-Catholics value his advice in national and civic matters and look to him for direction in social and welfare work. He knows New York and he knows New Yorkers, and New Yorkers know him. Cardinal Hayes is an intensely patriotic American. During the war he rendered devoted service to his country, not only as Chaplain Bishop, but also as a leading American citizen, urging his fellow-citizens to do all in their power to help the country win the war. He assisted in every way the sale of war bonds and war saving stamps, and he helped greatly the campaigns of the Red Cross, the Knights of Columbus, and the United Drive for the seven organizations during war service work. As Chaplain Bishop, in his travels throughout the land visiting camps, cantonments and naval bases, he was unsparing of himself in the cause of his country. In the after-war work of reconstruction, the Archbishop has taken a leading part. The problems of reconstruction, in some respects more complicated than those of war, were falling over each other in their demands for solution. The natural industrial decline following the war led to the usual results,—unrest and the propaganda of those who take advantage of such periods to spread doctrines in contravention to all discipline, national, moral and spiritual. From a people drained of

money through their contributions to war funds, their payment of the tremendous taxes required by the government to pay for our participation in the war, it was necessary to get still more funds for the cause of the home poor. It was a task requiring tact and inspired capacity, and the Archbishop furnished both in the conception and organization of Catholic Charities. Money also had to be raised for the welfare of the miserable people of Europe, whose appeals for help had drained the purse of the Holy Father, and again the Archdiocese of New York surpassed expectations.

But inspired with the love of God and the love of country, Patrick Joseph Hayes conquered every difficulty and made the impossible a fact, though his broad American outlook and the depth of his Christianity were not readily apprehended in quarters where patriotism and religion are regarded as the sole and exclusive properties of a limited section of citizens, who oppose their standards and principles to the time-hallowed spirit of our Constitution and to the written and spoken word of the founders of our democratic Republic. The moral stature of the great American, who is the spiritual leader of all Catholics of New York City, is manifest in what he said:

I came back from Rome a greater American than I was before I went there. Under my Cardinal's robe is indeed the heart of a Priest and that heart is the heart of an American who has never yielded to anyone in his love for America. When we love our country through God, with God, and in God, then must we love our fellow men. We hate no one; we pray that those who hate us may have their eyes opened to what America really is, not a bigoted, narrow little thing, but a vision of greatness, of unlimited possibilities, a vision of America extending her arms and taking to her heart the people of every clime, provided they accept our principles of right, of justice, of true liberty, and are worthy of the flag under which we live. Where there is love, there cannot be hatred, discrimination, prejudice, for love consumes all these things, and when men rise up to a full understanding of this, then shall we have true liberty.

## SCHAFFNER, Abraham,

**Business Man, Philanthropist.**

Prominent in business, and well known to hundreds of persons with whom he came in contact in both a business and social way, Abraham Schaffner was a man who ever had the welfare of his fellowmen at heart, and as a public-spirited citizen, with his brother, did a great deal for the development of the city of Erie, Pennsylvania. By nature generous and benevolent, he gave liberally to all charities, and his passing will be mourned by hundreds whom he had befriended. The various charitable organizations of Erie lost a true friend when he died, but the good he had done will live after him and the power of his example will long be felt in the giving of others.

Abraham Schaffner, son of Heinrich and Regina Schaffner, was born in Hessloch, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, May 14, 1880, and died in the city of Erie, Pennsylvania, December 10, 1922. The first fifteen years of his life were spent in his native land, and there he received a good common education. Two of his brothers, Morris and Jacob, had found homes in the United States, and in October 1895, Abraham joined them in Erie, Pennsylvania, and entered his brothers' employ, they being wholesale meat dealers. Later his mother and sisters came to America. After working for his brothers for a number of years, he became dissatisfied and withdrew. In 1900 he founded his own wholesale and retail meat business, finding location on Holland Street. Full of energy and enterprise, he gained success. He was called away when just entering the prime of life, and from his career of devotion to all good causes he left literally a

host of friends to mourn him, regardless of creed or nationality.

Abraham Schaffner was a man of unusual character and unusual abilities. Although but forty-two years of age he had built up a large and prosperous business, also being known in all parts of Erie and the neighboring country as a just, upright man and good citizen. He did not undervalue the financial side of life, neither did he underrate the responsibility of wealth. But as he prospered he gave, and not only with his means, but with personal labor and timely advice he aided community welfare. He did not wait until his fortune was made to do his good deeds, but early began his deep interest in the Temple, the Orphanage, the B'nai B'rith and all Jewish welfare work. He was also a leading spirit in the Men's Club of the West Eighth Street Temple, and in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. From its inception he was an enthusiastic member of Erie Lodge, No. 620, B'nai B'rith, and held the offices of treasurer during the early years of the lodge. An indication of his spirit was seen in his action when the present home was dedicated, he then handing the Board of Governors a life insurance policy in favor of the Home.

Abraham Schaffner married, September 6, 1905, Bertha Frank, who survives him, daughter of Isaac and Rosalie (Brandeis) Frank, of Cincinnati, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Schaffner three children were born: Henry, Alvin and Rosalie.

In his will Mr. Schaffner remembered both Jewish and non-Jewish institutions. His funeral services were held at his home, No. 318 East Seventh Street, and at West Eighth Street Temple, Rabbi Max C. Currick officiating at both services. He was borne to his last resting place, a vault in the Reformed Jewish Cemetery, by two members of each of the three organizations with which he was connected, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the B'nai B'rith, and the Men's Club of West Eighth Street Temple.

At a special meeting of the Board of Governors of the Men's Club of the West Eighth Street Temple, Erie, Pennsylvania, held Monday, December 11, 1922, the following minutes and resolutions were adopted:

The Board of Governors of the Men's Club has received to its great sorrow the tidings of the death of Abraham Schaffner.

Abraham Schaffner was one of the enthusiastic organizers and the first treasurer of the Men's Club. From its very beginning he was constant in his determination to have the Club become an instrument of religious loyalty and worthy citizenship. It was his belief and will, vigorously maintained, that every eligible and worthy member of the Temple should be a member of the Club. His enthusiasm, both in the enrollment of members and in the conduct of the enterprises of the Club,was contagious.

The rapid and complete success of the Club was due in large measure to his untiring efforts and his unfailing generosity. He gave so freely of himself and of his means that he readily enlisted the cooperation of others. In all that he did for the Club, for the Temple, and for all good causes, he sought only the good of his fellowmen and the honor of Judaism, but neither honors nor advantages for himself.

Therefore Be It Resolved: That the Men's Club has suffered a loss of the finest type of member and of the truest character of friend in the death of Abraham Schaffner. The fine example of his Jewish loyalty and high-minded citizenship will remain an inspiration and encouragement to all who have the welfare of Judaism and of the general community at heart.

Resolved: That this expression of our own bereavement and grief be conveyed to Mrs. Schaffner and the other members of his family, together with our affectionate sympathy and respect, and also the assurance that not only they and we, but also the entire community, share in this grievous loss.

Resolved: That this minute and these resolutions be inscribed upon a separate page of the records of the Club, to remain a memorial of our affection and deep respect for our friend and co-worker.

Resolved: That the members of the Men's Club

be instructed to assemble in special meeting, Wednesday, December 13, at 2.15 P. M. in the assembly rooms of the West Eighth Street Temple, and thence to proceed in a body to the Temple to attend the funeral services of Abraham Schaffner.

Joseph C. Kramer.
Secretary.

Martin D. Levy.
President.

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## IVERS, Samuel,

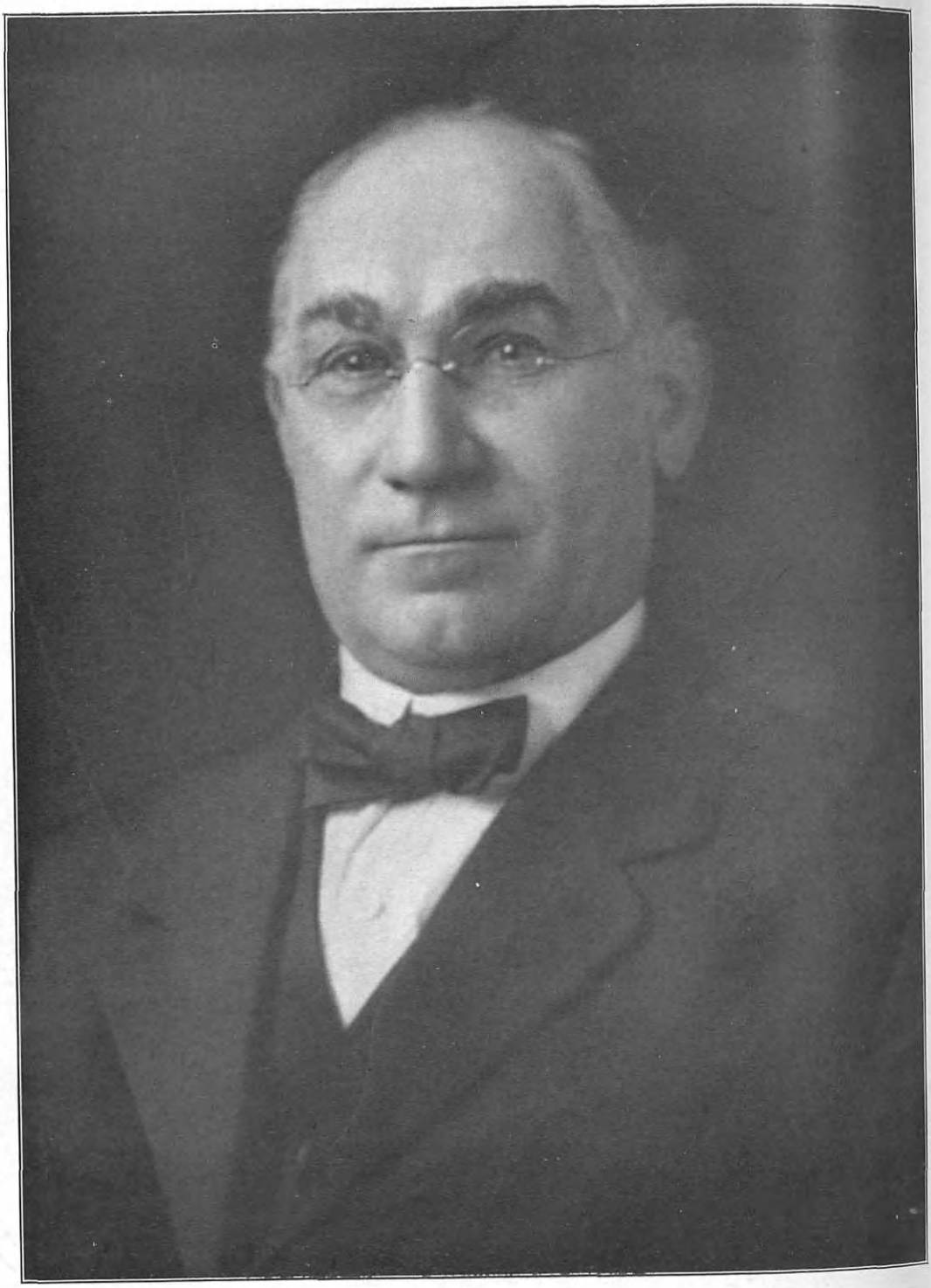
**Enterprising Citizen, Business Official.**

There is much in the personal history of New Bedford, Massachusetts, worthy of preservation for the years and generations to come, but little which surpasses, in instructive and inspirational value, the useful and richly productive career of Samuel Ivers. He directed his efforts in paths of essential production and organization, achieved a substantial practical success, and while so doing advanced in large measure the interests of the entire community.

The family of which Samuel Ivers was a member traced to William Ivers, through William (2) Ivers, Samuel (1) Ivers, all of Boston, Samuel (2) Ivers, of Dedham and Somerville, Massachusetts, the last-named the father of Samuel (3) Ivers, of this record.

Samuel Ivers, of this review, was born in Dedham, Massachusetts, June 14, 1828, the son of Samuel and Caroline (Fuller) Ivers. After attending the Dedham schools he continued studies in Roxbury until he was sixteen years of age, when Cambridge became the family home. In Cambridge he was employed for one year in the dry goods store of Ivers & Campbell, his brother a partner in this firm. This was his first practical training, and when the business was sold he came to New Bedford as a clerk in the Shaw Dry Goods Store, a year afterward engaging as clerk with Nehemiah Leonard, an oil commission merchant and candle manufacturer. His record of service with Mr. Leonard was such as to win him partnership in the business under the name of N. Leonard & Company, an association that continued until Mr. Leonard's death in 1869. During the years just preceding this date Mr. Leonard's health had been seriously impaired and Mr. Ivers had borne almost the entire burden of management. Mr. Leonard's will appointed Mr. Ivers trustee and executor of his estate, a sincere and eloquent compliment to his integrity and uprightness, and in addition to administering this estate, which amounted to $100,000, Mr. Ivers continued to direct the operations of N. Leonard & Company. Until about 1880 this was his principal connection, but in this year he disposed of the business, and from that time until his death was identified with the promotion of numerous enterprises and corporations.

In 1880, the first year of his broader activity, Mr. Ivers was one of a group of four who organized the Southern Massachusetts Telephone Company, a corporation which, established under the handicap of a small capital and limited franchises, grew into one of the noteworthy public utilities of Southern Massachusetts. For a quarter of a century from the time of incorporation Mr. Ivers was officially related with this concern, serving as treasurer and clerk, and finally withdrawing from numerous other connections to meet the heavy demands of the telephone company. At his death in 1905 he was a director of the New England Telephone Company, which he had helped to shape into an instrument of great usefulness in the district. When this organization was in its infancy, Mr. Ivers promoted the Williams Manufacturing Company, of which he was treasurer; the New Bedford Opera House Company, of which he was treasurer and clerk; and he was also for about five years treasurer



J. H. Brown

and clerk of Clark's Cove Guano Company. Although he was a director of several corporations at the time of his death, during his later years the Opera House Company was the only interest, aside from the telephone corporation, which claimed any considerable part of his time. He was an incorporator of the New Bedford Five Cent Savings Bank and a trustee until his death. These are but the outstanding items of a business life which found contact with many departments of his city's commercial life, upon which he left the impress of a man strong in purpose, progressive in spirit, and unswerving in honor. He was a member of the New Bedford Board of Trade.

Mr. Iver's political sympathies were Republican, but he was untouched by the lure of office, and resented every attempt to seat him in official place. He was a member of the Republican City Committee, on several occasions served as its chairman and treasurer, filled minor local offices, but was inalterably opposed to acceptance of important office. Numerous offices of nomination for city office were steadfastly refused, although once during his absence from the city he was nominated for the Legislature without notification. Mr. Ivers was a member of the North Congregational Church, and for fifteen years was treasurer of the Sunday School of the congregation. He was an organizer of the Wamsutta Club and its treasurer for many years. As the leisure which is the reward of diligent and successful effort increased, he spent it in the paths of literature. A mind richly stored with the varied experiences of a long life gave him particular appreciation of the works of Shakespeare, and many of his most pleasant hours were spent with the Bard of Avon.

Mr. Ivers married (first) October 29, 1851, Jane Frances Tobey, who died early in 1853, daughter of Jonathan and Hannah (Sears) Tobey, her father a son of Jonathan (2) Tobey, son of Jonathan (1) Tobey, son of Samuel Tobey, son of Thomas Tobey, who was of Scituate, Massachusetts, later of Sandwich, where he is recorded as a member of the church in 1694. Mr. and Mrs. Ivers were the parents of a daughter, Ella Frances Ivers, who is residing in New Bedford. Mr. Ivers married (second) late in 1855, Elizabeth Perkins, who died in 1885, daughter of John Perkins. They were the parents of a daughter, Lizzie Perkins Ivers, who died October 30, 1883.

Mr. Ivers died in New Bedford, November 24, 1905. Had his inclinations so directed there were wider fields of fame to which he might have aspired successfully, but he found his opportunities for service close at hand, and the pages of New Bedford's history contain an impressive record as to how those opportunities were improved.

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## BROWN, John Henry,

**Prominent Citizen and Realtor.**

A name which meant much to the city of Cleveland, Ohio, and which will long be honored in the memory of the people, is that of John Henry Brown, who gave to the progress of his day the energy and ability of the natural executive and the forward-looking spirit of the man who has unlimited faith in the future of municipal progress. Few men are better known than Mr. Brown in Cleveland, and coming to this city in his youth as he did, his entire active career was identified with its progress. His later years were devoted to the real estate development field, and in this realm he gained the widest prominence in local circles. Possessing excellent taste and the genius for administration which counts so definitely in development affairs, he did much for the section of the city in which he re-

sided, and the work which he inaugurated is still being carried on to ever larger success and importance. A man of the people, Mr. Brown made countless friendships amoong rich and poor alike, and his passing was mourned on every side.

John Henry Brown was born in Leicester, England, December 5, 1852, and died at his handsome residence at No. 2157 East Seventy-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio, December 12, 1921. Left motherless when a child, and an orphan at sixteen, Mr. Brown found the life opening before him as a struggle, but he felt within himself the power to overcome all obstacles, and from this early age was confident of his future. His formal education was received in the common schools of England, but always a student of affairs and conditions, as well as a lover of books, and his keen observation of life and his natural discernment in deduction made of him a man rarely well educated and capable of holding his own in both conversation and the wider fields of discussion, which form constructive influences in society. As a young lad he learned the shoemaker's trade, and at the age of nineteen years came to the United States. Entering the Land of Opportunity with the same spirit of pioneer endeavor which actuated the early immigrants of the Colonies, he located in Cleveland, Ohio, and opened a shoe shop in a little building on Main Street, which was for many years a West side land-mark. He later built the Brown House on Fountain Street, and was actively affiliated with hotel interests for many years. Later active in mercantile interests at the corner of East Ninth and Superior streets, he became one of the largely successful men of his day, but retired early in the period of the World War. In thus doing Mr. Brown laid aside his personal interests to devote his attention to affairs of State, and served this country in a confidential capacity, during the period of war receiving the highest expressions of appreciation from those in authority.

With the attitude of the public-spirited citizen, Mr. Brown had for many years invested his surplus income in real estate in the city of his residence. The section where his home was located at the corner of East Seventy-ninth Street and Cedar Avenue is remembered by the oldest residents of Cleveland as the old circus grounds. Early endeavors to make this naturally beautiful spot an attractive residential section were seconded most heartily by Mr. Brown, and from the time of his first purchasing property in this vicinity he did great things in the way of development and improvement work. Thus it was largely through his efforts that this locality became the park-line region which is now considered one of the most desirable residence sections of the city. His death removed from Cleveland a figure long considered one of the thoroughly representative men of his day, and one whose usefulness was of more than passing significance. He left to the world a record of large achievement and great success, and his name is fittingly inscribed on these records of American advance.

The life of John Henry Brown exemplifies the possibilities of achievement in America, for he rose to a prominent position by his own efforts, without aid or influence. That he turned his strength in the community to useful purpose was well for the city. He was a Democrat by political affiliation, and a hard and consistent worker in the ranks of the party, although never a seeker after honors in public office. A devoted member of St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, he gave liberally to all denominations and lavishly to his own church. It was he who presented to the

church the exquisite John Henry Brown window, which is considered one of the most beautiful features of this richly ornate edifice. When the last sad rites were spoken and the people gathered to pay their respects to the memory of this progressive man, the meaning of his life in the civic body was clearly evident, for thousands of people gathered to honor his name. A wealth of flowers rarely seen in any city were received from individuals and organizations, and in some measure assuaged the grief of those who were stricken with sorrow. His name will never be forgotten, as long as the generation which knew him shall continue active in the affairs of the city.

John Henry Brown married Ruby F. Eckley, daughter of James and Lydia (Jackson) Eckley, her father deceased, but her mother still living. Both the Jackson and Eckley names represent old and distinguished families of the South, the Jackson line being allied with that of the famous General Jackson, whose popular title of "Stonewall" Jackson is universally conceded by American historians as a title of honor. James Eckley was the owner of a large and handsome plantation where the manufacture of charcoal was the principal interest, and this plantation was located near Greenup, the county seat of Greenup County, Kentucky. The family came to Cleveland when Mrs. Brown was sixteen years of age, and for many years they occupied the Quaile residence, one of the famous houses of historical interest on Rockwell Street. Mrs. Brown is one of five children, three sons and two daughters. With her survive her three daughters: Mrs. Fay Ponting, who has a daughter Dorothy; Mrs. Lucille Barber, who has two children; Benjamin and Genevieve; and Miss Betty Brown.

Mrs. Brown has inherited from her distinguished Southern ancestry a talent for the administration of business affairs, which enabled her at the time of her husband's death to take over the many real estate interests which he left and carry them forward to large success. She courageously set aside her sorrow and took up her husband's work as one who carries on an unfinished crusade. The labor and material market were at the time such as to command the serious thought of the most able and experienced executives, yet she met the emergencies of the hour with such definite success that she has continued to give her attention to real estate affairs. She has several houses in the neighborhood of the section in which she resides, also owns two business blocks on the west side, also a considerable amount of handsome residential property on the "Heights." She was distinguished at one time as being the only woman in the State of Ohio to hold in her own name a motion picture theatre, this being the "U-NO," located in the west side in Cleveland. During the World War Mrs. Brown was one of the most active women in Cleveland in all the endeavors of the period, and was especially noted for her accomplishments in the unfinished work department in Cuyahoga. She achieved the record of making 13,396 buttonholes in a single day, and is justly proud of her housewifely ability in this respect. Mrs. Brown, besides her real estate interests in Cleveland, is also active in the real estate business in New York City, where she is distinguishing herself as a largely successful operator. She takes a deep interest in political affairs, but is not unqualifiedly allied with any particular political party, voting for the candidate best suited to serve the people.

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**CARTER, Edward Darius,**

**Man of Affairs, Financier.**

A native son of Erie County, Pennsyl-

vania, Edward D. Carter did not return to the home farm after completing his education but sought the city and employment in the mercantile world. From merchandising, he became interested in the fishing industry, then in lake marine affairs, in public utilities and in banking. In all of these lines he rose to greatest prominence, his sterling qualities of manhood, combining with his splendid business qualities to produce the successful man-of-affairs and wise financier.

Edward D. Carter was a grandson of John and Mary (High) Carter, who came from England to the United States in 1835, bringing with them five children, they making location on a farm in Erie County, Pennsylvania. Their first stop was in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, whence they came to Erie in a covered wagon, settling on the William L. Scott farm, in Erie County. One of the five children John and Mary (High) Carter brought from England was a son, John High Carter, who was born in Norfolkshire, February 24, 1821, and there spent the first fourteen years of his life. In 1835 he was brought to an Erie County farm by his parents and there, as his father's assistant, he became familiar with farm work and methods. He became the owner of a fine farm in Mill Creek Township, Erie County, and brought it to a high state of cultivation. There he passed his life with the exception of a few years spent in Erie. John High Carter married, in 1838, Anna Heidelbaugh, of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, born there in 1821. Mr. and Mrs. Carter were the parents of six children: 1. Mary, who married William Hardwick, of Erie, Pennsylvania. 2. George W., of Erie, a merchant. 3. Edward D., to whose memory this review is dedicated. 4. Alfred. 5. John L. 6. Luella (Mrs. Bacon).

Edward D. Carter, second son and third child of John High and Anna (Heidelbaugh) Carter, was born at the home farm in Mill Creek Township, Erie County, Pennsylvania, January 31, 1853. He spent his youth on the farm, gaining his early education in the district school. He later attended Edinboro Normal School and finished his studies in Iron City Commercial College, Pittsburgh. He then secured a position with a Pittsburgh mercantile house and there remained for two years. He returned to Erie from Pittsburgh, and in partnership with his elder brother, George W. Carter, was for five years engaged in the grocery business.

In 1876 he made his entrance into the fishing industry and eventually became one of the most important men of that business. In 1893 the Erie Fish Association was formed, Mr. Carter being president and heavily interested financially. He was also one of the organizers of the Fish Trust, better known as A. Booth & Company. Mr. Carter, through his connection with the lake fishing interests, was easily led into the steamship lines, as an owner, and in time he became a dominating figure in lake navigation circles. He was president of the Erie & Carter Steamship companies, also their general manager, and in their heyday they were very important companies. His activities were not confined to the lakes, but his interests in the city of Erie were very important. He was president of the Erie Company, an electric light, steam heat and construction company; president of the Pennsylvania Fireproofing Company; and vice-president and director of the Security Savings and Trust Company. He was alert and aggressive, and his business dealings, very active and energetic, and keenly alive to his responsibilities as a citizen.

Mr. Carter was a Republican in politics, and in earlier life he served the city of Erie

as select councilman. But he was emphatically a business man, and public office had no attraction for him. He was a member of the Erie Club, also the Kahkwa and Glenwood Clubs; was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons and with the Royal Arcanum.

Mr. Carter married, October 10, 1873, Clara Robinson, daughter of John and Mary (Magee) Robinson. She was born in Erie County, her father in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, her mother in the North of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Carter were the parents of two children: 1. Maud Evelyn, who married Thomas S. Shannon, born in Bourbon City, Kentucky, and they have two children: Edward Carter, and Louis Vashti. This family now resides in Erie, after spending eighteen years in Little Rock, Arkansas. 2. Carl Robinson, died while a student at Phillips-Andover Academy, September 19, 1902, aged seventeen years. Edward D. Carter died at his home in Erie, Pennsylvania, October 24, 1922. Mrs. Carter survives her husband, she, with her daughter, Mrs. Shannon, residing at the corner of West Sixth and Sassafras streets, Erie, Pennsylvania.

## KOHLER, Anton,

**Professor of Music.**

Music is a talent richly and liberally bestowed upon the Kohlers, beginning with Franz Kohler, a professor of music, continuing through his son, Anton Kohler, of this review and upon the latter's son, also Franz Kohler, a sketch of whom follows. All were wonderful musicians, and all have now passed to membership in the "Choir Invisible." Anton Kohler, famed for his bands and his orchestras, was born in Bohemia, November 16, 1853, died in Erie, Pennsylvania, May 7, 1922, son of Franz and Barbara (Weber) Kohler, his father a professor of music. Anton was the youngest of five sons, and was still young when he came to the United States, having been educated in music in his native land. One of his first engagements was with the band of the old Dan Rice Circus, a celebrated organization of its day.

About 1868 Professor Kohler settled in Erie, Pennsylvania, and began teaching music, and for half a century that city was his home and the center of his musical activities. During that time he taught thousands, formed many bands and orchestras, and came to know intimately many of the leadinig bandmasters and great orchestra conductors of the country. He was truly a great musician, and to music lovers was Erie's "Grand Old Man."

One of the first musical organizations he formed and taught was the Tenth Street Orchestra, in which Marcus Marks, William W. Reid, and other well known young men of Erie were players. He also organized the first juvenile band in Erie, and for many years directed the bands and orchestras at Massassaugua Point, and at Grove House Park, now Four Mile Creek. He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Erie Maenerchor, the Federation of Musicians, and other fraternal and social organizations. The organizations of musicians which he formed and trained were famous each in their day, and wherever Erie Knight Templars or Nobles of the Mystic Shrine traveled as a body, Kohler's band accompanied them. At the meeting of the Imperial Temple in Detroit the papers of that city spoke of "Kohler's Band" as though it was the only one there, when in fact there were dozens and dozens, some of them famous.

When Professor Kohler's death was announced there was a general expression of sorrow and regret, and many letters were received testifying to the esteem in which the Erie musician was held.

Thus wrote Giuseppe Creatore, one of the great orchestra conductors of his day: "He was a truly great musician and a very good old man. Should I come back to Erie I will be disappointed not to have him call on me."

Frank Losey, musical director of the Edison Recording Studios, said: "I have always been very much attached to Mr. Kohler, and to learn of his death grieved me very much. He and I were always close friends. My first professional engagement was played under him when I first landed in Erie some twenty years ago —I played with him exclusively for several seasons and the best feeling always existed between us. He was one grand old man and I deplore his death terribly. I shall miss him more than I can tell should I return to Erie eventually."

Anton Kohler married Helen Duttlinger, of Erie, Pennsylvania, who survives him, daughter of Captain Fidelius Duttlinger, a captain in the militia and by trade a watchmaker. Captain Duttlinger, born in Baden-Baden, Germany, in 1804, came to the United States in 1832, and settled in Erie, Pennsylvania. He married Cecilia Rumser of Alsace-Lorraine, and they were the parents of Helen Duttlinger, now widow of Professor Anton Kohler. To Professor and Mrs. Kohler two sons were born, namely: 1. Franz, a sketch of whom follows. 2. Arthur J., engaged in the automobile industry; he married Sarah Burns, and they are the parents of four children: Richard, Arthur, Franz, Louis. Mrs. Helen Kohler survives her husband, her residence No. 1261 West Ninth Street, Erie, Pennsylvania.

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## KOHLER, Franz,

**Musician, Violin Soloist.**

By reason of his unusual musical ability, his pleasing personality, and kindly disposition, Franz Kohler endeared himself to all who knew him personally, and in Erie, where he was perhaps best known, he was very popular. Wrote a friend after his death: "To Franz Kohler: A Tribute. Died: December 22, 1918, Franz Kohler, aged forty-two years." A simple line of type, but fraught with what pathetic meaning; plainly a career closed when it should have but begun.

One of Erie's leading musicians, among the best of violinists, his work had taken him throughout Europe, where he finished his musical education, and with symphony tours in the United States. While he was at his best as a soloist, his ensemble work was of note and his skill in conducting had been well tested. After his return to Erie, his first and highest aim was to further musical appreciation and culture here, and there is no doubt but that the failure of the city to support the Erie Symphony Orchestra, organized for this purpose went far toward breaking down his morale. He was always a staunch supporter of American art.

Impetuous, impulsive Franz! May we hope that your vision as you wove delicate harmonies from your violin, is becoming clearer and nearer now and that you will advance to its realization!

The following is an editorial from an Erie paper, "The Times:"

In the passing of Franz Kohler, one of the most brilliant musical lights Erie has known is lost. He was a violinist of rare gifts, and these gifts had been cultivated under the best masters of the world. He assumed a place of authority among musicians when he was but a boy—beginning his career as first violin of the Pittsburgh Orchestra then in the zenith of its artistic success. He rose to the position and responsibility of concertmaster in the same orchestra, leaving it only when it ceased to exist.

His brief career included some seasons as instructor at Oberlin. His return to this, his home city, brought much satisfaction to his many friends and admirers, and his activities soon gave a new impetus to musical life which culminated in his organization

Franz Kohler

of the Erie Symphony Orchestra, which proved an artistic delight and brought to Erie a fame as a musical center of recognized authority which it had never before enjoyed.

Franz Kohler proved his ability as instructor and as director, but these were not his chief claim to honor. He was a violinist of unusual mark. His command of his instrument left him unhampered in interpretation. He played with vivid impetuousity, with virousity, with rich breadth of tone, with large interpretation. His personality, genial, broad,—his viewpoint enlarged and enriched by his unusual opportunities of study and culture—were all reflected in his playing.

His violin, a marvelous Strad of immense value, was one of his most cherished possessions, and his Tourte bow was another. His studio walls were lined with autographed photographs of the great of the musical world who knew and held in high regard the gifted young Kohler and were always glad to meet him. Fritz Kreisler was an especial friend, as were others of equal note. There was always the atmosphere of the great music world about his studio and his work. He brought this note to Erie.

Personally Mr. Kohler made friends and loyal ones, too, wherever he went. There was a large, genial kindness about him that attracted all who came within the sphere of his influence. He supported ardently all civic movements and all charitable works.

That he has been called so early from his work is cause for deep regret in all circles of the city, especially in the centers of art, where he has been a large and potent force.

Franz Kohler, eldest son of Professor Anton and Helen (Duttlinger) Kohler (q. v.), was born in Clinton, Iowa, February 20, 1877, his parents then upon a professional tour, and died in Erie, Pennsylvania, December 22, 1918. He spent his early boyhood in Erie, Pennsylvania, which had been the family home since about 1868, and there at an age when most children are in the kindergarten he was a good musician, and when but twelve was admitted to full membership in Kohler's Orchestra and there did a man's work. At the age of thirteen he was taken to Germany, his father accompanying him, and placed in the Musical Conservatory of the University of Wiemar. There under some of Europe's best instructors he became so proficient on the violin that he outstripped some of those instructors. At the end of two years they declared nothing more could be taught him and therefore he returned to the United States. He remained in Erie, however, but five months, then spent five years in the city of Berlin Germany, as an orchestra conductor, and in improving his own technique. The following notice is from the "German Times," published in Berlin just after Mr. Kohler had appeared in a concert at the Saal Bechstein, one of Berlin's leading concert halls: "Franz Kohler, of Erie, Pennsylvania, is a violinist of exceptional talent. He distinguishes himself from the average player by a dashing temperament, a tone of purity and sweetness, and an all-conquering technique. His bowing in Ries's difficult 'Perpetuum Mobile' was tremendously effective. He achieved a rousing success." After five years spent in Berlin he returned to his native land, being then but twenty years of age, but a veteran in skill and reputation.

His return to Erie, Pennsylvania, was signalized by a testimonial concert in his honor. He sprang at once into local popularity, and soon after received from Victor Herbert the honor of selection of first violinist with his then famous Pittsburgh Orchestra. The splendid recognition of his genius and ability was promptly accepted, and for fourteen years Mr. Kohler was connected with that orchestra, a strong and lasting friendship growing up between the great musician leader and composer, Victor Herbert, and the young first violinist. His appearances with the Pittsburgh Orchestra did not demand his entire time, and for several years he acted as concert master of the Pittsburgh Festival Orchestra. With the Pittsburgh Orchestra he appeared in all of the leading musical centers of the United

States, and his solo performances everywhere drew forth enthusiastic enconiums of the musical critics and writers.

When the Pittsburgh Orchestra was finally disbanded, Mr. Kohler spent three years, 1910-13, as professor of the chair of music at Oberlin College. Then feeling that his work there did not give full opportunity for his development of his talents, he resigned that chair in 1913 and returned to Erie. There he entered into a partnership with Morris Gabriel Williams, and with him opened a joint studio in the Majestic Theatre, later removing to the Commerce building.

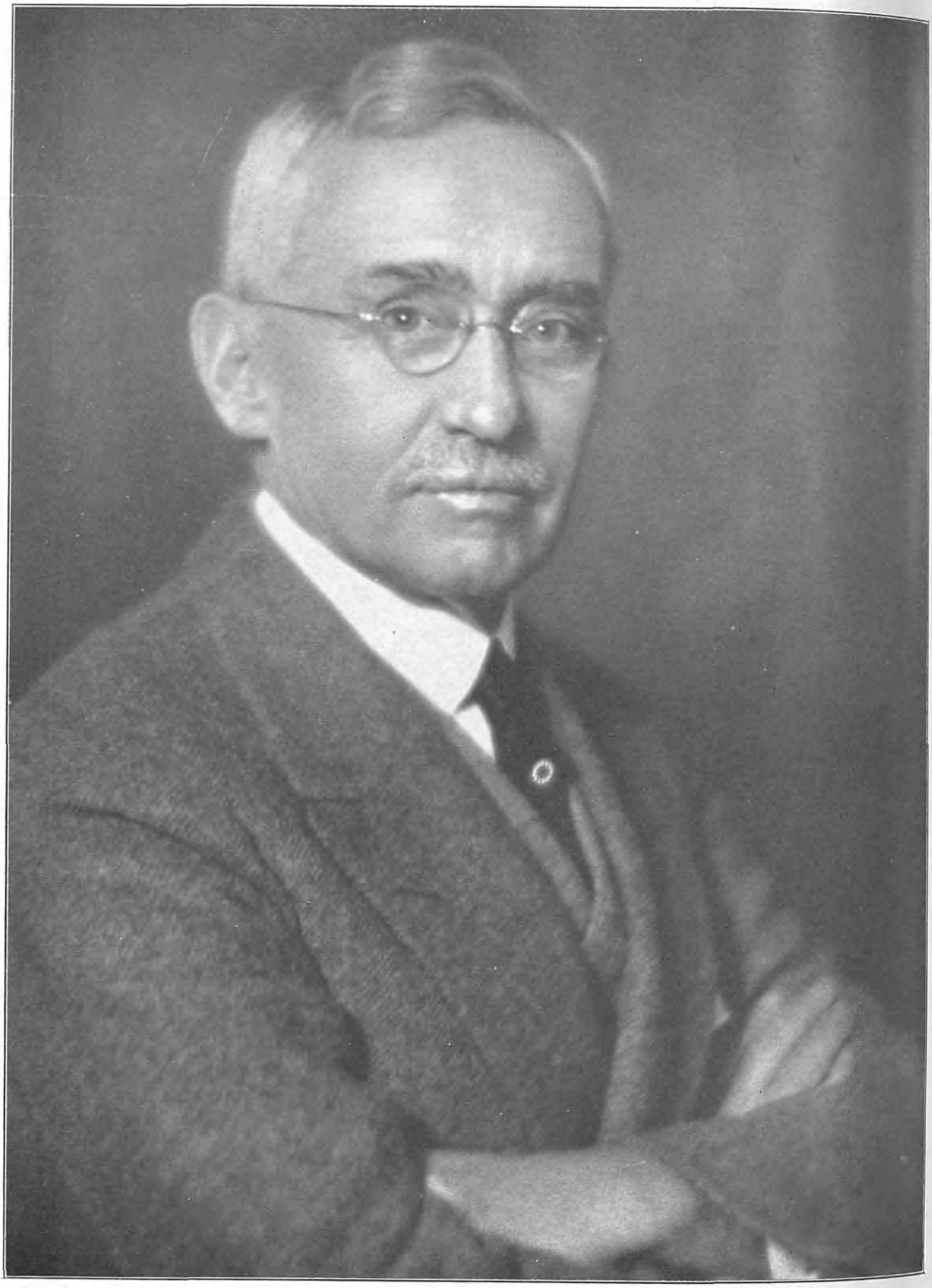
When the Strand Theatre was opened in Erie, Mr. Kohler was engaged as a musical director, and under his leadership the Strand Orchestra became famous for its excellence. While associated with Mr. Williams, Mr. Kohler had under his teaching some of the most promising young musicians of the city, Miss Alice Walsh being one to receive her early musical education from him.

Mr. Kohler founded and directed the Erie Symphony Orchestra, his father having founded a similar organization about a quarter of a century earlier. For a time the Sunday afternoon concerts of the Erie Symphony Orchestra were a great treat to the lovers of the best in music, but without liberal subscription lists the orchestra could not be maintained, and in the end was obliged to disband, although the founder took a heavy share of the burden upon his own shoulders. This failure to found a permanent musical organization told deeply upon Mr. Kohler's health, and in 1917 he suffered a serious nervous breakdown. He was a patient at Hamot Hospital for many weeks, and for a time his life was despaired of. But he was finally able to leave the hospital, and after a long period of recuperation he was again seen about the city. At about this time he accepted a contract as first violinist with the Cincinnati Orchestra, but the contract was never fulfilled. He suffered a severe relapse, and during the Christmas season of 1918 the end came.

Mr. Kohler was the violinist that gave Helen Keller, the deaf, dumb and blind girl, her first understanding of the harmony of music, causing her to exclaim, "I hear it! I hear it! Like the voices of singing angels." Mr. Kohler had formerly experimented at Oberlin College with a young deaf mute, who was finally able to distinguish the difference between different violin tones, and he believed that he could make Miss Keller "feel" the sounds also. So when Helen Keller, who had then recently been able to imitate the human voice by a mechanical control of the vocal cords, went to Bay View, Michigan, on the Chautauqua program, Mr. Kohler was asked to meet her and demonstrate his method of making violin tones intelligible to the deaf. He took as his instrument his famous Stradivarius violin, made in 1728, which ever afterwards bore the marks of Miss Keller's teeth.

He first had Miss Keller play the instrument and feel physically the vibrations which are more penetrating than those of any other musical instrument. He then had the girl place her teeth upon the scroll of the violin, while he played the high register phrases on the "E" string. These were so powerful and penetrating that Miss Keller declared: "Oh! I can hear it." Her whole body quivered in response to the new element which had passed beyond her useless eardrums and reached her consciousness. When Mr. Kohler ceased playing she begged him to go on, but Mrs. Macy, her lifelong friend and teacher, forbade it.

After a rest of one day Mr. Kohler again played for the blind girl, who again clinched her teeth upon the scroll of the violin. The vibrations were carried to her consciousness



John Jordan Jr

even more strongly than before. And the medium of communication had been so well developed and she had become so sensitive to the tone that now she was able to distinguish the variance in tones, and for the first time in her life could hear the harmony of music.

This was one of the happiest experiences of Mr. Kohler's life, and he told it often to his concert audience. In fact he told it so well, that in a newspaper report of one of his lecture-recitals, given in Cambridge Springs, Pennsylvania, it is said the lecture was the feature of the program.

Franz Kohler married, in 1905, Edith Henrichs, daughter of Peter Henrichs, who survives him, her residence in Detroit. Mrs. Anton Kohler also survives her son, her home No. 1261 West Ninth Street, Erie, Pennsylvania.

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## JORDAN, John, Jr.,

### Man of Varied Activities.

A lifelong friend of John Jordan, Jr., thus summed up his character. This letter is from the pen of Wayne B. Wheeler, National superintendent of the Anti-saloon League, and is here given in a large part.

John Jordan, Junior, will be remembered best as a true friend to his fellowmen and an ideal citizen. Every movement for civic righteousness had in him an earnest advocate and supporter. He gave not only of his means, but he did more, he gave himself. Every influence that injured children, debauched men and wrecked the lives of women, found in him a relentless foe. He had a passion to see the community life clean, prosperous, and happy. He was by nature uncompromising with anything or anybody that was corrupt or vicious.

Without ostentation he lived and served his fellowmen intensely and sincerely. He reflected in that service the spirit of the Master. His faith in the right and its power to prevail was unwavering. It carried him through many hard situations, which he had to face in his struggle from hard ship and adversity to success in his business career. He often said to me when he faced temporary reverses in the fight for national prohibition: "The good Lord will give us victory, because we are right—that godless bunch must be beaten!" He never doubted nor wavered in the fight for a sober nation, and in the years to come the children of this community and of the nation will be the beneficiaries of the work he did and the sacrifices he made.

As a personal friend he was most loyal, and in time of need as true as steel. *** He not only believed in his friends but he loved them and made their welfare a part of his own thought and care. He was a Christian gentleman with all that it implies. His faith in a just and good God was implicit, and his home life was in keeping with his ideals. His pride in his children and his devotion to his wife constituted a Christian home which made everyone a little better and happier who entered it. That home has been a haven of rest and joy both to his kin and his host of friends.***

John Jordan's life has been used by the Master to reflect into other lives happiness, helpfulness and a little bit of heaven itself. This was his best credential as he faced his Master and his Saviour who welcomed him into his heavenly home with "Well done good and faithful servant enter into the joy of the Lord." For such a life every well wisher of humanity should thank God. It challenges everyone of us to face the future with a firmer resolve to help make the world a better and a happier place in which to live.

Said another friend, Harry W. Gosser: In the death of John Jordan, Junior, the Prohibition enforcement Unit has lost a good and staunch friend, one whose place can never be filled. Mr. Jordan was a man who supported every move for the betterment of prohibition conditions in the Erie district. He was always ready to assist morally and financially, at various times having given sums of money for the employment of special investigators to run down violators. He was never fearful of having his name used in the case where he made complaint against alleged violators, and everywhere he made complaint it was after his personal investigation led him to believe that the violation warranted our attention.

Erie has lost a good citizen, a Christian and a Prohibitionist, one whose place will be hard to fill and may never be filled. If there were more like him the task of enforcing prohibition would be made easier. Mr. Grosser and the Prohibition Unit mourn his being taken away and feel that we have lost our best friend in Erie.

John Jordan, Jr., was born at Danville, Pennsylvania, eldest of the three sons of John Jordan, an only sister being his senior. John Jordan later moved to Wheatland to become manager of the Wheatland Rolling Mill. Later he moved to Sharon, Pennsylvania, and there John Jordan, Jr., remained until removing to Erie, Pennsylvania. He had long been motherless, and had received but little education through the school room, as he was but eleven years of age when he began work in a store operated by the old Sharon Iron Works. His working hours were long, but he still found time for self study, and he developed his mind with the growth of his body. He rose in the service of the company to responsible position, and held confidential relations with the owner of the Sharon Iron Works store, Francis Buhl, who in 1898 sold the business, Mr. Jordan then retiring.

In 1898 John Jordan, Jr., came to Erie, Pennsylvania, on a visit, and thenceforth that city was his home. He became interested in the patented inventions of J. C. Williams, and with John A. Lang, Robert McClure, and T. W. Shacklett, organized the Williams Tool Company. One year later Mr. McClure died, and some years later Mr. Lang passed away. Mr. Jordan then becoming the active head of that prosperous corporation. In 1917 he sold all of his common stock in the Williams Tool Company, but retained his preferred stock, of which he was the largest holder. About that time a number of tool manufacturers including the Williams Tool Company, merged their interests and reorganized as the Williams Tool Corporation, Mr. Jordan then retiring from the company of which he had been president for seventeen years.

Mr. Jordan bought the Hall Brothers Tool Company of Brantford, Canada, makers of pipe threaders and cutting machines, and was one of the founders of the American Sterilizer Company, holding a directorship until his death. He was also president of the Penn Sand Company, and had many minor business interests.

In community life he took an active part, being most charitable, kindly-hearted and helpful. The Young Men's Christian Association found in him an ardent worker and a generous friend, his particular interest being in the Boys' Department of association work. He was one of the organizers of the Men's Inter-Church Federation in Erie, and he was an active member of the First United Presbyterian Church. He was an ardent Republican, was one of the founders of the Republican League, and no man in Erie worked harder for clean government and the rooting out of evil in high place than he. He was a great leader in the cause of civil righteousness, and his work in that line, and in doing his duty as a citizen in aiding in the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, entitle him to the grateful remembrance of every citizen of Erie. In war work Mr. Jordan took active part, and in many ways aided and was a powerful advocate for any cause which he espoused. A pleasing and convincing public speaker, he was always ready to defend the cause he represented from a public platform. He was a member of the Erie Chamber of Commerce, and of the Kahkwa Club.

John Jordan married, June 21, 1899, Fanny M. Jones, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, who survives him, her home at No. 615 West Sixth Street, Erie, Pennsylvania. To Mr. and Mrs. Jordan two children were born: 1. Frances Elizabeth, a graduate of Knox College, class of 1922. 2. John Frederick, an Erie public school student.

Mr. Jordan died at the family home in Erie, Pennsylvania, January 11, 1923, and was borne to his final home by six members

B. A. Walker

of the shop force of the Williams Tool Company. The following editorial is from an Erie newspaper.

JOHN JORDAN, JUNIOR.

Seldom in deed does it fall to the lot of man to go through life true to an ideal. In the death yesterday of John Jordan, Junior, Erie loses a citizen whose entire life has been devoted to one cause and his fight has been a winning one. He lived to see that ideal come true.

Believing that temperance and prohibition should prevail, Mr. Jordan many years ago entered wholeheartedly into the dry cause. He spared neither time nor money in his efforts to bring Erie county and this entire section of the State under the dry banner. He never swerved from his purpose, and under his leadership and direction Erie county became one of the strongest bulwarks in the State in the campaign against the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Mr. Jordan was forever active in any movement which had for its aim the making of Erie a better city in which to live, and he was just as quick to join in any charitable or philanthropic movement. Thousands will mourn his death, and in many Erie homes today there is sadness. Hated though he might have been by the foes of prohibition, he nevertheless always inspired admiration because of his refusal to waver on the course that he had chosen. In manufacturing circles he was forever active, and his place in church activities will be hard to fill.

Erie is better for having had a man like John Jordan as a citizen, and in the years to come his memory will inspire others to fight the good fight for law and order.

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## WALKER, Byron Adderly.

### Business Man, Esteemed Citizen.

In Erie, Pennsylvania, long his home, Byron Adderly Walker attained a position among the business leaders of the city, and to like leadership in moral and religious movements. Wholesouled and loyal in his devotion to his ideals and to institutions which he deemed worthy, he accomplished a great deal in upbuilding the best in community life. His memory will long linger in the hearts of his contemporaries in business, church and philanthropy, and this epitaph well describes him: "He did much to help others."

Byron A. Walker was born near Meadville, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, September 12, 1852, and died as a result of a stroke of apoplexy, September 21, 1922. He was the son of George and Sarah (Taylor) Walker, his father a farmer of Crawford County, but later an inventor and manufacturer. Byron A. Walker remained at the home farm with his parents until fourteen years of age, his education having been gained in the public school. About the year 1866 he came to Erie, Pennsylvania, in company with his brothers, Addison and Asa Walker, all obtaining positions with the F. F. Adams Company, manufacturers of clothes wringers. They remained with the Adams Company until it passed out of existence, then, in 1882, when the Lovell Company was organized, the brothers were all taken in.

The Lovell Company began modestly, the first plant being a two-story house in French Street, opposite the Reed House. As the company grew, the cost of conducting the business became a burden, and Mr. Walker severed his connection with the Lovell Company, and organized the Walker Foundry, which he successfully managed for six years. He then sold his interest in the foundry, and returned to the service of the Lovell Company. Mr. Walker was elected president of the company about 1912, and during that last decade of his connection with the company, enormous strides forward were made. As he came into prominence in the business world in which he moved, there were other demands made upon him by other corporations, one of which he accepted, the presidency of the People's Bank, of Erie, he also being a director of the Security Sav-

ings and Trust Company. The corporations made strong demands upon his physical strength, and he broke beneath the strain, his useful life ending at the age of seventy.

In community life Mr. Walker was as deeply interested as in his private affairs. He was a devoted member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and served that congregation officially as a member of the board of trustees. He was equally interested in the Young Men's Christian Association, of which he became president, succeeding John Little. He was chosen president of the Methodist Alliance, and gave a great deal of his time and means to aid the work of the different branches of the Alliance. In his charities, as in his business, Mr. Walker was quiet and unassuming, but few persons being aware of the scope of his benefactions, particularly his gifts to the poor. A large part of his income was used in charitable and church work, his greatest church interest being the First Methodist Episcopal, of which he had long been a member. He was a trustee of Allegheny College, Meadville; a member of the Masonic order, holding the thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and in politics was a Republican, never, however, accepting public office.

Byron A. Walker married, December 30, 1876, Emma Hoyer, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, daughter of Joshua and Sarah (Kline) Hoyer, her father a builder of bridges and heavy construction. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Walker: 1. Howard Ramsay, superintendent and secretary of the Lovell Manufacturing Company. He married Martha Maiser, of Erie. 2. Mabel L., who married Leon S. Briggs, of Erie, Pennsylvania, and they reside at No. 453 West Sixth Street, Erie. Mrs. Walker survives her husband, and continues her residence in Erie.

## CROWELL, Henry Paul,

**Business Man.**

The surname Crowell is one of the place name variety and finds its origin in the name of an English town. The ancestry of the family is also English, representatives of it being present in America as early as 1635. The grandfather of Henry Paul Crowell, subject of this review, came over from Great Britain, being the first of the immediate family under consideration to do so. His son, Thomas Crowell, married, in Sag Harbor, Long Island, New York, Sarah Mallows, and they became the parents of four children: Hannah, Thomas, Sarah and Henry Paul, of whom further.

Henry Paul Crowell was born November 8, 1840, in Fairhaven, Massachusetts. He received his education in the public schools of Fairhaven. His father and mother had planned great things for the boy, but their early death prevented the fulfillment of their aspirations, and his education was discontinued. He learned the trade of iron moulder at the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Plant at Providence, Rhode Island. After his apprenticeship here he secured a permanent position with the Fairhaven Iron Company, in his home town, with which business he continued for the rest of his life.

Politically, Mr. Crowell was affiliated with the Democratic party. He won merited praise for his military record, having served as a soldier in the Civil War. He belonged to Company I, 3rd Massachusetts Regiment, and performed patrol duty in and around Elizabeth City, the county seat of Posquotank County, North Carolina. A naval victory was gained here by the Federals, under Commodore Rowan, February 10, 1862. Private Crowell also participated in one or two skirmishes at Plymouth, the capital of Washington County, situated at

the head of Abermarle Sound, seventy-four miles southwest of Norfolk, Virginia. It was here that Lieutenant William Barker Cushing destroyed the Confederate iron-clad ram "Albermarle," on the night of October 27, 1864. There was nothing able to cope with the iron-clad in the Sounds, and grave apprehensions were entertained of the Union iron-clads being able to prevent her from sweeping everything before and shelling the principal northern seaport cities. Cushing volunteered to destroy her and thus banish the nightmare of terror which her presence cast upon the Union fleet. With phenomenal good luck, he accomplished this, an expedition which cost the lives of his whole crew with the exception of himself and one man.

Henry Paul Crowell married, in June, 1869, Helen Wrightington, of Fairhaven, daughter of Ezra and Isabella M. (Delano) Wrightington. The ancestry of Mrs. Crowell can on her mother's side be traced to 1621, when the good ship "Fortune" reached the shores of New England. The Delano family is of Huguenot ancestry, Philip De La Noye, also Delanoy or De Lannoy) being the first American ancestor. He was a son of Jean and Marie De Lannoy, who fled from France and settled in Leyden, Holland, where their son Philip was born in 1602. There is record of his baptism in the Walloon Church in 1603. As a young man he became well acquainted with the Pilgrim fathers who fled from England to Holland prior to coming to America, in order to escape persecution. His own family history enabled him to appreciate their desire for religious freedom, since his parents had fled from France for the same reason. In 1620 his English friends set sail in the "Mayflower" for unknown America, but, for some reason, Philip did not join them then. He followed the next year, however, in the ship "Fortune." In the distribution of lands at Plymouth in 1624, he received an acre, but did not become a freeman until January 1, 1632. He removed to Duxbury from Plymouth and made his home near the residence of John Alden. He was a man of large influence, a surveyor and a member of the Grand Inquest of the Colony. His name was soon anglicized into "Delano," and it was under this name that he married, at Duxbury, December 19, 1634, Hester Dewsbury. The line of descent to Mrs. Crowell is traced through his son, Lieutenant Jonathan Delano, one of the most interesting and prominent figures of his day. He was born at Duxbury in 1647, and died in the town of Dartmouth, December 23, 1720. He lived on the tract of eight hundred acres of land which he had acquired in the town, and he did gallant service under Captain Benjamin Church at the capture of Mount Hope, King Philip's stronghold. In June, 1689, he served with Seth Pope in the General Court, as a deputy from Dartmouth. He held the offices of constable, surveyor, selectman and commissioner, his lieutenant's commission, dated December 25, 1689, being bestowed by Governor Hinckley.

He married, at Plymouth, February 28, 1678, Mercy Warren, daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Walker) Warren, and granddaughter of Richard Warren, of the "Mayflower."

Thomas Crowell, father of Henry Paul Crowell, was lost at sea near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was the captain of a boat which made trips between New Bedford and New York.

During the lifetime of Henry Paul Crowell, he won many friends through his interest in the public weal, his devotion to duty, and his vigorous and thoroughly reliable temperament. He was, during his later years, one of the most honored and

respected citizens of New Bedford, and, at his death, there were many outside his own immediate family who felt that there was a void which could never be filled. He was a member of the Knights of Honor. A few days before his death he was appointed Post Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic. His death occurred December 17, 1916. It was a great shock not only to his family, but to the innumerable people who loved him.

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## DIBERT, Frank Gilbert,

**Business Man.**

(I) Frank Gilbert Dibert was born in the old homestead in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood, and after his college years, returned again to the city of his birth, and spent his life, a successful business man, on his native soil. He was descended from an ancient French family, De Bert, which became Dybird in Holland, to which country De Bert fled when France so cruelly persecuted her Huguenot sons. The first of the family in this country is believed to have been David Dybird, who settled first in New York, and later in Chester county, Pennsylvania, where the name became Dibert.

(II) David Dibert, son of David Dybird the founder, resided in Adams, Bedford and Cambria counties. He was a prosperous farmer, and with his wife Elizabeth was held in high esteem. They were the parents of a large family, including a son John, of whom further.

(III) John Dibert, son of David and Elizabeth Dibert, resided until 1816 at Dibertville, in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, which village was named in honor of the oldest and most prominent resident. He was a farmer, mill owner, and miller and tanner, as well as a distiller. In 1816 he removed to Conemaugh, and later to Johnstown, where he bought a farm that today is the Sixth Ward of the city of Johnstown. There he built the Dibert homestead, at the corner of what is today Franklin and Dibert streets, built it so strong and so well that when the floods came half a century later the water rose to the tree tops before the old home loosened its hold on its foundations and floated one foot down stream. In Johnstown, John Dibert kept a hotel and store, invested largely in real estate and became both wealthy and influential. He married Rachel Blaugh, who bore him eight children, including a son, John (2), of whom further. John Dibert, a member of the Lutheran church, died in 1849, his wife, a Methodist, surviving him until 1878.

(IV) John (2) Dibert, son of John and Rachel (Blaugh) Dibert, was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, May 12 1831, and died May 31, 1889, in the great flood that then overwhelmed the city of Johnstown and the valley of the Conemaugh. He obtained a good practical education, and in about 1848 began business life on his own account as a member of the firm of Dibert & Osborn, the store being under the old mansion house. A year later he withdrew from that firm and established himself in business alone as a general merchant, continuing in this until 1870, when he became a member of the firm of Dibert, Wayne & Company, dealers in hardware. This firm was dissolved in 1875, Mr. Dibert continuing alone in the hardware line under his own name until his tragic death in the great flood. John Dibert was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Johnstown and for many years was a member of its board of directors. About 1874 he started a private bank at the corner of Franklin and Main streets, taking for his partners his

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Frank G. Dibert

son, John H. Dibert, and John D. Roberts, the concern trading as John Dibert & Company. He was a pillar of strength to the First Presbyterian Church; was a Republican in politics; a member of the Masonic order, affiliated with lodge, chapter and commandery, and was a man of sterling character. John (2) Dibert married, July 4, 1850, Martha G. McLaine, daughter of George and Mary (Dayton) McLaine. Her father was an extensive dealer in real estate and was also foreman on the Pennsylvania canal, and later on the Old Portage railroad. He died in Johnstown in 1872. Mrs. Dibert died at the Dibert home on Main street, Johnstown, March 1, 1908. John (2) and Martha G. (McLaine) Dibert had seven children as follows: 1. John H., who died about 1888. 2. Mrs. Susan D. Weaver, who perished in the Johnstown flood of May, 1899. William, who died in Cleveland, Ohio, in April, 1922. 4. George W., of Upper Yoder township, Cambria County, Pennsylvania. 5. Mary Snowden, widow of R. P. Snowden. 6. Rachel, wife of Harvey Ellis, both of Philadelphia. 7. Frank Gilbert, of whom further.

(V) Frank Gilbert Dibert, youngest of the children of John (2) and Martha G. (McLaine) Dibert, was born at the Dibert homestead in the Second Ward of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, August 31, 1863, and died at his home on Wayne Street, Westmont, Johnstown, August 5, 1922. He attended the public schools, the Select School of Johnstown, The Hill School at Pottstown, Pennsylvania, and Lafayette College. He remained at Lafayette for two years, leaving to accept a position in an engineering corporation under the superintendency of R. P. Snowden. After the Johnstown flood of May 31, 1899, in which his father lost his life, Frank G. Dibert returned home and entered business life in connection with his brothers, where he continued a prosperous honorable career until his death.

Mr. Dibert was a man of genial and cheerful nature, a gentleman of the old school, always punctillious in his social obligations, witty and an agreeable conversationalist. He was generously inclined to the poor and deserving and always ready to give a helping hand to any one in need of assistance, although he never made a parade of his charity. He was an excellent citizen, ever ready to further any project tending to the advancement and progress of the city of his birth. He made and retained many friends, and numbered among friends and acquaintances a very large circle. He was a member of the Masonic order affiliated with lodge, chapter and commandery. He was made a Mason in the Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 28, Free and Accepted Masons, and was a past master of that lodge and a past commander of Ivanhoe Commandery, Knights Templar, these bodies being located at Bordentown, New Jersey. He was a Republican in politics, and a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Johnstown. Mr. Dibert married, October 26, 1892, Katherine V. Harty, daughter of William and Jane (Markham) Harty, who survives him. Her home is at No. 432 Wayne Street, Johnstown.

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## GREY, Lyle David,

**Electrical Contractor.**

A well-directed life, and one planned for special leadership in a large field of popularly applied science, that of Lyle David Grey fulfilled in its sphere the urgent demand of the age for its captains of dynamic industry. That he was chosen to guide large interests of electrical motorization and lighting is observable in rapid and deserved promotion in related provinces of electrical service. His colleagues watched and aided

his career with pleasure, and it is certain that he had no peer in the installation of electricity in its most practical forms. Active in the electrical appliance business in Chicago, Illinois, as president of the Electrical Contractors' Association, and as an associate in many other business concerns of allied interests, he was considered one of the strong organization men of the time and one who had reached the height of his profession. He was a descendant of New England families, and was a son of Ernest G. and Mayme (Johns) Grey.

Lyle David Grey was born in Chicago, Illinois, November 7, 1883, and he attended the public schools there. His business aptitude was manifested early in life, and he sought for those practical opportunities that should lead to a vocation for which he might be best suited. In his sixteenth year he entered into the employ of the Chicago Telephone Company, and he continued in association with its activities for about five years. It was then that he became particularly interested in electrical concerns, and the advantage of a partnership presenting itself, he entered upon a field which he should develop and make the arena of his life-work. He continued in that partnership four years, and in 1908 he became associated with the White City Electric Company, with which he was to remain up to the time of his death. From the beginning his capabilities were evidenced in the thorough and expert way in which he entered into the spirit of the plans and propositions of the establishment; and he continued on with the company, through the various departments, his election to the presidency of the concern taking place in 1916. The White City Electric Company is one of the leading enterprises of its name and purpose, and is one which has established electrical installation in many of the large buildings in Chicago, and which, through Mr. Grey's executive and constructive abilities, had both broadened and extended its field. Mr. Grey always preserved his interest in the Republican party, voting for its ticket, though he had never held political office.

His fraternal affiliations were those of the Free and Accepted Masons, in membership with Ben Hur Lodge, No. 818, Free and Accepted Masons, with Logan Square Chapter, No. 238, Royal Arch Masons; with Illinois Commandery, Lodge No. 72, Knights Templar, Oriental Consistory, Supreme Princes Royal of the Secret; and Medina Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was president of the Electrical Contractors' Association of Chicago, and a member of the executive board of the Building Construction Employers' Association of Chicago; and member of the Hamilton Club, the Park Ridge Country Club, and the Electric Club.

Mr. Grey married, October 8, 1908, Mabel H. Wolf, daughter of Christian Wolf, who is prominent in the wholesale meat business in Chicago, and of Emma (Freund) Wolf, and they were the parents of: Dorothy, Carol and Richard Grey. Mr. Grey died March 17, 1924, and with his passing it is generally acknowledged that one of the strongest personal forces in his sphere of activity had retired from his engrossing tasks. Throughout the city and the country hosts of friends in business and social life mourned their loss and that of the industry he so well represented.

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## RIETZ, Paul Charles, M. D.,

**Eminent Physician and Surgeon.**

It is seldom that the life-work of any man can be more highly commended than was that of Dr. Paul Charles Rietz, whose high achievement in his chosen profession of medicine placed him among the leading

figures of his day in this realm of applied science. His work in surgery was of outstanding significance, for he was considered one of the most brilliant and skillful men of the profession in this part of the State. But it was the generous, brotherly warm-hearted spirit of the man that kept him close to the hearts of the people, for besides the admiration of all, he commanded the affection of those who knew him well, and his presence in the sick-room was inspiring and cheering. A student by nature, he kept close watch of medical and surgical progress, and every new development or discovery which bore upon his work commanded his minute attention. Thus his advance was progressive in the highest sense, and his achievements now stand as the noblest monument to his memory. Dr. Rietz was a native of the State of Wisconsin, and a son of Herman and Augusta (Plantico) Rietz, his father a leading business man of Manitowoc, Manitowoc County, Wisconsin.

Paul Charles Rietz was born in Manitowoc, Manitowoc County, Wisconsin, March 15, 1875, and died at his late home, at No. 903 First Avenue, Evansville, Indiana, May 10, 1923. Receiving his early education in his native place, he was graduated in due course from the Manitowoc High School, then entered Rush Medical College, of Chicago, Illinois, from which he was graduated in the class of 1898. His institutional experience was gained at the Chicago Polyclinic Hospital, and after about a year of service as interne in that institution, he covered special courses in general surgery and gynæology in the New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital, from which he was graduated in 1905; a post-graduate course at the New York Lying-In Hospital during the latter part of the same year; and for some months Dr. Rietz served as attending surgeon at the Protestant Deaconess Home and Hospital. Dr. Rietz was a resident of Evansville from the year 1899 until his death, and during a long period of years he accepted a great deal of industrial and institutional work. He served as the Evansville surgeon for the Frankfort Marine Accident Insurance Company, the Casualty Company of America, the Standard Accident Insurance Company, of Detroit, Michigan, and was medical examiner for the Illinois Life Insurance Company, the Scranton Life Insurance Company, and the Bankers' Life Association, of Des Moines, Iowa. From his earliest practice in Evansville he was more or less closely affiliated with the public and institutional work of this city, serving for many years on the local board of health, of which he eventually became president. He said and wrote much during the course of his practice to encourage athletics and out-door sports, both in an organized way and individually, and his influence for the general health was broadly beneficent.

One phase of the work of Dr. Rietz which counted, perhaps, more even than the accessories of drugs and medicines was his intense interest and pleasure in his work. No one ever sought advice from him without at the same time commanding his closest attention and his heartfelt sincere sympathy. That his brilliant training and natural talents enabled him to express this interest to the benefit and usually to the recovery of the patient was a blessing to mankind, for his unselfish spirit led him to devote his time and energies whole-heartedly to his work from the professional viewpoint rather than for any mercenary consideration. It was often said that Dr. Rietz treated as many needy patients as well as wealthy ones, and the amount of work which he did without remuneration or reward was a record of generosity and human

kindness rarely equalled. His passing was an event which spread the deepest sorrow and regret among all classes of people, but to those whose need he had ministered freely it was a deep and lasting sorrow. His loss will be felt for many years to come, for his was such a nature as is not readily forgotten, and his ready comradeship and keen sympathy were influences which held his friends ever loyal to him. In the profession Dr. Rietz attained foremost rank.

His first office was at the corner of Edgar and Illinois streets, but twelve years later he moved to the handsome suite in the American Trust and Savings Bank Building, where he continued active until a short time before his death, when he was compelled to give up all practice. About a year before his death he declined all but surgical cases, his health having definitely broken. For several months he was retired from all professional activity and eventually went to the Presbyterian Hospital, in Chicago, Illinois, where he was under the personal care and treatment of Dr. Herrick, the celebrated physician, who was called to Evansville for the late Mayor Bosse. Dr. Rietz suffered from nephritis, also from high blood pressure, and towards the last his heart was severely affected. These complications hastened the end, and, when he was returned from the hospital, it was frankly stated by the attending physicians that he had thirty days to live. His condition became rapidly worse, and about three weeks after his return to his home he passed away. The profession lost a man of unusual achievements, and in the organizations with which he had been affiliated his name is spoken with the highest esteem. A fellow of the American College of Surgeons, Dr. Rietz was a member of the American Medical Association, the Indiana State Medical Society, the Vanderburg County Medical Society, the Ohio Valley Medical Association, and was a life-member of the Surgeons Club, of Rochester. He was a Republican by political affiliation, although never an aspirant for political honors. His pleasure in out-of-door pursuits led to his maintaining his membership with the Dixie Hunting Club throughout his lifetime, and each year he would spend a few weeks hunting in Mississipi and Louisiana. Dr. Rietz was a member of the Trinity Lutheran Church.

Dr. Paul Charles Rietz married, at Seward, Nebraska, December 25, 1901, Ida Lauppe, a daughter of William and Mary (Bender) Lauppe. Her father, who died in Seward, October 18, 1898, was a native of Würtemberg, Germany, and a prominent ranchman of Nebraska throughout his active lifetime. Her mother was a native of Switzerland, and died in 1919. Mr. and Mrs. Lauppe were the parents of five daughters. Two children survive Dr. Rietz: Paul Charles, Jr., a student at the Wisconsin University, class of 1925; and Esther Martha, attending the Bloomington State University of Indiana.

No words of eulogy could more fittingly close this review of a brilliant and worthy career than were published editorially in an Evansville newspaper on the occasion of his death:

> In the death of Dr. Paul C. Rietz the medical profession has lost another of its distinguished members and the city a citizen of that fine type whose passing is ever a distinct civic loss.
>
> To the skill and knowledge of this man many, who were otherwise doomed, owe their life and the enjoyment of its blessings even in the hour when death has claimed their benefactor.
>
> A quarter of a century of industrious service, that touched so intimately the lives and affairs of large numbers of people, must of necessity have builded a foundation of respect upon which is erected a temple of loving memory, and the regret aroused by the death of Dr. Rietz is widespread and sincere.

## SWEETSER, Henry Mather,

**Business Executive.**

It would be difficult indeed adequately to review the life of Henry Mather Sweetser in any restricted space. A full half-century and more of honored and useful activity is the summing up of his career, but in its course his life touched constructively many lines of current advance. In every branch of his services, the making of a volume could readily be accomplished with the intimate story of his achievements, and could carry on every page a lesson well worth the perusal and emulation of those who now follow in his footsteps. Henry Mather Sweetser was an unusual man, greater than the condition which surrounded him, wiser than the competitors whose efforts paralleled his own, nobler than those of his contemporaries who stooped to less honorable interests lured by larger gains. Other biographers have recorded the life and work of this worthy man, yet such a career cannot too often be recited for the inspiration of youth and the commemoration of good.

The Sweetser family is an old and important one in America, dating back for many generations, the earliest of the name having settled in the State of Massachusetts in 1637, and having come from Hertfordshire, England, where the name is largely prominent.

Henry P. Sweetser, Mr. Sweetser's father, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, and in the gold rush of 1849 went to California, where he succeeded in opening valuable veins, and started East to secure machinery and equipment for working the mining properties of which he became possessed. He was lost, on the sea, en route to his home. Cut down thus in the prime of life, he was sadly missed not only in the family, but in the progress of his time, for he was a man of brilliant mental capacity and his future was one of great promise. He married a young lady by the name of Mather, a member of the family of which Cotton Mather was one of the most distinguished members, also an English family of note, possessing a coat-of-arms dating back to the year 1602.

Henry Mather Sweetser was born in Hartford, Connecticut, July 12, 1840. Left an orphan at the age of nine years, he was reared by his grandmother, and his subsequent education was practically limited to the winter months, his summers having been spent with an uncle on the farm where from this tender age he bore an appreciable part in the agricultural activities of the place. During a certain vacation period Mr. Sweetser, as a lad, was invited by a neighbor, a Mr. Alfred, to go with him to Evansville, Indiana, a business trip calling the neighbor in that direction. There Mr. Sweetser met Willard Carpenter, who was attracted by the frank, open countenance of the lad and his deep interest in all that he saw about him. Receiving him into his dry good store as an employee, Mr. Sweetser thereby began life with the firm of Jewell & Carpenter, their principal activities being in the wholesale branch of dry goods distribution; his clerkship in this connection was the means of his acquiring a wide familiarity not only with this line of business endeavor, but with other commercial fields touched by it. The young man later became active as salesman on the road, and with the various changes in the personnel of the concern, rose to ever greater prominence. For a time the business was carried forward as Carpenter, White & Baker, and from this organization Mr. Sweetser went to the Mackey-Archer Company, which concern was eventually the Mackey-Nisbet Dry Goods Company. In the year 1862 he resigned from his po-

sition with the last-mentioned concern, and in association with his brother-in-law, Frank Caldwell, organized the Sweetser-Caldwell Company, entering the wholesale dry goods field. Their specialty was notions, and this comprised the first wholesale house in Evansville active under this policy. For many years their location was at No. 124 Upper First Street, and Mr. Sweetser's leadership of the organization carried it to wide importance.

In the early days of their activity there was no railway line of direction which reached Evansville, all transportation having been accomplished by packet boats on the Ohio and Mississipi rivers. This led the progressive business executive to survey other fields of advance with the result that he became the owner of an entire line of packet boats on the Ohio River and maintained this line for many years, the boats plying between Evansville, Indiana, and Cairo, Illinois. His own favorite was the "Idlewild," and the "City of Evansville" was also one of the finest on the line. He was for years a heavy stockholder in the Evansville, Cairo & Paducah Steamship Company, also president of the Tennessee Packet Company. So wide were his interests in this line of endeavor that he became popularly known as Commodore Sweetser, by which name he was affectionately called until his death. Changing conditions, however, wrought havoc with Mr. Sweetser's fortune, with his varied interests, had become a very considerable one. Railway construction began spreading a web of double irons over the Middle West and the more rapid method of transportation superseded the slow and unwieldy river boats. Mr. Sweetser met with very heavy losses which brought about the failure of the firm of the Sweetser Caldwell Company, but he was not to be broken in spirit, although for the time being his finances were in the most precarious condition. Making a fresh start, with courage and faith in himself that can only be commended, he opened a brokerage business in 1894 and from that time forward maintained offices on Upper Third Street, near the corner of Main Street, in Evansville. Thus making good his losses, he became once more the successful business executive and a leading figure in the local advance. It was on the record of his long and honorable activity in the wholesale dry goods field that he built his later success, and in both these realms, as, indeed, in every line of endeavor which his activities touched, he commanded the unqualified esteem and confidence of all.

Henry Mather Sweetser was still a young man when his native country was plunged into the Civil War, and he enlisted for services in the Union Army as a member of the 25th Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving with honor and distinction throughout the period of the war. He was a Republican by political affiliation, and closely loyal to the principles and policies of the party. Fraternally he was identified with Reed Lodge, No. 316, Free and Accepted Masons; Evansville Chapter, No. 12, Royal Arch Masons; and La Vallette Commandery, No. 15, Knights Templar; and was a member of Grace Presbyterian Church. Mr. Sweetser's death occurred January 31, 1910, removing from the community a man whose every effort counted for the local and general progress and whose unblemished reputation reflects honor on the city of which he was so long a resident.

On January 1, 1863, Mr. Sweetser married, in Evansville, Indiana, Mary Fawcett Caldwell, daughter of Joseph M. Caldwell, who was born in Ireland and came to America in his youth, becoming a leading merchant of this city. Mrs. Sweetser is

George A Gagg

a niece of William Caldwell, a pioneer grocer. Joseph M. Caldwell was one of the early welfare workers of Evansville, his special interest being in boys and young men, and through his assistance many were started in business and gained an assured footing on the highway to success. Mr. Caldwell's wife, Mrs. Sweetser's mother, was Julia Du Puy, a member of an ancient French family, whose coat-of-arms is one of the most significant of old France, a daughter of Benjamin Franklin Du Puy, an early settler of the southwestern section of Indiana. Mrs. Sweetser still survives her husband, at the age of eighty-three years (1924), residing in the beautiful old mansion which her husband built on South First Street. This is one of the largest and finest of the early homes of this section of the city, and is a duplex house, Frank Caldwell, who was associated with Mr. Sweetser for many years in business, having occupied a part of the house with his brother-in-law. Mrs. Sweetser recently leased the house to the Evansville College for a dormitory for girls, and it is now known as "Sweetser Hall," although upon the completion of the new dormitory which is now projected, the gracious silver-haired mistress of the mansion will return to occupy it with her nurse and companion, Miss Alice Fleming, who has been with her for many years. Mrs. Sweetser now resides in the Deakin Apartments, on Chestnut Street.

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## GAGG, Major, George Adolph,

**Business Man, Financier.**

Every circle of which Major George Adolph Gagg was a member felt the shock and bereavement of his sudden death at midnight of May 1, 1920, and even the business interests of Terre Haute, Indiana, were shaken to their foundations. The life of Major Gagg had touched so many realms of endeavor, his spirit had inspired so many men to higher achievement, his own worthy example had meant so much to those about him, that his death seemed a universal and irrevocable loss. Major Gagg was a man of particularly lovable disposition, although so far as his own responsibilities were concerned he was rigorous to the level of austerity. In every relation in life he exacted much of himself, yet toward others he was eminently charitable and kind, his personality was one which radiated inspiration, and his leadership in any cause or movement was greatly valued among executives as well as the rank and file. In his business and social relations he had much to do with the progress of Terre Haute during the period of the many years in which he was identified with the interests of this city. His military career was a record of the highest distinction on the Governor's staff, and in the very breadth of his usefulness his loss is the more widely felt. Only a few years have passed since his death, and the sense of parting is still keen and poignant, but years will pass before the memory of this man among men shall cease to inspire those who shared in his activities, and his name will always stand on the annals of this City and State in a place of honor.

The family of which Major Gagg was a distinguished member is of German origin, and Rudolph Gagg, father of Major Gagg, was one of the noteworthy figures in Terre Haute a generation ago. He established the first art shop in this city, and having inherited artistic taste and ability from a long line of ancestors prominent in the professions, he made this enterprise of broad significance to the aesthetic progress which moved side by side in the development of the city with commerce, industry, and finance. How much Terre Haute owes to

pioneers in such endeavors it would be impossible to estimate, but it is certain that in his personal influence and in the beneficient effects of his work, thus uniting commercial and artistic interests, the City and State were widely benefited. Rudolph Gagg married Georgiana Holzermann, who was born in Piqua, Ohio, and for a time survived both her husband and son, but is now deceased. The Holzermann family is also one of importance in Germany, but for several generations has been established in this country.

George Adolph Gagg, son of Rudolph and Georgiana (Holzermann) Gagg, was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, October 28, 1865. His first school attendance was in Terre Haute, then he attended school in Piqua, Miami County, Ohio. Alert to all that pertained to his training, and to military affairs in general, the young man was advanced from time to time and received his commission as major from Governor Matthews, of Indiana. Major Gagg in his business affairs was active in finance and in mercantile interests, also participated in the progress of the press, and was a member of the National Press Club of Washington. For many years he was secretary and treasurer of the concern known as the Wabash Realty & Loan Company, and his part in the development of the city and its environs was of more than usual significance, contributing as it did not only to the prosperity of the city but to its actual growth and development. The Fairbanks' interests of Terre Haute, which have long held leading importance in this city, found in Major Gagg an able and ever forward looking executive, and until his death Major Gagg was a close confidential advisor of Mr. Crawford Fairbanks. The financial institutions of Terre Haute felt the benefit of his aid and influence, and his long service in the Terre Haute Savings Bank, in the responsible position of cashier, was a contributing force in the success and permanence of the institution.

Public affairs, as was natural, commanded a generous share of Major Gagg's attention, and at all times his earnest and faithful co-operation was tendered to every phase of public advance. A Democrat by political convictions, and a fearless advocate of the principles of the party, he was in truth an eminent exponent of Democracy, but it was said that he held the fullest confidence of party leaders, both Republican and Democratic, not only in the State but in National affairs. During the term of Governor Claude M. Matthews, from whom he received his commission, Major Gagg served on the gubernatorial staff, and his influence was always exerted in behalf of the progress of the Commonwealth. The activities of the World War came to Major Gagg with particularly strong appeal, and he felt it a great privilege when he was permitted to participate in important affairs in this connection. He was recommended by his friend, Robert D. Heinl, to Mr. Piez, then president of the United States Shipping Board, to come to Washington and develop the board to meet the emergency of the moment. His thorough familiarity with military affairs, his breadth of knowledge in the realms of commerce and international finance, gave Major Gagg's activities in this connection the broadest significance, and his part in the deliberations of the board was one of great importance permanently, as well as at the moment constructive.

In fraternal advance Major Gagg was affiliated with the Masonic order, in which he held the thirty-second degree, also with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he was a life member, and he was identified with Saint Stephen's Episcopal Church. His social affiliations

Willis F. Hackedorn

were of the widest, and he had countless friends not only in Terre Haute and in his native State but in all parts of the country. His business affairs having necessitated his presence in many sections at one time or another, his acquaintance was extensive, and none ever met Major Gagg without feeling the influence of his magnetic personality. Those who knew him best esteemed him most highly, and among his immediate circle in Terre Haute, perhaps one of his closest friends was William F. Cronin, editor of the "Terre Haute Tribune." Their personal friendship was of long standing, and Mr. Cronin's appreciation of Major Gagg, published editorially in the "Tribune" following the death of his esteemed contemporary, reads as follows:

It is given to some men to master the intricacies of life and still retain an abundant and never failing consideration for their fellowman. No matter how tense the press of affairs, these rare fellows put friendship first. All else is incidental. They cherish and relish contact with men, and as the chiefest rewards of life they choose rather the love and regard of a friend in lieu of ambition, power, or sordid achievement. One of these, Major A. Gagg, has just died. To the city and to the public there comes a consciousness that a singularly able factor has withdrawn from business and active affairs. To his friends, their loss is irreparable. His life's successes, his broad and versatile interests, only seemed more fully to equip him to enjoy and cherish his fellowman. If this is life's highest development, Major Gagg lived impressively successfully.

Major George Adolph Gagg married, June 28, 1916, Anne (Filbeck) Hayman, daughter of Nicholas and Rosina (Kiefner) Filbeck. Mr. Filbeck was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and came to America as an infant with his family. He fought in the Civil War, serving as a drummer boy, and his subsequent career was one of distinction, for he built and conducted for many years the Filbeck Hotel, one of the most popular caravansaries of Terre Haute at one time. Mrs. Gagg has two sons by her former marriage: Morton Filbeck Hayman, traffic manager of the Citizens' Telephone Company, of Terre Haute, who resides with his mother; and George Robert Hayman, who married Lucile Hull, of Houston, Texas, and resides at Fort Sam Houston, in that State, holding the rank of Captain of the Twelfth Field Artillery, United States Army. George Robert and Lucile (Hull) Hayman have one son, George Robert, Jr.

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## HACKEDORN, Hillis F.,

**Construction Engineer, Author.**

No better tribute could possibly have been paid to that eminent engineer, master builder of bridges, and fine type of American citizen than is contained in a magazine article where one of his ardent admirers who knew him well, writing as a "Historian of Two Thousand Years Hence," undertakes to appraise the importance for the twentieth century of the engineering achievements of Hillis F. Hackedorn. "Recent explorations," he says, "of the early American rivers in what were once the States of Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, have established the interesting fact that the builder of many of the most ancient and beautiful of the numerous concrete bridges still standing in that region was none other than the well known Hillis F. Hackedorn. It is now definitely known that he was a citizen of Indianapolis, and that he flourished in the early part of the twentieth century."

Born September 4, 1861, at Cardington, Ohio, a son of George and Lucinda (Shur) Hackedorn. Mr. Hackedorn's ancestors settled in Pennsylvania several generations ago, his maternal grandfather, Leonard Shur, having come to York County, Penn-

sylvania, at the age of twenty-one and married Mary Ishpan, with whom he had five sons and five daughters, who all lived to a good old age, some seventy and two ninety years. Having received his high school education at Lima, Ohio, he first accepted a post as assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Lima, Ohio, which he later exchanged for the position of cashier of the Lima Locomotive Works. In 1900 he began a most successful and distinguished career as a contractor with the organization of the Block Bridge and Culvert Company, for the purpose of exploiting a patented segmental vitrified block to be used in the construction of culverts. Finding the field for such a product extremely limited, the company turned to general concrete construction. In a few years the company was brought out by Mr. Hackedorn, who changed its name to Hillis F. Hackedorn & Company, and confined its activities to building reinforced concrete bridges, then just beginning to replace wooden and metal bridges. Among the strong and beautiful construction pieces of work executed by Hillis F. Hackedorn & Company may be mentioned the following: the Music Court Bridge in Jackson Park, Chicago; the Bluff Drive Bridge in Edgewater Park, Cleveland; bridges in Garfield, Brookside, and Spades Parks at Indianapolis; and in Brookside Park, Cleveland, the flattest semi-elliptical bridge in the world, with a span of ninety-two feet and an actual rise of about five feet, one of the best examples of three-hinged-arch construction in this country. In 1907 Hillis F. Hackedorn & Company became the Hackedorn Constructing Company, a corporation with Mr. Hackedorn as the president and controlling spirit. This company has built artistic big bridges, built exclusively of concrete, even to the cross-arms of the electric light standards. The Shawnee bridge over the Great Miami River, at Piqua, Ohio, being considered one of the most beautiful concrete structures in the Middle West, and the great Levee Road bridge and viaduct at Middletown, Ohio, the longest concrete bridge in that State, is another of the triumphs of this company. In 1915, Mr. Hackedorn served as president of the American Society of Engineering Contractors, of which body he was a charter member. He is the author of many papers written by him and read before various organizations on the subject of "Equitable Contracts and Specifications."

When the United States entered the World War, Major Hackedorn dropped everything to devote his construction experience and ability to emergency work for the United States Government, on which he was strenuously engaged as supreme commander of the construction work on the important arsenals as well as constructing officer on other large government buildings. Mr. Hackedorn has always been connected with the Ohio National Guards as an officer, first as captain, and later as colonel. In politics, Mr. Hackedorn was a Republican, and occupied the post of chairman of the State Executive Commission of Indiana, in religion he was a Unitarian, and president of the board of trustees of All Souls Unitarian Church. His fraternal and club associations included membership in Oriental Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; the Indiana Historical Society; the Rotary Club of Indianapolis; the Army and Navy Club; the Rotary Club; and the Illinois Athletic Club, of Chicago.

Hillis F. Hackedorn was married (first) to Frances Fee, of Lima, Ohio, who died in 1897. He married (second) November 9, 1909, Marion Morison, of Brooklyn, New York. The two children of the first marriage are: George G., who died in 1895; and Hillis F., Jr.

Hillis F. Hackedorn, Jr., after graduating with honors at Purdue University in 1917, soon enlisted in the United States Air Service. After winning his wings and commission at Ellington Field, in Texas, he was made instructor at Camp Dick, Dallas, Texas, and at the time he went overseas he was one of seven selected at Dallas from a class of two hundred who were qualified for overseas service. In his overseas work with the American Expeditionary Forces he won distinction and the gratitude of his country.

Mr. Hackedorn, who died October 19, 1923, was not only a typical American man of inexhaustible energy, working capacity and resourcefulness, but a great artist in his own line. He was a man of commanding presence, unusually handsome, an enthusiastic American patriot, and an affectionate and devoted loyal husband and father. The patriotism of the Hackedorn family has been splendidly demonstrated not only by its head but by Mrs. Hackedorn, who during the war applied for national duty and first became secretary to the chief of publicity in the Washington headquarters of the Civil Service Commission and later chief clerk of the Philadelphia headquarters.

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## WILLARD, Colonel Joseph Edward,

**Soldier, Diplomat.**

Colonel Joseph Edward Willard, late lieutenant-governor of Virginia, and United States Ambassador to Spain, was the offspring of a union of the North and the South, each represented by the most highly-bred and choicest specimens of the race, with a fine ancestral and historical background extending far into Colonial times and continuing and blending with the history of England and Anglo-Saxondom. Without desiring to draw invidious distinctions or unduly emphasizing the relative importance of the hereditary factor in individual cases, there is a large body of opinion re-inforced by the writers of classical antiquity to the effect that great mothers usually beget great sons, in other words, that exceptional intellectual, moral and other native endowments are readily transmitted from the female parent to the sons of the marriage. In this respect it is important that Colonel Willard's mother, Antonio (Ford) Willard, was such a Southern girl as John Esten Cooke might have introduced on the portico of a Virginia mansion, waving a Confederate flag as Southern troopers galloped by. Love of country and willingness to stake her life for it most abundantly were hers. Once in the doubtful days of the 'sixties, when Southern forces were in danger, she made a desperate ride to warn them, and for her valor was made lieutenant by the chivalrous "Jeb" Stuart. The cherished paper, bearing his signature, is still reverently kept in the Willard family. Other and still more daring service was undoubtedly rendered by her, for she resided in North Virginia, between the lines, where every girl worthy of her blood was in reality a Southerner. Her heart was proof against treason but not against love, and before the war was over she met a Federal officer, Major Joseph Clapp Willard, on General MacDowell's staff, whose irresistable suit led to their marriage. A father, who was a major in Grant's army, a mother, who had risked her life for the South, and who bore the Commission of Stuart—these were the ingredients of which that refined and precious product, "Joe" Willard, was compounded.

Colonel Willard was born at Washington, D. C., May 1, 1865, the son of Major Joseph C. Willard, himself a descendant of Major Simon Willard, who rendered valiant service in Indian Wars and was one of the chief founders of Concord, Massachusetts, and of Eleaser Dorr, who took part in Paul

Revere's ride. His mother, Lieutenant Antonio (Ford) Willard, of Fairfax County, Virginia, was one of the women who held commissions in the Southern Army, having been made an officer in the Confederate Cavalry by General J. E. B. Stuart for distinguished and valiant service to the cause. As a lad, he attended the Episcopal High School set among the hills where a boy in imagination could hear the echo of the Federal wagon trains and the growl of challenging guns. From the high school he went to Virginia Military Institute, graduating from there in 1886, and later studied law during a summer course at the University of Virginia.

Through the death of two relatives and his father, he came into possession of the old Willard Hotel in Washington, D. C., which was founded by his uncle, Henry A. Willard, but later was collectively owned also by his father, Major Joseph C. Willard, and another uncle, Caleb C. Willard. The three brothers also owned valuable property on F and Fourteenth streets. Upon their death Colonel Willard, the heir, had the hotel rebuilt and thoroughly brought up-to-date and renamed it the New Willard. In subsequent years he leased the hotel to the Virginia Hotel Corporation, and later to the Du Pont Company, of Wilmington, Delaware, still, however, retaining the ownership. Colonel Willard's business career was interrupted by the Spanish-American War. He immediately raised a company of infantry, which he equipped completely, and offered to the commonwealth of Virginia. Not content with this, he procured service in Cuba when it became apparent his regiment might not get into service. He served as captain of the 3rd Virginia Regiment at Camp Alger, and as captain and aide-de-camp on the staff of Major-General Fitzhugh Lee in Cuba. His entry into politics dates back to 1894, when he was elected to the Virginia House of Delegates from Fairfax County, serving continuously as a member of that body until 1902. From 1902 until 1906 Colonel Willard held the position of Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia. In 1906 he was appointed a member of the State Corporation Commission and continued to serve in that body until 1910. In 1913 President Wilson appointed Colonel Willard Ambassador to Spain, a post which he held until 1921. His diplomatic service was during the trying war period when Spain was one of the few important nations in the world which remained neutral. Colonel Willard's service in this most important and delicate post was the crowning achievement of his career.

As the struggle wore on, and resentment in Spain grew predominately pro-German, Colonel Willard's post became one of diplomacy beyond the common implication of the word. After America declared war, his duties became more intricate and of great importance. Government purchases in Spain had to be financed; a neutrality this country most carefully respected was being used against the United States by cunning German agents; quick ingress and egress for American representatives had to be secured; convoying of itself presented a world of diplomatic problems. War became almost as real to Colonel Willard as if he had been privileged to fight with a shock division. It was the most difficult, but in many ways the most splendid period of his life. He unhesitatingly used his own private fortune to protect his country's foreign exchange, and he saved the government many hundred thousand dollars by giving the United States the full profit of wise investments in Spanish money. Beyond doubt the exertions of those years of his ambassadorship aggravated, if they did not produce, the malady of which he died.

Colonel Willard gained the friendship of

the King of Spain, and those in power at the Spanish Court, and when his tenure of office was at an end both he and Mrs. Willard were decorated by the monarch. After his return to the United States, Colonel Willard lived most of the time in New York, where his address was No. 9 Sutton Place. His last visit to Richmond was made to attend the funeral of his cousin, Fairfax Montague. From this city he went to Florida to join Mrs. Willard, and the Hon. and Mrs. Mervyn Herbert, his daughter and son-in-law, who is the younger brother of the late Earl of Carnarvon, who died while conducting the excavation of King Tutankhamon's tomb.

Before leaving Richmond, Colonel Willard was president of the Bank of Commerce and Trusts, and of the Jefferson Hotel Company. He was a member of the Westmoreland Club, the Deep Run Hunt Club, and the Country Club, of Virginia. In religion he was an attendant of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics an adherent of the Democratic party.

Colonel Willard's sudden death, at his New York home on April 8, 1924, from angina pectoris, came as a profound shock to his family and the large world-wide circle of his friends and admirers. His brilliant ability, coupled with genuine modesty, the fact that always he remained faithful and loyal to his friends, his irresistable personal charm and his readiness to help those in need, were outstanding attributes of his personality. In this connection it ought also to be mentioned that the Juvenile Court in Richmond, Virginia, was organized solely at the initiative and through the efforts of Colonel Willard, on June 30, 1908. The name of the society is the Juvenile Protective Society of Virginia, Inc., and from this society have sprung all the juvenile courts in Virginia, and our present juvenile system. An American public official who had known him from boyhood paid the following tribute to Colonel Willard:

> Joe Willard, as we called him, was a most lovable character. I had known him from boyhood, from the time he was a cadet at the Virginia Military Institute. He was a loyal, faithful friend, without dissimulation or deceit, and enjoyed not only the admiration but the effection of all who were fortunate enough to know him intimately.

The funeral services were held at his New York home, No. 9 Sutton Place, Bishop Manning of New York, officiating. The remains were then brought to Washington, D. C. and interred in Oak Hill Cemetery, Bishop Brown, of Virginia, officiating at the grave. Señor Raino, as the personal representative of the King of Spain was present with Sir Esme Howard, British Ambassador. Under-Secretary of State Phillips, Third-Assistant Secretary of State Butler Wright, and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt of the Navy Department were also present. With the family were Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Colonel and Mrs. Richard Derby, of New York, and Mrs. Thomas Carter, of Richmond. The honorary pall bearers were the Governor of Virginia, Judge J. M. Love, of Virginia; Representative Montague of Virginia; Senator Carter Glass, of Virginia; Representative Harry St. George Tucker; ex-Governor Henry C. Stewart of Virginia; Colonel Henry Breckinridge, former Assistant Secretary of War under President Wilson, and several other friends. Among the messages of condolence and sympathy were cablegrams from the King of Spain, the Queen of Spain, the Queen Mother, and United States Ambassador Moore, who cabled, as follows, to Mrs. Willard:

> Your husband, by his wonderful ability and graciousness, endeared himself to many people in Spain. They have asked me to convey their sincere sympathy to you in which I join.

During the funeral, by order of the Governor of Virginia, the official flags of the State were at half-mast. Among other messages of sympathy and condolence was one from the president of the University of Virginia, and from the Virginia Military Institute.

Colonel Willard is survived by his widow, Mrs. Belle Layton (Wyatt) Willard, a descendant of one of the oldest families of Baltimore, Maryland, whom he married on September 16, 1891, and two daughters: 1. Belle, who married Kermit Roosevelt, son of the ex-President Theodore Roosevelt. 2. Elizabeth, who is the wife of the Hon. Mervyn Herbert, younger brother of the late Earl of Carnarvon, who died in Egypt while conducting the excavation of King Tutankhamon's tomb.

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## ALBEE, Edward F.,

### Head of Theatrical Interests.

Born in a small town in Maine, and early facing the vicissitudes of life, his formative years were spent with circuses, traveling often at night upon the boxes on the wagons; yet Mr. Albee has said that he never knew what hardship meant, as he was always delighted with everything. He has been called the "greatest showman that America has produced since Phineas T. Barnum passed away," and perhaps this happy trait, shown so early, is one of the secrets of his success. Riding along at night, looking up at the stars, he used to think: "this is a fine old world," and he has not lost that thought throughout the years. He learned his country and the hearts of the people, and first and last he has always had the public in his mind, and to give them good clean amusement and entertainment has been the prime aim of his life and work.

Mr. Albee was born on October 8, 1857, at Machias, Maine, son of Nathan S. and Amanda Albee. He received his education in the public schools of Boston, Massachusetts, where he had been taken at the age of four years by his parents. He is of Colonial descent, an ancestor, Lieutenant John Albee, having captured the British armed schooner, "Marguerite," at Machias, in the first naval engagement of the Revolution. Mr. Albee's parents were poor, and he was one of seven children; so at the age of twelve years he left school and went to work as an errand boy in a department store. After he had worked here for some time, a gentleman one day laid a hand on his shoulder and said to him: "My boy, how would you like to become an actor?" It was Jim Fiske, famous railroad president, impresario, gambler and *bon vivant*, who was managing the Boston theatre at the time, and it led to his playing the part of the foundling in "No Thoroughfare." After this he joined a circus and set out from Boston on his travels. He worked for various traveling shows before he joined P. T. Barnum, and then he remained with him until he was twenty-eight years of age. In 1883, having returned to Boston from a season with Barnum, he met Mr. Keith, who was struggling along with a "store show" variety, on one floor having trained animals, on a second, freaks. They were both New Englanders, and the bond of friendship renewed then remained unbroken throughout the balance of their lives, and indeed Mr. Albee's loyalty to the memory of Mr. Keith, since his passing, is one of the beautiful traits fast vanishing in this hurrying age. At Mr. Albee's suggestion, the animals and freaks were given up, for Mr. Keith was having a hard time to attract anyone to his place of amusement. The play, "Mikado," was just then in vogue, and Mr. Albee engaged a company of singers who had just come in from an unsuccessful tour, and taking them *en masse* to hear the opera,

again and again, he rehearsed them, and with a piano player, playing from memory as best he could, they advertised a performance, just a short distance from where the original company was turning people away for lack of accomodation. During this interval of rehearsal, they changed the interior of the two-story show place, put in a Japanese tea garden, which at that time was absolutely new to theatre goers, made the lobby so attractive, that when they opened their doors for the performance a cordon of policemen was necessary to hold the crowds back. Another feature that resulted from this innovation, was that there were as many women in the audience as men, and this fact was the beginning of a change in the policy of the music hall, for Mr. Keith, who has been called the "father of vaudeville," had always had in his mind a type of theatre where clean entertainment would attract the families as well as the men of the family. From that year Keith vaudeville has gone up and up, and the story of its success is the story of Mr. Albee, for while Mr. Keith originated the type of vaudeville known today in the American theatre, Mr. Albee has since that day been his chief of staff and chief executive, and it has been his genius that has carried out the plans of Mr. Keith to their wonderful success of today. They began with having clean theatres, and followed this with cleaning out the acts, cutting any word or line that might offend the mothers or the children, and when the actors complained they always answered: "Would you like your sister to hear that?" From that the growth led to building splendid theatres, and engaging fine artists, and Mr. Albee's care has not stopped with his audiences. He built comfortable quarters behind stage for the players, and courtesy became the rule of the house. There are perhaps no theatres in the world where this law of courtesy is so strongly enforced; not only in front of the footlights, but back stage as well. Every employee knows that his position will be in jeopardy if he fails in this regard, and, in consequence, there is no more comfortable theatre for the players, than at the Keith houses. A result of this has been that Mr. Albee has been enabled to secure the services of the greatest artists of the world, from drama and opera as well as from the ranks of the vaudeville artists; at these houses have appeared Madame Bernhardt, Mrs. Langtry, Ethel Barrymore, Olga Nethersole, Elsie Janis, Lillian Russell, and others of fame. Nor have the policies of the houses under Mr. Albee's care stopped with their mere comfort. Every whim of the "great ones" is satisfied. If one artists wants a Persian rug in her dressing room, it is forthcoming. If another wants her name in electric lights over her dressing room door, it is accomplished, and no luxury is denied to those who appear as "headliners," when these things are asked for at the time of the signing of the contract. Mr. Albee is a showman of the old-fashioned type, born and bred, that is fast passing away. He has had a vast experience which extended to every line of the business from the circus to the concert platform, and the masterful imprint of his personality is felt in every place, from the ten cent picture house to the most fashionable theatre of Broadway. During the first fifteen years of his association with Mr. Keith, Mr. Albee had had charge of every theatre belonging to the former, and in 1900, a vaudeville combination was effected, which placed him at the head of the chain of Keith houses, comprising at that time forty-eight, extending from Portland, Maine, to Chicago, Illinois. At the same time he was general manager of the Keith booking offices, which, with the Orpheum circuit, booked every first-class vaudeville house in the United States and Canada. In that same year, 1900,

Mr. Keith presented Mr. Albee with the Keith Theatre in Providence, Rhode Island, a magnificent new structure, the ownership of that theatre making him eligible to any office in the new combination; and at his passing, in 1914, with A. Paul Keith, the son and heir of the founder, Mr. Albee was placed at the head of this great branch of amusement that caters to the entertainment and recreation of millions of people every year in the United States. From his desk in the Palace Theatre building he regulates the composition of every vaudeville bill presented on the Keith circuit, the Palace Theatre having been his latest achievement, and the most popular and successful vaudeville house in the world.

Mr. Keith sent the first moving picture machine to the United States. It was the old Vitascope, which displayed a small picture, 8 feet by 8 feet and was exhibited first at Boston, and then at Union Square. Then they introduced the Cinematograph, first at Union Square and then at Boston, and Mr. Albee has related that one of these early pictures, representing a charge of cavalry dashing forwards and quick as lightning coming to a halt, would invariably bring the audience to their feet, thinking that they were riding from the curtain to the audience. Mr. Albee advertised the first Biograph in Boston with a bicycle brigade carrying a huge sign that read: "Go to Keith's and see the Biograph," and the people, not knowing what the Biograph was, expressed their wonderment on their faces when they beheld the people moving in the pictures, the water dashing on the shore, the cavalry riding by on the wings of the wind. So great was everyone's astonishment that the news spread, and the house was packed to capacity throughout the season of the warmest weather. That was in about 1896 and the Keith houses have continued under Mr. Albee's management to show the moving pictures ever since. In the early days of the theatre, the business was conducted on a chance, those managers who succeeded being generally the ones who sacrificed everything, and put everything they earned back again into the venture, but today, through Mr. Albee's management, the Keith houses are run scientifically in the most modern business manner, exorbitant salaries are paid to good artists, but the concern is run on a profit; he lifted the irregularity of the old time business deals with the actor, by organizing the managers into an association and the actors into another. He believes in the rights of the actor and of the manager, which each must be taught to respect. He organized the National Vaudeville Association, which has today a membership of fifteen thousand, and a club house which he built at the cost of $2,000,000. Mr. Albee has said that "women rule the world of vaudeville" because they make or unmake a theatre, and through following this belief, Mr. Keith so changed the vaudeville business, that today women go "in perfect confidence, take their children, or send them alone." He has said it is a "golden realm" for women, on both sides of the footlights, and that new era was ushered in when the Keith enterprises moved to the new Palace Theatre on Chestnut Street, in Philadelphia, for they had then won a family trade, and the clientele was drawn from the best families of Philadelphia. What is now the B. F. Keith Vaudeville Circuit had its beginning in 1886 at the Bijou Theatre, in Boston. Now (1923) in New York, more than forty theatres are operated under the B. F. Keith Exchange, the officers of which are: E. F. Albee, president; F. F. Proctor, vice-president; Edwin J. Lander, executive manager; J. J. Murdock, general manager; Reid A. Albee, assistant general manager; Maurice Goodman, general counsel; and S. K. Hodgon, booking manager.

During the World War, Mr. Albee arranged for the Bond drives in the Keith theatres, outlined the plans for the theatrical part of the drives, and managed the theatrical committees in the Third and Fourth drives. Since May, 1914, after the death of B. F. Keith, a holding company was formed in which A. Paul Keith and E. F. Albee each hold an equal share of stock, and as half-owner of the B. F. Keith Vaudeville Circuit, he headed these committees at the request of the Treasury Department, as he did also the Liberty Loan Committee of the Rainbow Division. Through Mr. Albee's efforts many millions of dollars were subscribed to the loans. In 1921, in the month of October, throughout all the Keith houses of the country, was celebrated the "Third of a Century" anniversary of the Keith enterprises, and for this occasion, Mr. Albee had for a long time been preparing "A History of Vaudeville," tracing the rise of this form of entertainment, its intimate relationship with drama and with grand opera, and its influence on the development of the motion picture business. As a tribute to Lillian Russell (q. v.) at the time of her death, Mr. Albee arranged memorial services to be held in all of the Keith theatres throughout the country. He had known her personally for thirty-five years, and among the tributes paid to her memory it was stated that she had done more to elevate vaudeville from the old time music hall standard to its present day status, than any other individual in the profession. In honor to her war work, also, the services were attended by representatives of the United States Government, the city of New York, the Army and Navy and Marine Corps, churches, the theatrical profession and the public. The stage of the Palace Theatre in New York was draped with purple curtains and banked with flowers, a picture of Lillian Russell on an easel among the flowers, and the services were opened with Assembly and Church Call, blown by a United States cavalry trumpeter. One hundred members of the People's Chorus of New York, dressed in white, sang. This incident serves better than anything else could to point the difference between the old and the new vaudeville as developed by Mr. Albee. When asked upon a time to what he ascribed his success, he was puzzled for a moment then answered, "Work! Hard work and a natural aptitude for something or other. Those two are about all that a man needs. They'll push him along. And he must be humble, and not exalt himself." In June 1923, St. Stephens' College at Annandale, conferred on Mr. Albee the honorary degree of Master of Arts—"in recognition of twenty-five years of service in regenerating and improving artistically and ethically a great enterprise for the healthy amusement of the American people," and also "for the foundation in the National Vaudeville Association, of a great co-operative social service agency unequalled in the history of the theatrical profession."

In the fall of 1923, Mr. Albee, with a subscription of $5,000, aided the raising of the sum for financing the Passion Players of Oberammergau, while appearing at the Grand Central Palace during the Christmas holidays of this year (1923). He also offered the services of himself and his organization to manage the players while in this country, the proceeds of their trip to go to the relief of distress in Bavaria. Mr. Albee, besides being the president, is half-owner today of the B. F. Keith Theatre Company, the B. F. Keith Palace Theatre, New York, the United Theatres Company, and the Keith Theatres. He is a member of the New York Athletic Club, the Larchmont Yacht Club, the Boston Athletic Association, and the Algonquin Club, of Boston. His home is at Larchmont, New York.

Sturdy and vigorous, Mr. Albee, in spite of the apparently stupenduous work that he has accomplished, is hale and hearty, genial and kind, still enjoying to overcome obstacles. His life has been one that he has spent fully for the public, and millions have had enjoyment as the result of his forethought and planning. He has remained modest and unassuming in spite of his splendid success, and his rise, through his own labors, from his position of a poor boy should be an inspiration to help others on the way. He is still serving, and the path that he has trod is blazed on an ever ascending plane. He has won success, but he has won more, the ever grateful regard of a great public to whom he has dedicated his life in service.

Mr. Albee married, on May 13, 1881, Laura S. Smith, of Boston, and they were the parents of Reid A. Albee, who is assisting his father in the Keith enterprises, and of a daughter, Ethel Keith Albee, who married Dr. Edwin G. Lauder, Jr., of Philadelphia.

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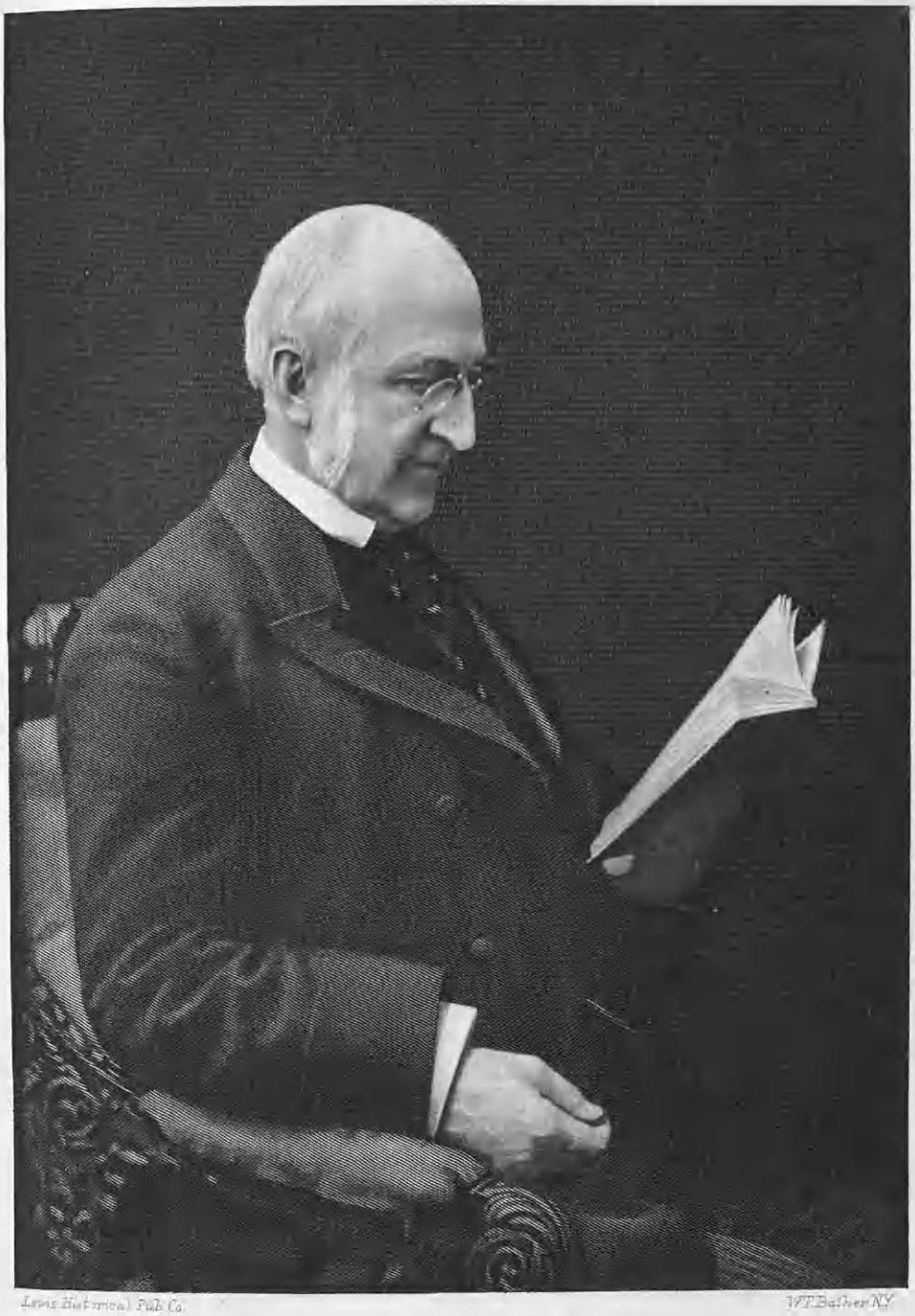
## DEPEW, Chauncey Mitchell,

**Orator, Philanthropist, Statesman.**

In the annals of Westchester County, New York, appear some of the most illustrious names in American history, and prominent among names such as Verplank, Van Cortlandt and Pelham—members of which famed families were cradled in Westchester—and later those of Reid, Gould and Mills, stands the world-known, world-renowned name of Depew. Chauncey Mitchell Depew, famous scion of a famous house, is one of Westchester County's noblest and best-loved sons. In foreign lands his name is synonymous with America. In America his name is synonymous with Oratory, Philanthropy and Statesmanship, and decidedly anonymous to all characteristics not compatible with a spotless public and private life. Westchester County in particular, and America generally, can be both thankful and grateful for the son who brought honor and prestige to his birthplace and his country, and whose life has left such a distinct and lasting impress on the history of the United States.

Chauncey M. Depew is a descendent of a famous Huguenot family, the name in passing from France, through Holland and to America, having undergone various changes of spelling, among which the following are the more general: Originally Du Puy or De Puy, then Dupuis, Depui, De Pue, Depuy, De Pew, and finally Depew. History records that one of the earliest ancestors, Raphael Du Puy, served as an officer of the Holy Roman Empire under Conrad the Second, in the year 1030. From that time on, down through the centuries, the family has distinguished itself in both State and Church history. The Depews had their inception in America during the latter part of the seventeenth century, which advent was due to the religious persecution accorded the Huguenots, of which religious faith the family was in sympathy. The progenitor of the American branch of the family was Francois Dupuis.

(I) Francois Dupuis fled from France to Holland to escape arrest and possible execution from the hands of the anti-Huguenots, and later came to America, arriving some years prior to 1661, the exact date not being obtainable. Old records, however, prove him to have been an early resident of Boswyck (Bushwick), for his name appears on a petition asking for certain privileges for that town under date of March 14, 1661, and in the year 1663 his name again appears on the muster rolls of a company of militia under the command of Ryck Lykeker, which company was probably organized to combat the depredations of the Indians. Francois Dupuis



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Chauncey M. Depew.

moved in succession from (Breuckelen) Brooklyn to Flatbush, from there to Haverstraw, and finally, in 1702, he crossed the Hudson River and settled in Westchester County on a tract of land purchased from the Indians. On a part of this land was the village of Peekskill, founded in 1764, the remainder being held in fee by its proprietor, Francois Dupuis, and the last of his share was given in 1896 by Chauncey M. Depew, to whom it had descended, to the village of Peekskill for a public park. On this land, which had been in the Depew family for two hundred and eleven years, there today stands a monument to Mr. Depew in the form of a statue of him in a speaking pose, a fitting tribute to a well-loved son. Francois Dupuis was married, in Brooklyn, on September 26, 1661, to Geertje Willems, daughter of Willem Jacobs Van Boerum, and of this marriage there were several children, some of whom settled and married throughout what is now the metropolitan section and Westchester County. The line continues through the eldest child, William, of whom further mention.

(II) William Depew, probably the eldest son of Francois and Geertje (Willems) Dupuis, was born at Bushwick, and was among the pioneer settlers in Westchester County. He married Lysbeth Wyet, of English parentage, this being the first marriage in the Manor of Cortlandt. Among their children was Francois, grandson of the original Francois, of whom further.

(III) Francois Depew, son of William and Lysbeth (Wyet) Depew, was born at or near Tarrytown, New York, in August, 1700, and was baptized in the old Dutch Church of Sleepy Hollow, at Tarrytown, on August 20, 1700. His name was recorded as Frans De Pew, and later the name took its present form of Depew. Francois Depew married, at Tarrytown, New York, on June 3, 1727, Maritje Van Thessel. Among their children was Hendrikus, (or Henry), through whom the line descends.

(IV) Hendrikus (or Henry) Depew, son of Francois and Maritje (Van Thessel) Depew, was baptized at Tarrytown, New York, on April 27, 1728. He married, but his wife's name is not recorded. Upon the baptism of their son Abraham, in the Dutch Church at Tarrytown, "Frans Pue and Wife" are named as sponsors for the child. This child Abraham was the great-grandfather of Chauncey Mitchell Depew, the subject of this biographical record.

(V) Abraham Depew, son of Hendrikus (or Henry) Depew, was born at Cortlandt Manor, and was baptized in the Dutch Church at Tarrytown, New York, on April 5, 1752. He enlisted January 2, 1777, and served throughout the Revolutionary War, being discharged with the rank of corporal in the year 1780. Abraham Depew married Catherine Kronkite, daughter of Captain James Kronkite. Among their children was Isaac, of whom further.

(VI) Isaac Depew, son of Abraham and Catherine (Kronkite) Depew, was born at Peekskill, New York, about the year 1811, and spent most of his life caring for his estate which his paternal ancestors had purchased from the Indians. He was an influential citizen of Peekskill, and took great interest in the affairs of the town. He married Martha Mitchell, daughter of Chauncey Root Mitchell, a distinguished lawyer. Martha (Mitchell) Depew was a descendent of three old and honored families: the Mitchells, the Johnstons, and the Shermans. Another of her ancestors was the Rev. Charles Chauncey, the first president of Harvard College.

(VII) The Hon. Chauncey Mitchell Depew, a member of the seventh generation of the Dupuis family in America, was born

in Peekskill, Westchester County, New York, on April 23, 1834, son of Isaac and Martha (Mitchell) Depew. He received his scholastic preparation for college at the Peekskill Academy, and in 1852 matriculated at Yale College, in what was destined to be known after years as the "Famous Class of '56." Two members of this class later became justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, namely, Henry Billings Brown and David J. Brewer; while others attained correspondingly high positions in the State or Nation. Mr. Depew was graduated from Yale with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the year 1856, and in due course received his Master of Arts degree, and in 1887 was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. During the following years he was elected a member of the Yale Corporation, which position he held for a period of twelve years.

Upon leaving college he entered the political arena by actively supporting and advocating the cause of Fremont and Dayton, the first presidential and vice-presidential candidates of the newly-formed Republican party, and to this end he made speeches throughout the country deploring the slavery and polygamous conditions existing in the territories. In 1858 he was elected a delegate to the Republican State Convention, and during the half-century that has elapsed since that time has been a delegate to every succeeding convention with the exception of two. He has also been a delegate to five separate Republican National conventions, as well as to many other national conventions. In 1861 he was elected to the Legislature from the Third Westchester District, was re-elected in 1862, and became Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means as well as Leader of the House. He also acted for a great part of the time as speaker *pro tem.*

In 1863 he headed the Republican State ticket as candidate for Secretary of State, and was elected. In 1866 President Johnson appointed Mr. Depew United States Minister to Japan, the confirmation by the Senate following immediately, but for family reasons Mr. Depew declined this great honor. In 1872 he was candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Liberal Republican Ticket, but failed to be elected. In 1874 he was elected by the Legislature to the post of Regent of the University of the State of New York, and held this highly responsible position for a period of thirty-four years. He was also one of the commissioners appointed to build the capitol at Albany. Mr. Depew was candidate for Senator on two occasions, and withdrew, once to secure the election of two other Senators, and the other time for business reasons.

In 1888 he was unanimously supported by the State of New York for the presidential nomination and received ninety-nine votes in the Republican National Convention. General Benjamin Harrison was nominated, and after his election offered to Mr. Depew every position in his cabinet except that of Secretary of State, which he had promised to Mr. Blaine, or, if he preferred any mission abroad that he might select, all of which he declined. In 1894, when Mr. Blaine resigned from his office of Secretary of State, the position was again tendered to Mr. Depew, but this he also declined. In 1899 Mr. Depew was elected United States Senator for six years, and in the year 1905 was re-elected. As a candidate for the United States Senatorship, Mr. Depew has received more ballots from the members of his party in the State Legislature than any other citizen in the United States, namely, sixty ballots, one each day for sixty days in 1881, and sixty-four during forty-five days in the year 1911.

Mr. Depew is an orator of world-wide reputation, and has been the speaker on many occasions of national importance. He was the orator selected to give the oration at the Centennial Anniversary of the inauguration of the first President of the United States; of the organization of the Legislature of the State of New York; of the capture of Major André; of the dedication of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty in the harbor of the city of New York; at the opening of the World's Fair in Chicago in honor of the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus; and the opening of the great fairs at Omaha, Nebraska, and Charleston, South Carolina. He made the nominating speeches for Harrison in the national convention in 1892, and for Roosevelt in 1904. His last notable political speech was in advocacy of the re-election of President Taft in 1912. Justin McCarthy, in his "Reminiscences," ranks Mr. Depew second only to Charles Dickens as an after-dinner speaker. It is safe to assume that no American in recent years has been the equal in forensic ability of Chauncey M. Depew. In him it was more than a gift—it was pure genius; and genius is dealt out sparingly by the gods. In Mr. Depew's recent volume, "My Memories of Eighty Years," he recounts many of his stories and sayings which have received world-wide circulation and acclaim.

Mr. Depew's highest reputation throughout the country is as an orator and statesman, yet with all these activities his life has been crowded with professional and business affairs. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, and in 1866 he became attorney for the New York & Harlem Railroad Company; in 1869, when that road was consolidated with the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, with Commodore Vanderbilt at its head, Mr. Depew was chosen attorney for the new corporation and elected a member of the board of directors. As the Vanderbilt railroad system expanded, Mr. Depew's interests and duties increased in a corresponding degree, and in 1875 he was appointed general counsel of the entire system, and elected a director of the roads of which it was composed. On the resignation of Mr. Vanderbilt from the presidency, Mr. Depew was made second vice-president, and in 1885 he was advanced to the presidency of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. He held this office for thirteen years, during which period he was president of six other railroad companies in the system, and was director in twenty-eight additional lines. On his resignation from the presidency in 1898 he was elected chairman of the board of directors of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, and the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, which position he held for more than a decade and a half.

Mr. Depew was president of the St. Nicholas Society for two years and of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution for a number of years; of the Yale Alumni Association of New York for ten years; for seven years president of the Union League, a longer term than that held by any other, and on declining further election, he was made an honorary life-member. He was a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce; the Society of the Cincinnati; a Master Mason of Kane Lodge, of Peekskill, and holds the thirty-third degree in the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, in the Valley of New York; the Huguenot Society; the Metropolitan Club; the Century Club; the Holland Society; the New England Society; the Colonial Wars Society; the American Bar Association; the New York

Bar Association; the Westchester County Bar Association; the Republican Club; the Lotus Club; the Players' Club; the Transportation Club; the Lafayette Post; the University Club; the Phi Beta Kappa and the Psi Upsilon Club. In Washington, District of Columbia, he is a member of the Metropolitan Club; the Chevy-Chase Club; the Alibi Club; the Country Club; and the University Club; he is also a director in many financial, fiduciary and other corporations. He is a hereditary member of the Society of Cincinnati and the French Government has made him an officer of the Legion of Honor.

Mr. Depew married (first), in 1871, Elise Hegeman, daughter of William Hegeman, of New York. She died in 1892. They had one son, Chauncey M. Depew, Jr. He married (second), in 1901, May Palmer.

Writing at the age of eighty-eight years, with his active life stored with rich memories, Mr. Depew says that he never kept a diary, but depends entirely upon that memory, which unfolds before him like a film upon the screen, re-enacting the episodes and thought of the past. He says:

> Life has had for me immeasurable charms. I recognize at all times there has been granted to me the loving care and guidance of God. My sorrows have been alleviated and lost their acuteness from a firm belief in closer re-union in eternity. My misfortunes, disappointments, and losses have been met and overcome by abundant proof of my mother's faith and teaching that they were the discipline of Providence for my own good, and if met in that spirit and with redoubled effort to redeem the apparent tragedy they would prove to be blessings. Such has been the case.

Mr. Depew's thoughts frequently revert to his mother, whom he held in highest esteem. He said in a conversation to newspaper men, when questioned about his belief in communion between this and the invisible worlds, that whenever a crisis comes in his life, he feels that he can get advice and help from his mother by following naturally the line of thought that he knows she would follow—and so arrive at her conclusions. His mother died some thirty years ago. Recalling his reading in his youth he says: "No pleasure derived in reading in after years gave me such delight as the Waverly Novels;" and speaking of his modes of action he says: "I rarely ever part with anything, and I may say that principle has brought me so many losses and so many gains, that I am as yet. . . undecided whether it is a good rule or not. . . I have no regrets. I know my make up, with its love for the social side of life and its good things, and for good times with good fellows. I also know the necessity of activity and work. I am quite sure that this necessity removed and ambition smothered, I should long ago have been in my grave and lost many years of a life which has been full of happiness and satisfaction." These are but a few of the thoughts taken from the storehouse of "My Memories of Eighty Years," and when recently on his eighty-ninth birthday on April 23, 1923, Chauncey M. Depew was interviewed by many newspaper men, he spoke of his career and touched upon many topics of the day. Summing it all up, he said that he had found the last decade the most exciting of his life, because of his intense interest in the World War. He also spoke of the present prosperity of the United States, and said that he believed that it was here to stay. He expects to live to be one hundred years old, and believes that his last decade will be a very enjoyable even if a more quiet one than his earlier life. His name is one that shines upon the pages of the history of his State and country, for service rendered and for a life well-spent in the upholding of ideals that will ever make him loved and honored.

## HARRISON, John Williams,

**Merchant, Broker.**

John Williams Harrison was a fine type of the Virginia gentleman of the famous old school which has done so much to make that State noted in the annals of the history of our country. He was a scion of a family which first settled in Virginia in the early part of the seventeenth century and produced many splendid men and women who played a prominent part in the upbuilding of the nation. Of John Williams Harrison it has been said, by those who had the privilege of knowing him well, that both in his business relations and in the intimacy of his home he had two conspicuous attributes of character: his complete devotion to his family and his unflinching loyalty to his friends. To these may be added the boundless hospitality of the sort that welcomes the stranger unawares, and the genuineness of its quality was evidenced by his own sincere delight. The quotation, "he bore good fortune meekly, suffered evil with patience, and through good and evil spoke the truth always," is an excellent summing up of his character.

Mr. Harrison was the son of Major Carter and Alice Burwell (Williams) Harrison. He was born February 13, 1857, in Cumberland County, Virginia, at "Elkora," the ancestral home of that branch of the Harrison family. He was but a small boy when his father was killed at the battle of Manassas during the Civil War. His early education was supplied by private tutors, as was the custom on the private estates of that day, and was completed at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Shortly after his graduation he went to Minneapolis, where he engaged in business for a time. From there he went to Georgia, where he was associated with his brother-in-law in the cotton business for a short period. He then took up a permanent residence in Richmond, where he first entered into business with his uncle, Robert F. Williams, who was prominent in the mercantile life of Richmond at that day. Afterwards he launched out for himself as a merchandise broker, and later, in association with others, he organized the Richmond Guano Company, and was one of the largest stockholders and a director in that company up to the time of his death. He was also the organizer of the Aragon Coffee Company, and was president and principal owner of that flourishing concern. In the commercial world he enjoyed, to a marked degree, the confidence and esteem of his associates and the loyalty and devotion of his employees. He lived through a commercial and industrial era of rapidly changing conditions which seriously disturbed former business methods and violated many established standards, yet, through it all, he kept his integrity unblemished and his honor above reproach. His business methods were always direct, sincere, candid and free from pettiness.

Mr. Harrison was a Democrat in politics; and his religious affiliation was as a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. His death occurred August 7, 1918, and although he did not live out the allotted three score and ten, his span of life was sufficient to see many of his ideals realized. His two sons he dedicated to the service of their country with a willingness and courage which proclaimed him a true patriot.

Mr. Harrison was married to May Willson, a daughter of Alpheus Evans Willson, President Judge of the Fourteenth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, of Uniontown, Pennsylvania. To them were born three children: a daughter, Elsie Willson Harrison; and two sons: Lieutenant Ran-

dolph Carter Harrison and Captain A. E. Willson Harrison, both of whom went overseas with the American Expeditionary Forces during the World War.

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## ROSENWEIG, Isaac, Jr.,

**Business Man.**

In "Reminiscences" J. A. Wurzbach thus wrote of Isaac Rosenweig, Jr.:

In his passing Erie loses a most useful citizen, a big-hearted man, a hale fellow, well met and a man who in his long life here never let his left hand know what his right hand was doing. There was a time when "Ike" Rosenweig was known from one end of the United States to the other. That was back in the "Eighties" when he was general agent of the Chicago and Erie Store works. No man ever carried the name of Erie further than he and to his dying day he thought Erie was the greatest town in the world.

He was a real city booster and when near the end of his years seventy-seven, he was talking about how much better Erie was today than it was thirty or forty years ago.

Erie can ill afford to lose such citizens. He was an optimist at all times, a firm believer in his hometown, and ever ready to aid in furthering every worthy cause with his time and his means.

Isaac Rosenweig, Jr., son of Isaac and Bena (Baker) Rosenweig, was born in Erie, Pennsylvania, December 21, 1845, the family having arrived in the city from Macon, Georgia, in 1841, the family home being at No. 824 Peach Street. He died at his home, No. 929 West Twenty-sixth Street, Erie, Pennsylvania, February 26, 1923. He was but a boy of sixteen when the North and the South came to the parting of the ways and to prove his loyalty he ran away from home and enlisted in the United States Navy. He had gained considerable experience as a bookkeeper in his father's store, and that ability gained immensely from sailor's duty and the position of ship's clerk. But he had his place to fill in an engagement and although he came through unscathed he was in many of the fierce naval battles of the Civil War. He obtained his education in the Erie Grade School and at Mercer (Pennsylvania) College. After his work in his father's store, his first business experience was in the store of A. T. Stewart, Broadway and Tenth Street, New York City. Later, with his brother, Louis, he established the mercantile establishment L. Rosenweig & Brother, clothing and dry goods, which firm continued several years. Several more years were spent in the M. Rush Warner Insurance Agency, in Erie, he continuing with that agency until 1873, when he became a traveling salesman for the Chicago & Erie Stove Company. He knew nothing about stoves when he took that position, but a year later it was said of him that he knew more about stoves than any man in the world. That might not have been the exact truth, but he did know how to sell them. He traveled all over the country for many years, then retired from the field and engaged in other business undertakings until about 1900-1905 when he returned to the insurance business as special agent for the New York Life Insurance Company in the Erie District. He was very successful in that line of activity and through his last years of illness he attended to business until within three weeks of the end. His offices were in the Commerce Building. Mr. Rosenweig was a Democrat in politics. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic; the B'nai B'rith, and of the Men's Club of West Eighth Street Temple. He also was a member of the Temple Congregation. He was laid at rest in the Temple Cemetery.

Isaac Rosenweig married, July 26, 1869, Martha J. Whitney, daughter of Alexander H. and Mary Ann (Rheubottom) Whitney, of Chautauqua County, New York, her father a farmer with lands bor-

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W. Harry Brown

dering on the famous Lake Chautauqua. Alexander H. Whitney was a son of Henry Whitney, who, with Thomas and Richard Whitney, came from England and settled in Chautauqua County, which they divided and cleared. Mr. and Mrs. Rosenweig were the parents of two sons: 1. Whitney, born July 26, 1870, died June 29, 1905, in Erie, leaving a wife but no children. 2. Edward N., born April 6, 1872, married Elizabeth Jensen, and they are the parents of two children: Whitney, born January 3, 1904; and Edwin, born February 25, 1914.

The Whitney family is one of remote English antiquity, founded by Eustace, in 1085, and styled De Whitney from the Lordship of Whitney which he possessed. The name literally means in the Anglo-Saxon "white water" and is mentioned in Domesday Book. The family bore arms first used by a Sir Eustace Whitney, of Hartfordshire, England, during the region of Edward II. Mrs. Rosenweig survives her husband, residing at No. 929 West Twenty-sixth Street, Erie, Pennsylvania.

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## BROWN, W. Harry,

**Progressive Business Man.**

The city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, has had among its successful, influential men of affairs numerous representatives whose work reached out to broader borders than those of a municipality or State, and the name of W. Harry Brown (1856-1921) is prominent among these. That man combines in his character a large share of the elements of true greatness whose good works are fully revealed only when his own simplicity and humbleness no longer stand guard to keep them his alone, and such was true of Mr. Brown. The following record of his life, taken from Fleming's "History of Pittsburgh," shows him as a distinguished gentleman, who received high recognition from his fellows in tribute to outstanding qualities of manhood.

W. Harry Brown, youngest of the eight children of William H. and Mary (Smith) Brown, was born at Brown's Station, Pennsylvania, August 11, 1856. He enjoyed excellent educational advantages, including attendance at Ayres Latin School, Duff's Business College, Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pennsylvania, and the Pennsylvania Military College, at Chester, Pennsylvania. While a student in the last-named institution, he was first sergeant of the second company of cadets of the college, who acted as escort for General Grant and the presidential party on May 10, 1876, at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition. Upon his return to Pittsburgh soon after the death of his father, Mr. Brown participated in the reorganization of the firm of Brown & Jones, in which his father had been a partner, and the coal business which they had conducted was continued under the name of W. H. Brown Sons & N. M. Jones. This firm was dissolved in 1897.

After the death of William H. Brown in 1875, the firm of W. H. Brown's Sons was organized, its members being Captain Samuel S. Brown, James H. Brown, Charles S. Brown and W. Harry Brown. At the time of the death of James H. Brown, in 1882, Captain Samuel S. and W. Harry Brown purchased the interest of the other brother, Charles S., and when the Monongahela Consolidated Coal and Coke Company was formed in 1899, the business was sold to that corporation. During this period, in addition to his connection with the family interests, Mr. Brown had become a member of the firm of Brown & Cochran, and was one of the organizers of the Washington Coal and Coke Company and the Washington Run Railroad Company. He

was vice-president of the former and president of the latter company until the spring of 1919, when he disposed of his more important interests and retired from active life. The Washington Coal and Coke Company owned mines and coke ovens, operating 1,000 ovens, with a daily output of 6,000 tons. Mr. Brown is credited with the pioneer's part in the use of steel barges for the coal carrying trade, and devised and perfected a crane for transferring coal from barges to vessels that is now in general use. He held a captain's license, was skilled in navigation, and had interests in eastern coast-wise coal-carrying vessels. He was an alert, progressive business man, given to careful thought and decisive action. A more upright man never lived, and his word held weight equal with all its pressure and impersonal coldness; he brought a warm humanity and an unfailing consideration for the rights and welfare of others, and nothing so quickly owned his recognition in substantial form as faithful service in an employee, regardless of capacity. Many men now holding responsible positions owe their early opportunities to Mr. Brown's friendly, kindly proffered assistance.

For one term he was a member of the Pittsburgh Council, an office that came to him unsolicited and that was accepted because he believed it his duty to give whatever service was within his power. His private charities were many and were always performed quietly, known only to him and to the beneficiary. His death disclosed many gifts, wisely and generously bestowed, the expression of a sense of stewardship and brotherhood that in many forms was a guiding influence throughout his life. To his family he was the personification of lavish generosity, counting no effort too great for their happiness, no service so arduous as to be unreasonable if for their best good, no gift adequate to express his tender love.

Mr. Brown was an ardent sportsman, and in yachting found a most enjoyable recreation. He was a member of the Duquesne, Union, and Pittsburgh Country clubs, the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, the New York Yacht Club, of New York, also the Adirondack League Club of New York, and the American Universities Club, of London. In the Masonic Order he held the thirty-second degree, and was to have received the thirty-third degree in September, 1921. He was also a member of Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was a trustee of the Third Presbyterian Church and brought to its affairs the experience of years in business.

W. Harry Brown married, November 25, 1890, Margaret Boyle, daughter of John Dawson and Mary F. (Halstead) Boyle. He is survived by his wife, a daughter, Mrs. Charles A. Painter, Jr., and a son, W. Harry, Jr.

W. Harry Brown's death occurred April 28, 1921. On July 4th, following, there was laid at Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania, the corner stone of the Industrial Home for Boys, for orphan and dependent sons of members of the Masonic Order. This splendid philanthropy, made possible through his wisely bestowed generosity, will come into its full usefulness in the near future, and although W. Harry Brown has passed from personal touch with its work, the service that it will daily render will stand as a symbol of his unselfish, fruitful life.

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## FRANCIS, Isaac Parker, Jr.,

**Business Man.**

The surname Francis has the same derivation as the word from which a great European Republic takes its origin. It

comes from the Saxon word *frank*, free. The ancient Franks inhabited part of Germany, conquered Gaul, and changed the name to France.

Isaac Parker Francis, Jr., was born in Westport, Massachusetts, the son of Isaac Parker, Sr., and Sophia (Little) Francis. Isaac Parker Francis, Sr., was a harnessmaker by trade, but during the latter part of his life, served as sheriff in his home town. Sophia (Little) Francis is a daughter of Esek Little, Isaac P., Sr., and Sophia (Little) Francis were the parents of two children: 1. Alice, who married Humphrey Clifford, and they were the parents of two children: Isabelle, and William. 2. Isaac Parker, Jr., of whom further.

Isaac Parker Francis, Jr., was graduated from the elementary and high schools of Westport, and after completing his education, began a real estate business. He continued with this for a number of years before he became connected with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, as director of the Consolidated Electric Road. He was a devoted member of the Pacific Church of Westport, and sang in the choir for a number of years. His death occurred in Fairhaven, Massachusetts, in 1912.

Mr. Francis married in New Bedford, Massachusetts, Annie Bradford Weeks, who died February 13, 1924, daughter of Reuben and Druscilla (Trafford) Weeks, and granddaughter of a distinguished Methodist preacher. To this marriage three children were born: 1. Alice S., who married Thomas W. Davis. They live in New Bedford, Massachusetts, and have one daughter, Lolita C., now (1924) studying for the teaching profession at the Bridgewater Normal School. 2. Lot Parker, who died at the age of seventeen years, just as he was about to graduate from the high school of Fairhaven, Massachusetts. 3. Isaac Parker (3), who died at the age of six years.

Annie Bradford (Weeks) Francis was one of five children born to the marriage of Reuben and Druscilla (Trafford) Weeks. Reuben Weeks was born in Cape Cod, Massachusetts, and was educated in the public schools there. By trade he was a calker, and he owned a shop in New Bedford, which had a large clientele of fisherman and yachtsmen. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Church. Politically, Mr. Weeks was a Republican, though he neither sought nor held public office. He married Druscilla Trafford, in New Bedford, and they were the parents of five children: Sarah, Henry, Maria, Lot, and Annie Bradford, who married (first) Isaac Parker Francis Jr., and (second) Henry C. Vaughn (see following sketch), all of whom are deceased.

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## VAUGHN, Harry C.,

**Real Estate Operator.**

The family of which Harry C. Vaughn, of Middleboro, Massachusetts, was a member, is a very old and distinguished one. The surname comes from the Welch. It is the same as Bychan or Vychan, meaning "little," "small in stature."

The subject of this review, Harry C. Vaughn, is a direct descendant of George Vaughn, born in England in 1621, married, in Marshfield, Massachusetts, in 1652, removed to Scituate, Massachusetts, and then to Middleboro in 1663. He died in 1694.

Harry C. Vaughn was born in Middleboro, where he was educated, graduating from the high school in that town. After completing his education he went into the real estate business, which was his lifework. He was a member of the Methodist Church and sang in the choir of that church for many years.

Mr. Vaughn was a member of the Common Council, holding that office for a period of five years. He was also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Patriarchs Militant. He belonged to several clubs, among which was the Dartmouth Club.

In May, 1914, Mr. Vaughn married Annie Bradford (Weeks) Francis, who died February 13, 1924, daughter of Reuben and Druscilla (Trafford) Weeks, and widow of Isaac Parker Francis, Jr.

Harry C. Vaughn died February 9, 1915, a respected and honored member of his own community and well known throughout the State of Massachusetts. His widow was a very able business woman, the owner of large real estate interests in New Bedford. She took care of all her business unassisted, and showed a rare insight into all matters pertaining to real estate.

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## MAYER, Henry,

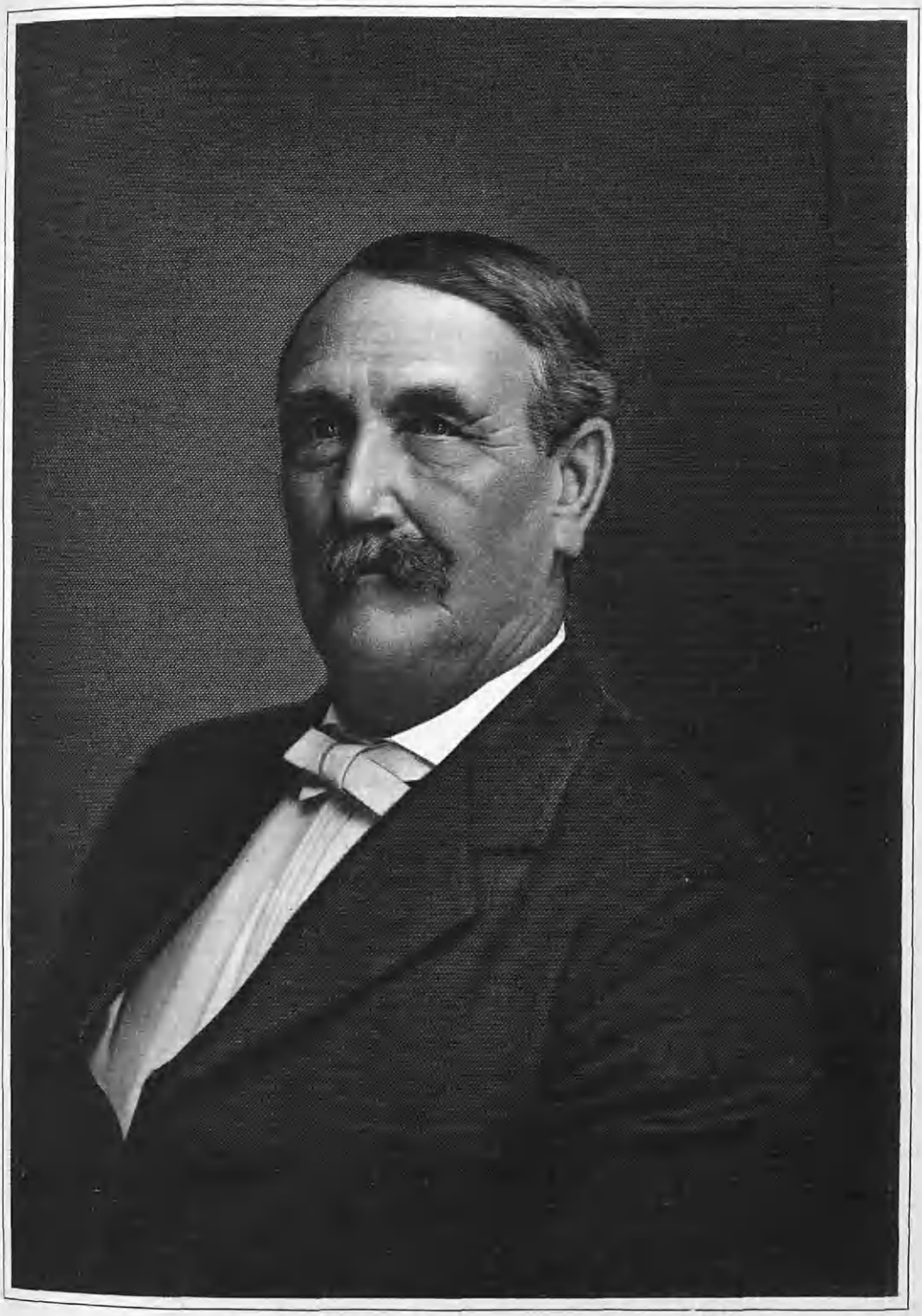
**Business Man, Philanthropist.**

The annals of the city of Erie, Pennsylvania, contain much data concerning the life and services of Henry Mayer, whose useful life ended in 1915. One of the monuments to the Mayer name may be seen in the Commerce building in the heart of the business section, but the finest gift Henry Mayer made to this city was of kindness, charity, and public spirit. The business which he founded, he turned over to his capable sons, who had shared with him in its development, the firm of Mayer Brothers yet continuing. Through his mother, Henry Mayer traced descent to early Colonial ancestry and to distant kinship with Benjamin Franklin. Through his father he traced to German ancestry.

Henry Mayer was a son of Matthias and Elizabeth (Eastman) Mayer, his father born in Leffinger, Baden-Baden, Germany, in February, 1815, and in 1831 came to the United States where he became a clock maker of New York State. He married, in Ellesburg, Oneida County, New York, Elizabeth Eastman, daughter of David and Sally (Faye) Eastman, the Fayes and the Eastmans being of Vermont and Connecticut Colonial families, the Fayes descending from John Fay, a Revolutionary soldier killed by the Indians. He is a descendant of John Fay, son of John Fay, who came a youth of eight years to Watertown, Massachusetts, dying in Marlboro, Massachusetts, December 25, 1690. He was married three times, his children tracing descent in maternal line from a Mayflower passenger. David Eastman's mother was a cousin of Benjamin Franklin.

Henry Mayer, second child of Matthias and Elizabeth (Eastman) Mayer, was born at Ellisburg, Oneida County, New York, February 22, 1840, and died in Erie, Pennsylvania, October 4, 1915. He attended public schools in Erie, which city became the family home. When he was fourteen years of age, he was apprenticed to Nelson Murphy, who taught him a trade and employed him as a journeyman after his three years' of apprenticeship were over. At the age of twenty-one, while still in Mr. Murphy's employ, in 1861, he answered President Lincoln's call for men and enlisted for three months' service, but only got as far as Pittsburgh. He re-enlisted the same year in Colonel McLane's Regiment and served eighteen months, then was stricken with typhoid fever which so incapacitated him that he was honorably discharged from the service.

After his recovery from his long illness, Mr. Mayer was for a time employed as a journeyman by Pierce Brothers, but in 1865 he opened a tinning and slate roofing establishment under his own name, a business which he successfully conducted for many



Henry Mayer

years, the business expanding to include other lines. Later Henry Mayer with his sons engaged in the business of furnishing asphalt paving as agents for the Warren Asphalt Company in Pennsylvania territory.

In 1886 Mr. Mayer engaged in the paving business for himself, securing a complete plant for laying the best of asphalt pavement for Erie. Later he admitted his sons, Henry E., Martin C., J. Ross, and Joseph G. Mayer, to a partnership with him, they trading as Henry Mayer & Sons. This firm had a successful existence and is now known as The Mayer Brothers Construction Company, street and road builders and general contractors.

The Mayers have also erected several of the largest buildings in Erie, notably the ten-story office structure at the corner of Twelfth and State streets; this proved their faith in Erie's future and such a building inspired others with a like faith. Before the Mayer building was entirely completed, Erie was in the throes of an epidemic of typhoid fever, and as his contribution to check its ravages, Henry Mayer allowed the building to be used as a hospital for the epidemic sufferers. Henry Mayer, with Mrs. Strong, of Erie, employed the best physicians and nurses obtainable and placed them in charge with all necessary supplies. The elevators in the front of the building were used to carry the sick coming in and convalescents going out, while the rear elevators carried those who did not recover. This beautiful display of philanthropy and public spirit on the part of Mr. Mayer and Mrs. Strong did not pass unnoticed, but was publicly acknowledged after the epidemic abated by a banquet at which the Mayer and Strong families, the doctors and nurses, were the guests of honor.

In politics Henry Mayer was a Democrat, but although a leader of his party in Erie he cared not for political office, only accepting that of member of the School Board and election to the presidency of that board. He was a warm friend of Congressman Scott, of Erie, and during the Cleveland administration allowed Mr. Scott to secure him appointment as deputy collector of the port of Erie. He was a member of Central Presbyterian Church, and a man upright, honorable and just.

Henry Mayer married, in 1862, Albertina Waldfogel, daughter of George and Martha (Sidley) Waldfogel, her father born in Germany, as was her mother, they coming to the United States with their daughter in 1852. They came from England, where in Lynn Mr. Waldfogel conducted a clock and jewelry store, they living in England for six years. To Henry and Albertina Mayer five children were born: 1. Martin C., married Ada Felgemaker; she died in 1915. 2. Henry Eastman, a sketch of whom follows. 3. J. Ross, married Daisy Richardson, and they are the parents of five children: Betty, Grace, Edith, Eleanor, J. Ross, Jr., and Sherman. 4. Josephine, died in 1874, aged four years. 5. Joseph G., married Miriam Bliss, of Erie, and they are the parents of three children: Franklin, Joseph G. and Barbara Bliss. These sons of Henry Mayer were associated in business with their father in his later years, and upon the death of the latter in 1915 the firm of Henry Mayer & Sons became Mayer Brothers, under which name a successful contracting business is conducted by the surviving sons.

## MAYER, Henry Eastman,

**Business Executive.**

Like his honored father, Henry Eastman Mayer gave the strength of his manhood and the full extent of his ability to the business interests of the city of Erie, Pennsyl-

vania, a city of which he was a native son. Fifty and eight years of life were vouchsafed him, and during that period he became prominent in the business of Henry Mayer & Sons, and even before the death of Henry Mayer, the father, he had appointed Henry E. Mayer attorney for the Mayer interests. When the business was reorganized as The Mayer Brothers Construction Company, Henry E. Mayer continued his interest and was also executor of his father's estate.

Henry Eastman Mayer was born in Erie, Pennsylvania, June 25, 1865, and died on a train between Richmond, Pennsylvania, and Charleston, South Carolina, en route for Florida, February 2, 1923, son of Henry and Albertina (Waldfogel) Mayer, whose sketch precedes this. Henry E. Mayer was educated in the public schools of Erie, but at the age of fourteen left school to enter the office employ of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Company. He was successfully promoted for his energy and interest in his work, finally, in 1900, being made chief clerk in the construction department, also being assistant paymaster. He then became associated with his father, Henry Mayer, to which later the other sons of Henry Mayer were admitted, the firm Henry Mayer & Sons continuing until the death of the senior. Prior to that, however, Henry E. Mayer had been given unlimited authority and was the practical head of the business.

The firm of Henry Mayer & Sons was succeeded by The Mayer Brothers Construction Company, composed of the four sons of Henry Mayer, and at the head of the new firm was Henry E. Mayer, with the unlimited authority that a power of attorney confers. Mayer Brothers conducted an extensive business in street and road building, they also being the builders of the great structure in the heart of the city known as the Mayer building, erected at the corner of Fifteenth and State streets and owned by The Mayer Brothers Construction Company. That building was begun during the lifetime of the father, and during the typhoid epidemic it was used as a temporary hospital. In 1922 Mayer Brothers erected both the Reliable and the Chevrolet buildings in Erie. Henry E. Mayer was secretary-treasurer of The Mayer Brothers Construction Company, was executor of the Henry Mayer Estate and part-owner of the Nickel Plate Sand and Gravel Company, these responsibilities bearing so heavily that his health broke, and when in his fifty-eighth year, while on his way to a winter's vacation in Florida, the end came suddenly from a heart attack. He is buried in Erie. Henry E. Mayer was a member of Central Presbyterian Church, and of the Masonic order, affiliated with Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, being also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and a member of the Erie Yacht Club.

Henry E. Mayer married, April 18, 1900, Letitia Hamilton, who survives him, daughter of James and Sarah (Little) Hamilton, of Scotch-Irish, North of Ireland, ancestry. The Hamiltons were members of the Episcopal Church. During the period of war with Germany, Mrs. Mayer served as a nurse with the Home Defence League of Erie. To Mr. and Mrs. Mayer three children were born: Josephine Eleanor, a teacher in Academy High School, Erie; Henry Hamilton, a student at Princeton University; and Letitia, a student at Central High School. Mrs. Mayer continues her residence at No. 350 West Tenth Street, Erie, Pennsylvania.

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## KNIGHT, James Jason,

**Business Man.**

The word Knight was a term origin-

Knight

ally applied to a young man after he was admitted to the privilege of bearing arms, by a certain ceremony of great importance called "Knighting," which was generally confirmed by the King. As a surname it is widely spread in England, and to Knight there have been "lays and tons" added without number. Burke's "General Armory" names fifty families named Knight bearing arms; then Knightley families; seven by name Knighton, and a Knightbridge. The arms of the Knight family in Northampton granted in 1546 to Thomas Knight, of that county, are thus described:

*Arms*—Argent on a fesse between three bulls heads erased sable, armed and ringed at the nose, or, a fret between two doves of the field.

*Crest*—A dexter arm embowed vested, bended wavy sinister of form or, and gules, supporting with the hand a sword in pale, the point resting on the wreath, the pomel surmounting a pair of spurs proper.

Savage gives five pages to the Knights who came into New England prior to 1692, and one of these, John Knight, is the ancestor of James Jason Knight, to whom this review is dedicated.

(I) John Knight, ascribed as of Watertown, Siedbury, and Woburn, was a mallster and carpenter of Cambridge, Massachusetts, as early as 1635, and was a proprietor of the adjoining town of Watertown in 1636. In 1640 he was one of the proprietors of Sudbury, but moved to Woburn, where he was a proprietor in 1650. He died May 29, 1674, his wife, Mary, surviving him until May 16, 1676.

(II) John Knight, son of John and Mary Knight, was a cooper by trade. He married, April 29, 1654, Ruhannah Johnson, and after 1660, a second wife, Persis.

(III) Samuel Knight, son of John Knight, was born in Woburn, Massachusetts, September 12, 1675. He married and settled at Sudbury before 1717.

(IV) Samuel Knight, son of Samuel Knight, was born in Woburn, in 1710, died September 11, 1801. He married, at Farmingham, Massachusetts, April 23, 1740, Mary Rice, and they settled in Sudbury.

(V) Samuel Knight, son of Samuel and Mary (Rice) Knight, was born in Sudbury, Massachusetts, April 29, 1733. He married, July, 1756, Ann Clapp.

(VI) Silas Knight, son of Samuel and Ann (Clapp) Knight, was born in Sudbury, Massachusetts, May 5, 1757, died September 8, 1842. He was a soldier of the Revolution, living in New Braintree and Oldham, Massachusetts, where he worked at the wheelwright trade. He married Martha Goodnow, born September 4, 1760, died March 19, 1836.

(VII) Hiram Knight, son of Silas and Martha (Goodnow) Knight, was born in Oakham, Massachusetts, August 22, 1793, died in Leicester, Massachusetts, May 6, 1875, aged eighty-one years and eight months. He moved to Leicester at the age of twenty-one and there spent the many remaining years of his life. In 1823 he bought the Old Green Tavern, of which he was proprietor for two years, also was in mercantile business during that time and manufacturing. In 1825 he became a member of James and John A. Smith & Company, manufacturers of card machines and card clothing, their plant to make the latter, being located in Philadelphia. The firm operated as Smith, Woodcock & Knight until 1848, when others were admitted, the firm then becoming Woodcock, Knight & Company. In 1867 the business passed into the hands of the younger generation of Knights, the father retiring.

Hiram Knight served in the Leicester Military Company in earlier life and attained the rank of captain. He was usually addressed as "Capt," and became widely known. He was a natural mechanic and

invented many improvements to the machinery used in making of card clothing and is credited with the invention of the machine which made the first card clothing ever set by machinery in Leicester. He was a director of Leicester Bank, 1850-1874; was assessor, moderator, selectman, justice of the peace, and delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1853. He was one of the early members of the Second Congregational Church (Unitarian.)

Captain Knight married, April 28, 1818, Olive Barnes, then seventeen, died April 19, 1879, daughter of Betsey (Green) Barnes, daughter of William Green, son of William and Rebekah Green. Until about 1832 Captain and Mrs. Knight kept a boarding house for the firm, but then moved back to the Green Tavern, where, in 1843, he built his own home on the site of the Old Green Tavern site. He was a man of sound judgment, self-reliant and strictly upright in life, cautious in the investments he made, had few losses, and became one of the wealthy men of the town. His wife was a true helpmate, devoting herself untiringly to the interests of her home and family.

Captain and Olive (Barnes) Knight were the parents of eleven children, seven dying young, three of the sons, Dexter, James J. and George Merrill, became their father's business partners and his successors. This review deals with the career of James Jason Knight, the tenth child of Captain and Olive (Barnes) Knight.

(VIII) James Jason Knight was born in Leicester, Massachusetts, August 21, 1841, died September 21, 1913. He was educated in the public schools, Leicester and Wilbraham academies, his early business career being entirely with his father and brothers in the manufacture of card clothing. At the age of twenty-six (1867) he was admitted to a partnership with T. E. Woodcock, Dexter Knight and George M. Knight, these three Knight brothers and Mr. Woodcock succeeding their fathers in the ownership and management of Woodcock, Knight & Company, manufacturers of card clothing. James J. Knight continued active in the business until 1881 when the firm dissolved. From that year until his passing Mr. Knight devoted himself to his private business affairs. He was a substantial business man, a director of the Leicester National Bank, and a trustee of Leicester Savings Bank. A man of wealth, he allowed himself the luxury it conferred but was very well contented with his home and library, having no hobbies, but was homeloving and most companionable.

James J. Knight married, August 24, 1871, Anna Maria Holman.

The Holman family came to New England from Wales *via* the Island of Bermuda, between the years 1670 and 1690. Two of the three brothers (all born in Wales), Solomon and John Holman, were taken by an English "press gang" to Newburyport, Massachusetts, where they deserted the ship. Solomon Holman located in Newbury, Massachusetts; John going elsewhere.

Arthur in his "Dictionary of Names" says: "Holman"—A corruption of Allemand, a German that is a mixture of Ell Men."

"Alle Man"—the family in Great Britain bore arms:

*Arms*—Vert a chevron or between three pheons argent.

*Crest*—On a chapeau azure, an ostrich's head couped at the neck, argent.

Solomon Holman, a descendant of the Welsh Solomon, was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1761, died May 7, 1753. By wife, Mary, he had Mary, Solomon,

Edward and Eliza. Descent is traced through Edward, born in Newbury, January 26, 1700. Edward married and had children, one of his sons, the father of Lieutenant David Holman, born September 7, 1780, died July 29, 1852, a soldier of the War of 1812. Aaron Holman, son of Lieutenant David Holman, married Polly Stockwell, and they were the parents of a son, Rufus.

Rufus Holman, son of Aaron and Polly (Stockwell) Holman, was born in Millbury, Massachusetts, April 6, 1816, died at Leicester, Massachusetts, July 22, 1895. He was a currier by trade but later in life owned and worked a small farm. He married Esther Stone Kent, who was born in September, 1817, died in Leicester in 1859. She was a daughter of Captain Daniel Kent and granddaughter of Corporal Eben Kent, a "minute man" serving with Captain Seth Washburn's Company marching on the "Alarm at Lexington." Corporal Eben Kent was a son of Eben Kent and grandson of Eben Kent, the last-named born in Clarkstown, Massachusetts, August 18, 1680, son of John Kent, a freeman in 1654, who married, in Dedham, in 1662, Hanna Grissell or Griswold, born November 4, 1644, in Cambridge, Massachusetts. To Rufus and Esther Stone (Kent) Holman were born the following children: Mary Jane, born October 7, 1843, died November 9, 1865, and Anna Maria, married James Jason Knight.

Eben (1) Kent married, at Scituate, Massachusetts, December 8, 1703, Hanna Gannett, born there in 1684, died at Hingham, Massachusetts, March 27, 1767; their son, Eben (2) Kent, married July 11, 1739, Sarah Wheaton, born May 17, 1718, died September 24, 1771; their son, Corporal Eben (3) Kent, born in Leicester, Massachusetts, December 8, 1745, married, October 29, 1772, Esther Stone, born in August, 1752, died February 7, 1806; their son, Captain David Kent, born January 6, 1777, in Leicester, Massachusetts, married, June 6, 1805, Ruth Watson, born February 21, 1781, died March 24, 1828. Their daughter, Esther Stone Kent, married Rufus Holman, and their daughter, Anna Maria Holman, married James J. Knight, whom she survives, with a daughter, Susan Esther.

Mrs. Anna M. (Holman) Knight continues her residence in Leicester, Massachusetts. She is a member of Colonel Henshaw Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, of Leicester; her daughter, Susan E. Knight, is also a member of that body, her revolutionary ancestors entitling her to wear nine bars in her insignia.

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## PEPPER, George Hubbard,

**Ethnologist, Archæologist.**

In the passing of George Hubbard Pepper at Roosevelt Hospital, New York City, in the morning of May 13, the Museum has suffered the loss of one who had been longer associated with the Director in his endeavors to bring together the collections that formed the nucleus of the Museum than any member of its scientific staff, while to the Director himself Mr. Pepper's death is not alone that of an associate, but of a staunch and gentle friend.

Mr. Pepper was born at Tottenville, Staten Island, February 2, 1873, and from boyhood evinced a keen interest in American archæology, inspired by the presence of sites of Indian occupancy in the immediate neighborhood of his parental home. After his graduation from the local high school in 1895, he was encouraged by the late Professor F. W. Putnam to undertake special studies at the Peabody Museum of Harvard University, remaining in Cambridge for that purpose during the winter of 1895-96. In 1896 he was appointed assist-

ant curator of the Department of the Southwest in the American Museum of Natural History, from which time until 1900, during the summer months, he was in immediate charge of the excavation of the prehistoric ruin of Pueblo Bonito in Chaco canon, New Mexico, conducted under the Hyde Exploring Expedition, the results of his observations in that interesting field being published in 1920 by the American Museum.

In pursuance of his ethnological studies, Mr. Pepper made a reconnaissance of all the occupied pueblos of the Southwest, in 1904, at the same time continuing a study of the technique of Navaho weaving, commenced while he was engaged in the Pueblo Bonito exploration. Retaining his position in the American Museum, Mr. Pepper later in the same year conducted excavations in the *yacatas* of the Tierra Caliente of Michoacan, Mexico, in the interest of what had become known as the Heye Museum, and in 1907 he accompanied Professor M. H. Saville, of Columbia University, on an expedition for the same Museum, whose object was the elucidation of certain archaeological problems in the Province of Manabi, Ecuador.

In 1909 Mr. Pepper severed his connection with the American Museum and was appointed assistant curator in the Department of American Archæology in the University Museum at Philadelphia, a position which he retained until the following year, when he became permanently attached to the force of workers which the writer had enlisted for building the collection that developed into the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation.

Mr. Pepper devoted his entire service to the interests of this institution until the end. In 1914, in conjunction with the Director, he excavated a Munsee cemetery of the historic period near Montague, New Jersey, the results of which have been published by the Museum. In the following year he was associated with the Director and Mr. Hodge in the exploration of the Nacoochee mound in the old Cherokee region in Georgia, the results of which have likewise been published by the Museum. In 1918 he returned to the Pueblo field in New Mexico to aid in the Hawikuh investigations of the Hendricks-Hodge Expedition of the Museum. In all of his field work, Mr. Pepper exhibited punctilious care and ability, and his notes were always models of detail and completeness.

During the last few years, as other duties permitted, Mr. Pepper devoted much attention to the elaboration of his studies of Navaho weaving, commenced many years before, the basis of his research, to a considerable extent, being a collection of Navaho textiles which he had gathered from time to time, and which ultimately was acquired by the Museum. The result of these final studies is an extended memoir on the subject which will be published under the imprint of the Museum.

Mr. Pepper was a founder of the American Anthropological Association, a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the American Ethnological Society of New York, a member of the American Folk-Lore Society, and a corresponding member of the Academia Nacional de Historia of Ecuador. His published writings are:

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GEORGE G. HEYE.

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## KREITER, William E.,

**Active in Amusement Enterprises.**

The dominant influences of the philanthropic life of William E. Kreiter were such that he should be led continuously to provide means of entertainment and diversion for an amusement-seeking public, and eventually to crown life-long endeavor with an institution of the terpsichorean order peerless among its kind in the western part of the United States. When his activities had eventually become concentrated upon the construction and the management of the celebrated Cinderella Roof, at Los Angeles, California, Mr. Kreiter, it is believed and maintained, had discovered the *summum opus* in any field of diversion, both for uniqueness and practicality. His philanthropic plan, too, was so wide that he included therein a most generous share of its results with the children of Los Angeles, and it was no minor part that the Children's Hospital had in the distribution of his bounty. Entertainer and liberal donor of gifts, he lived and strove to excellent purpose.

William E. Kreiter was born in Germany, in 1881, and in childhood he came to the United States with his parents, who settled in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He attended the public schools of that city, and afterwards studied law, with the intention of practicing that profession. Preferring the calling in lighter vein, whose main interest is occupied with providing the public with entertainment and diversions, before he was twenty years of age, he went to Butte, Montana, and there he established the first motion picture theatre in that city. It was while in the West that the opportunity presented itself for him to go to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he was made cashier of the New York Life Insurance Company's interests in Milwau-

kee, with general charge of the company's Wisconsin business. Again, in 1908, he came to California, where, his talents reverting to the motion picture business, he established a motion picture exchange at Los Angeles, where he later opened the Herman Theatre, at the corner of Fifth and Spring streets. He continued in this department of the amusement business until 1920, when he opened what is considered the finest restaurant in Los Angeles, which he called the Cinderella Roof.

Shortly after the restaurant venture, Mr. Kreiter changed the establishment into a dancing academy, retaining the name Cinderella Roof, which under his management had an instantaneous success, and became one of the best conducted dancing academies on the Pacific coast. Cinderella Roof is the colossal result of some of the most extensive and complete plans that have ever been consummated in its special line, not only the arrangements for dancing and promenading being of the highest class, the collonades themselves overlooking Pershing Square, in the heart of the city, but the establishment is equipped with every accessory for dancing, and with the finest music obtainable.

Mr. Kreiter was a great lover of children, and on the opening night of the Cinderella Roof, he donated the entire proceeds to the uses of the Children's Hospital at Los Angeles. For the three years preceding his death, also, he had given large sums to the hospital; and it has often been truthfully declared that when he passed away this institution lost one of its best friends. Mr. Kreiter's fraternal affiliations were those of the Free and Accepted Masons, and he was a member of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

He married, June 20, 1900, Nettie Brunlieb, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and they are the parents of Dorothy Bernice, who is a student in the Southern Branch of the University of California, at Los Angeles.

The death of Mr. Kreiter, who was doubtless one of the best known men in Southern California, took place in Los Angeles, January 15, 1924. There remains no doubt in the mind of the amusement-loving public that their loss is that of a benefactor and a man of great resourceful action in his field.

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## YETRA, Benjamin,

**Self-Made Man, Philanthropist.**

Doubtless there is much in the political and social fabric of our American institutions that is worthy of a full measure of censure, but in spite of all these imperfections we, as a nation, can still point with pride to the long list of notable men and women who have found in the United States a truly glorious "land of opportunity" that offered greater advantages than they were ever able to discover in the older civilization of other lands. Benjamin Yetra had bitter acquaintance with poverty and oppression as he grew to manhood in Austria. When he finally decided to seek the greater opportunities, which he had heard were to be found within the borders of the United States, he found that those claims were not overstated for those of sufficient pluck and willingness to take advantage of what the New World has to offer.

Benjamin Yetra knew by first-hand experience the problems and hardships of the laboring class, and when he had attained prosperity he did not forget to extend the helping hand to those less fortunate than

be. The term "The friend of the workingman," which was applied to him, was no idle term of endearment but an expression of true gratitude that sprang spontaneously from the hearts of many who knew the true depths of his friendship for all with whom he came in contact. Grimy men and women of the mills who lived in his houses knew him, not as a grasping landlord, but as their benefactor and councellor, and the children for blocks around numbered him among their closest friends.

The story of the life of Benjamin Yetra is a chronicle of a winning fight against poverty and limitations which had to be fought every step of the way. He was born in Galicia, Austria, the son of Samuel and Hanna Yetra, both of whom died in Europe. Samuel Yetra struggled hard to make a living out of a small farm for himself and family which, beside his wife, consisted of two sons and three daughters. Benjamin was the eldest of the children, Hanna, the eldest daughter, is now Mrs. Gutter, of New York. Henry, the third child, is a resident of California. The other daughters are Mrs. Matillia Langsan, of Philadelphia; and Mrs. Esther Furst, who is still in Europe.

The life of a European peasant boy is generally filled with a great deal of hard work, and young Benjamin's boyhood days in Galicia were no exception to this rule. Interspersed with the long hours of toil was a somewhat limited course of education which he received in the schools of that vicinity. This schooling, however, was greatly supplemented in later life by travel, observation, and his business and social contacts, for Benjamin Yetra was ever a deep and sympathetic student of humanity. And the latter studies yielded him greater and more gratifying returns than any he had ever received from books. In 1884 he was united in marriage to Raisa Wasserstrom, who for forty years was his devoted helpmate and wise counsellor. She was the daughter of Leo and Rose Wasserstrom, both of whom died in Austria. In choosing her for a wife Mr. Yetra displayed the sagacity which his inherent quality, and the marriage proved to be a most happy and fortunate union.

About eight years after their marriage Benjamin Yetra, who had heard many stories about the great opportunities to be had for the industrious and willing citizens of America, decided to make it his future home. Accordingly he engaged passage for this land of promise, leaving his wife with her parents until such time as he could provide a home for her in the United States. He arrived in the new land with very little assets above a stout heart and a willingness to undertake any sort of work that would bring an honest dollar. His first employment was in the steel mills of Scranton, Pennsylvania. There he labored so industriously that he was soon able to send money back to Austria to have his wife and three-year old son, Joseph, join him. After a short period of residence in Scranton, the Yetra family moved to Cleveland, Ohio, where Mr. Yetra was for a time also employed in the steel mills. But the wants of his growing family were increasing and, after thinking the matter over carefully, he decided that there was little future for him if he continued to labor for others. Accordingly he decided to embark in some kind of a business career for himself. His first venture was a very modest one, a cart from which he sold fruits and vegetables on the streets. There the qualities, which so aided his later success, were much in evidence. He made many friends, and established a reputation for honesty which helped him in acquiring a good credit among the wholesalers. As he became more prosperous he conducted a stand in the pub-

lic market, and later established a grocery store which did a flourishing business.

His own stuggles to make a living had given him a deep sympathy for the misfortunes of others, and he was exceedingly liberal in extending credit to those of his customers who through some misfortune were not able to meet their bills promptly. This confidence was seldom misplaced for, in nearly every case, those whom he had trusted met their obligations honestly when they were financially able. Mr. Yetra soon became regarded as a leader in his community, and his advice was much sought and highly valued by many. Young couples who contemplated marriage would seek his counsel, and he started many of them along the matrimonial road by guaranteeing their account at furniture stores and assistance in other ways. Assisting his friends and neighbors he regarded not as a duty, but as a real privilege, and his death left a real unfilled position in the community.

Several years before his death Mr. Yetra engaged in the real estate business, buying lots and erecting thereon small but comfortable residences which he rented to the mill workers. He finally became the owner of forty-eight of these houses, the tenants of which were all employed in the mills. Steel workers as a rule are not a provident class of men, and in slack seasons their savings are soon used up. On such occasions the big-heartedness of Benjamin Yetra, landlord and storekeeper to so many of them, would again come in evidence, and they would be assured of food and shelter, as he waited for the rent until the steel furnaces again commenced to send up their banners of smoke. The workmen always knew where to apply for aid in their times of hardship, and even the children of the neighborhood looked upon him as their generous friend.

Mr. Yetra did not forget the religion of his fathers, and he it was who started the movement to erect the Oheb Zebek Church, corner of Homestead and Broadway. He also financed the cemetery of the church, and was president of the company which had charge of its management. His death occurred at his residence, No. 8103 Burke Avenue, South East, March 25, 1924. More than five hundred attended his funeral services, and for more than two blocks the sidewalks were closely packed with his friends who gathered to watch the funeral cortege on its way to the cemetery. He was a type of citizen of foreign birth of which America may well feel proud, as he took no selfish advantage of the opportunities which he found in the country of his adoption. Not only was he the most prominent business man in his community, but he was one of its most beloved citizens and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Yetra were the parents of five children: 1. Joseph, the eldest, who was born in Europe; married Bertie Goldstein; they are the parents of one child, Sherley Yetra. 2. Harry. 3. Rose, who married Fred Pollock; their children are: Ruth and Louise Yetra. 4. Lena, who is prominent in social settlement work. 5. David.

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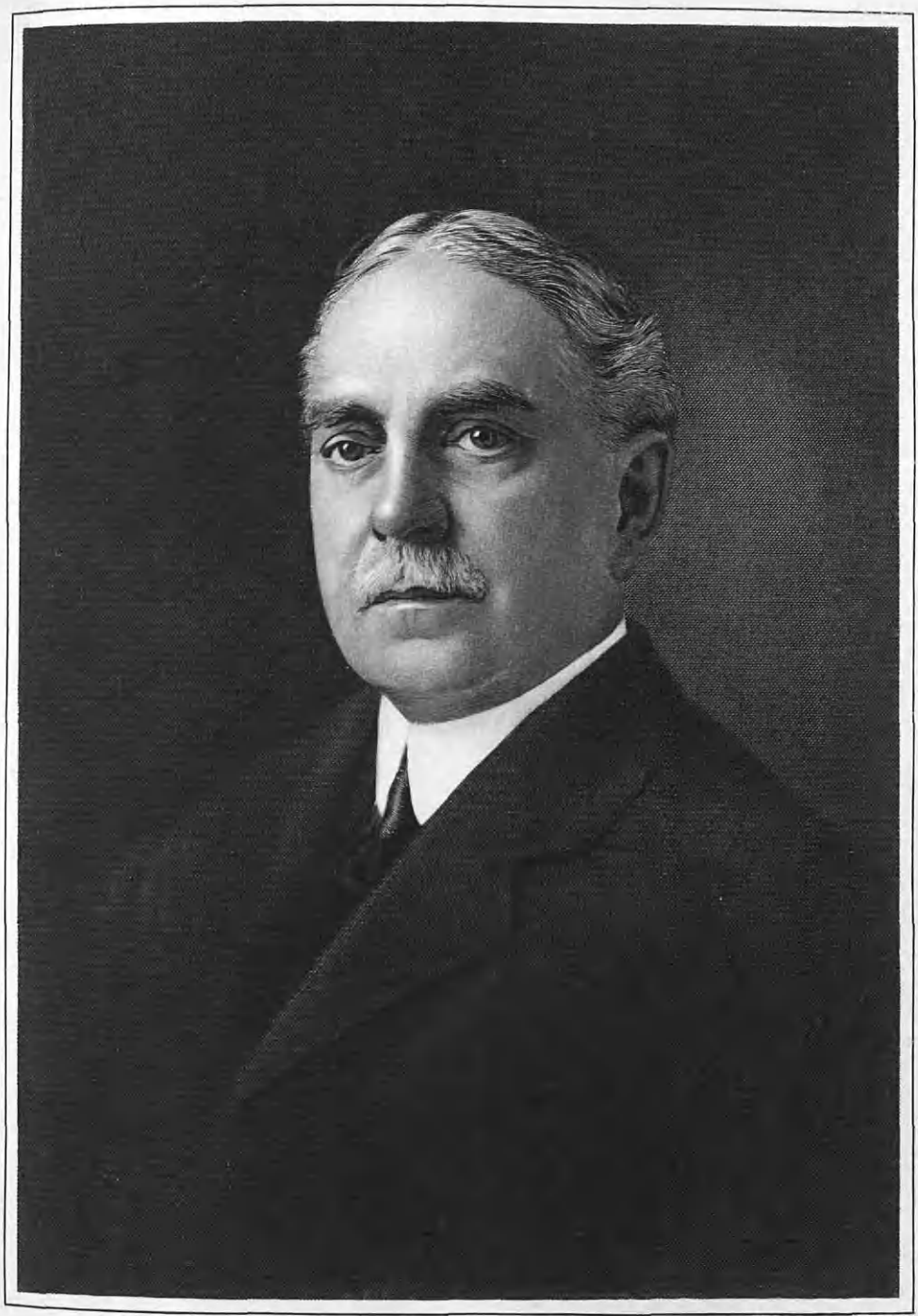
## GIFFORD, William Steward,

**Business Executive, Organizer, Administrator.**

Had the career of William Steward Gifford been ended at his forty-fifth year his biographer would have written the story of a man as successful as the high average of his fellows. As the facts of his life and work are now presented, the narrative of his sixty-six years shows him to have been an executive of exceptional force and strength, an organizer and administrator whose talents contributed heavily to the prestige and prosperity of a great American industrial institution, the Eastman Kodak



Eng'd by Campbell N.Y.

Wm. S. Gifford

Company. Whenever this story had been written, whether in early manhood or the full vigor of maturity, business success might have been a variable quantity, but his sturdy virtues of mind and heart would have been found immutably constant. Practical affairs had no influence upon his warmth of heart and great unselfishness, degrees of prosperity never removed him from the associations and friendships of a lifetime, and in a busy career he exemplified the standards of personal worth and conduct by which upright men set most store.

Mr. Gifford was a son of Horace H. and Rhoda (Steward) Gifford, and was born at Fredonia, New York, June 25, 1856. His parents came to Jamestown, New York, in 1865, and, accompanying them, he here attended public schools, matriculating at Cornell University after graduation from the Jamestown High School. At Cornell he was a member of the Alpha Delta Fraternity and active in the society's work. After graduation from Cornell Mr. Gifford entered business in association with his brothers, Frank E. and Charles H., in the Jamestown Cane Seat Chair Company, one of the first large industries in Jamestown. The enterprise flourished until the destruction of the factory by fire in 1899. Thereafter Mr. Gifford was for a brief period engaged in the lumber business in Arkansas, and in 1902 entered the organization of the Eastman Kodak Company in Rochester, New York, as manager of a department. In April, 1907, he visited England in the interest of the company, and in 1908 was permanently assigned to duty in that country as managing director of the foreign branches, with headquarters in London. The export trade of the Eastman Kodak Company has long aggregated a vast total, and it was a most weighty responsibility which Mr. Gifford carried for his twelve years in London. Of this period the following paragraphs contained in the Kodak Works' "Bulletin," published in England, eloquently tells:

We regret to announce the death of William Steward Gifford, formerly managing director of Kodak, Ltd. Mr. Gifford, who was previously head of the camera works at Rochester, first came to England in April, 1907, to review the position of apparatus existing on this side. After a brief stay he returned to America, again visiting this country in the following January to take up an official position. On the death of Lord Kelvin he was, in February, 1908, elected his successor on the board of directors, a position he held until he resigned in November, 1919. Subsequently to leaving the English company he was elected a director on the board of the Eastman Kodak Company, a position he held at the time of his death.

An American by birth and a Scot by name, his temperament exhibited the characteristics which distinguished these races—the frankness and initiative of the one held in leash by the national cautiousness and slower thought of the other. Blended by a broadness of view and a very generous heart, he was truly representative of those gentlemen of an older school whose hallmark was their honesty of purpose, and their reward the esteem and respect of their fellowmen.

With a man of such sterling qualities at its head, it is not remarkable that the business of Kodak Ltd. made great strides during his term of office, and those members of the staff who had done giant's work in the earlier days were sensible to the manner in which he devoted himself to help forward the effort they had made. He brought with him the atmosphere of a land that had never known feudal service. Recognizing that differences of rank and position must exist that this great machine we call the world may properly continue its course, he had no use for the title of servant. To him all were of the same flesh and blood, all trying to make the best of the world in which they found themselves placed; some succeeding, some failing, others perhaps feeling the edge of the precipice. To these latter he was ever a generous friend, never sparing himself trouble or personal inconvenience that they might regain the path.

And thus we know him as one who towered among us, and yet was one of us; a man who generously gave help and advice, and unhesitatingly sought the views of others whose training and circumstances give them the special knowledge needed,

and his voyage overseas to our most distant branches was an exemplification of his constant desire to be in personal touch with all members of the staff.

When the black clouds of the Great War came over us, none had greater sympathy for our cause than he; mentally and financially he gave of his utmost to the many ventures for the mitigation of the suffering of its victims.

William Steward Gifford has passed to the Great Beyond, and conscious of our own feeling of personal loss we extend our sympathy to those who were nearer and dearer to him in this hour of their trial. To us as to them, his life will be a cherished memory.

Following his return to the United States, Mr. Gifford was for two years a resident of Boston, Massachusetts, but throughout his long foreign stay and after his return there had persisted a desire to return to Jamestown, New York, and his many friends in that place. Accordingly, in 1921, he remodeled the old Sidney Jones residence on East Fourth Street and there lived until his passing. At one time he served as a member of the Jamestown Board of Education, and he was also president of the Jamestown Club, which during his administration moved its home from the old quarters at the corner of East Third and Main streets to the Tew residence, Main and Fifth streets.

While in London, one of the great art centers of Europe, Mr. Gifford found leisure and opportunity for the cultivation of his innate appreciation of art and music, and he became the possessor of a valuable collection of antiques. He was a discriminating and understanding patron of the arts, and found deep enjoyment in these fields. He was a tireless student and read widely on a great variety of subjects. In his home and his family he found the most satisfying relation of his life, and although many demands were made upon his time and strength there was no interest or obligation which took precedence over their welfare and happiness.

Mr. Gifford married, October 1, 1885, May Love, daughter of Professor Samuel G. Love, of Jamestown. Mrs. Gifford survives him, with a daughter Katharine, who married Earl Fenton Gilbert, of Boston, Massachusetts, a former resident of Jamestown. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert are the parents of two children, John Albert and May, for whom Mr. Gifford cherished an affectionate devotion. The greatest sorrow of his life was the death of his second daughter, Louise, who died in 1916, at the age of twenty-five.

William Steward Gifford died October 7, 1922, having been taken ill while traveling in Egypt and never regaining his former health. This record closes with the following extract from a memorial adopted by the board of directors of the Eastman Kodak Company, his closest associates throughout two decades of his career.

Besides being a member of this board, Mr. Gifford had been manager of the Camera Works and later, for fourteen years, was the managing director of Kodak, Limited, in London, England. In every capacity in which he served this company, or its subsidiaries he had the respect and esteem not only of this board but of the officers, employees and business men with whom he came in contact.

He was so warm-hearted and loyal in his personal friendship so unfailingly courteous and so faithful to the trust reposed in him that he won our confidence and sincere affection and his memory will always remain with us as one of our most cherished possessions.

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## HALL, Martin Luther,

**Business Man, Civil War Veteran.**

The life of Martin Luther Hall was passed largely in the city of Binghamton, New York, a city to which he came in 1870, and there resided until laid at rest in Glenwood Cemetery, forty-eight years afterward. He inherited the strong characteristics of the Puritans of New England, and like his ancestor of Revolutionary War fame he

volunteered his services in the hour of National peril, and in the War for the Preservation of the Union he gave up the strength of his splendid manhood, never again to regain it, and with that handicap he took up the burden of life and won the reward of a long successful life, coming down to its end bearing the respect and esteem of all who knew him.

(I) Timothy Hall, the pioneer of the family in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, was born in Kent, Connecticut, of ancient and honorable New England ancestry. He was a high-spirited, ambitious boy, and when the Revolutionary War was being fought, he ran away from home, although but a lad of fifteen years, and joined General Washington's army. He served under that enlistment, then returned home, but later he re-enlisted and served in the Continental Army until independence was gained. After the war he learned the trade of blacksmith. He later married Jane Morgan, also born in Kent. A few years later, with their young family, Timothy and Jane (Morgan) Hall moved to Great Bend, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, where he continued a blacksmith the remainder of his life, and there he and his wife died, leaving a large family of sons and daughters.

(II) Artemus Hall, son of Timothy and Jane (Morgan) Hall, was born in Kent County, Connecticut, and when he was still a boy his parents moved to Great Bend, Pennsylvania, where Artemus Hall later became the owner of a tract of virgin forest on which he built a log cabin, and in the course of time reduced it to a creditable farm, fertile and valuable. The bringing of that tract under cultivation was his life work, he dying there at an advanced age. He fell in love with Emma Hale, the daughter of a neighbor, an inn-keeper, and they were engaged when Joseph Smith, the Mormon leader, passed through Great Bend and stopped at the Hale Inn, and made a convert of the fair Emma who went away with him. She renounced Mormonism after the death of Joseph Smith and married again. Artemus Hall, however, did not pine for his first love excessively, but married (first) a Miss Bates. After her death he married (second) Lucinda Dean, who bore him four children. He married (third) a Miss Gage.

(III) Martin Luther Hall, son of Artemus Hall, and his second wife, Lucinda (Dean) Hall, was born at Great Bend, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, August 17, 1841, and died in Binghamton, New York, June 28, 1918, in his seventy-seventh year. He obtained a good education, and later he taught school during the winter months, working with his father on the homestead farm at Great Bend during the summer season. When President Lincoln first called for men to defend the flag he volunteered his services, but the quota for Susquehanna County was filled and it was not until the next call that he left the school room, going to the front in November, 1861, in Company D, Fifty-sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, he having enlisted for a term of three years. He had only served three months, however, when an attack of inflammatory rheumatism incapacitated him and he was sent to the hospital. Several months later he was discharged from the service as "disabled" and sent to his home.

Later he enlisted as an army nurse and was assigned to duty at Old Point Comfort, and while there contracted a form of malaria from which he suffered for a long time, in fact never fully recovered, but carried the germs all his life. After his return from the army Mr. Hall renounced the school room, and in order to secure as much out-of-doors as possible while engaged in business, secured a salesman's position with Ivison, Taylor & Company, publishers of

school and college text books, traveling all over the State of Pennsylvania. He followed that line of work very successfully for several years, then resigned and returned to the homestead farm at Great Bend, of which he later became the owner. His health was not equal to the strain of a farmer's life, and he was forced out of the business. He sold the homestead in 1870, when he moved to Binghamton, New York, where he bought property on what is now Arthur Street, and there he ever afterward made his home.

In Binghamton his first business venture was the operation of two "busses," and as there were no street cars in Binghamton at that time he continued their operation very profitably for nine years. Ill health again interfered with his plans, and he gave up his bus lines and practically retired from active business. He did, however, do a great deal of landscape gardening, and in the lighter form of that work, designing and superintending the grounds of private estates, he was kept busy and became quite expert. He was naturally an energetic, ambitious man, but the handicap of ill health under which he labored thwarted his efforts. He was well read and took deep interest in public affairs, but entirely as a citizen, never seeking or holding office. He was a Republican in politics, a member of the Congregational Church, and of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Martin Luther Hall married (first) Electa Camp, of Camptown, Pennsylvania, who died in Binghamton and was buried in Glenwood Cemetery. She was the mother of four children: William, now a resident of New York City; Charles, died young; Florence, deceased; Grace, deceased. Mrs. Hall was a lady of unusual ability. She secured her education in the public schools of Pennsylvania and Mansfield Normal School of Pennsylvania. She also attended Oberlin College, Ohio, for quite a period of time, but was called to Pennsylvania before she completed her college course. She was a very successful teacher. Mr. Hall married (second) Zilpha S. Hubbard, born at Antwerp, Jefferson County, New York, daughter of Lemuel Bates and Sophronia (Beaman) Hubbard, granddaughter of Lemuel and Mercy (Gill) Hubbard, great-granddaughter of Colonel Hubbard, a brave officer of the Revolutionary War, a very ancient family of New England and pioneers in Jefferson County, New York. Zilpha S. Hubbard was educated in Antwerp public schools, and at State Normal School in Oswego, New York, becoming a teacher in Jefferson County schools, in Binghamton, New York, Council Bluffs, Iowa, at Wisconsin State Normal School at River Falls, also teaching in Nebraska State Normal at Peru, her teaching experience covering a period of one-third of a century. Mrs. Hall is a member of the Congregational Church, her political faith Republican. She continues her residence at No. 1 Arthur Street, Binghamton, New York, since becoming a widow.

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## DAVIS FAMILY,

### Ancestral History.

The Davis family of Broome County, New York, came to that section with the pioneers, and in Binghamton today two sisters, Mrs. Albert Johnson and Mrs. Edward L. Bennett, are the only living representatives of their grandparents, David and Betsey (Hammond) Davis, and of their parents, Ezra F. and Isabella (Davis) Davis, the last-named not a blood relation of her husband, although Davis was her maiden name. The material for this review was furnished in their own hand-writing by these two most interesting ladies, one nearing eighty-five, the other eighty years

Mrs Sarah L Bennett

of age, and is remarkably clear and lucid. Mrs. Bennett, an octogenarian, writes: "My sister, Mrs. Albert Johnson and myself take our recreation in traveling, our travel tours having taken us from coast to coast, through Yellowstone Park, along the coast of Maine, in and over the White Mountains of New Hampshire, the Adirondacks of New York, and the beautiful and historic Berkshire Hills of Western Massachusetts, where there is so much that is associated with early American history. We have also attended, as delegates, ten Biennial Conventions of the General Federation of Women's Clubs."

The sisters furnish the following account of their grandparents, written by Mrs. Johnson: "David and Betsey (Hammond) Davis, with their large family, soon after the close of the War of 1812 left their Long Island home, crossing what was known as the 'Beach Woods,' in the dense forest region of Pennsylvania, then practically untraveled by the white man. After emerging from the Beach Woods they entered Broome county in New York State where David Davis bought a tract near the thriving village of Killawog, a tract sufficiently large to give to each of his sons a farm, in its division."

Among the children of David and Betsey (Hammond) Davis was a son, Ezra Fountain Davis, born in Brookhaven Township, Long Island, New York, April 20, 1807, died September 3, 1881. He attended Homer Academy, Homer, New York, taking the full course, including surveying, there developing marked ability in mathematics, his highly analytical mind enabling him to solve the most intricate problems, a gift he retained until he reached advanced age. For many years he was a public accountant, and always took a deep interest in the great events of his day. When conversing with friends he always was the center of a group of eager listeners who were eager to listen to his intelligent explanations gained from his reading the speeches and arguments in Congress. He married, at Killawog, New York, in January, 1831, Isabella Davis, born January 5, 1809, at Portchester, Westchester County, New York, and after living on the farm about twenty years, they removed to Binghamton, New York, where Mr. Davis opened a general store on Court Street.

Isabella (Davis) Davis was a daughter of Daniel Davis, born at Cos Cob, Connecticut, who about 1801, married Priscilla Belden, at Rye-on-the-Sound, New York, the ceremony being performed by the rector of the Episcopal Church of that village. For many years he conducted a tide mill at Portchester, New York, the mill situated at the mouth of the Byram River, the tides forming the water power. He also was owner of a sloop which made regular trips every week to New York, carrying flour from the mill to city dealers. About 1815 Daniel Davis and wife, Priscilla, with their family of six children, removed from Portchester to Broome County, New York. They traveled by horses and sleigh up the east bank of the Hudson River, which they crossed on the ice, thence through and over the mountains by the Catskill Turnpike to Killawog, where they settled. Their daughter, Isabella, attended a select school in the village, taught by Miss Angelica Powers, who became the wife of Millard Fillmore, afterward president of the United States. Killawog at that time (1820) was a prosperous village, the home of fine Eastern families, and boasted a Baptist Church.

Sarah Elizabeth Davis, daughter of Ezra Fountain and Isabella (Davis) Davis, was born in Lisle, Broome County, New York, March 17, 1839, and now, in her eighty-fourth year, is a resident of Binghamton, New York. Of her education she writes: "I was educated in Binghamton Female

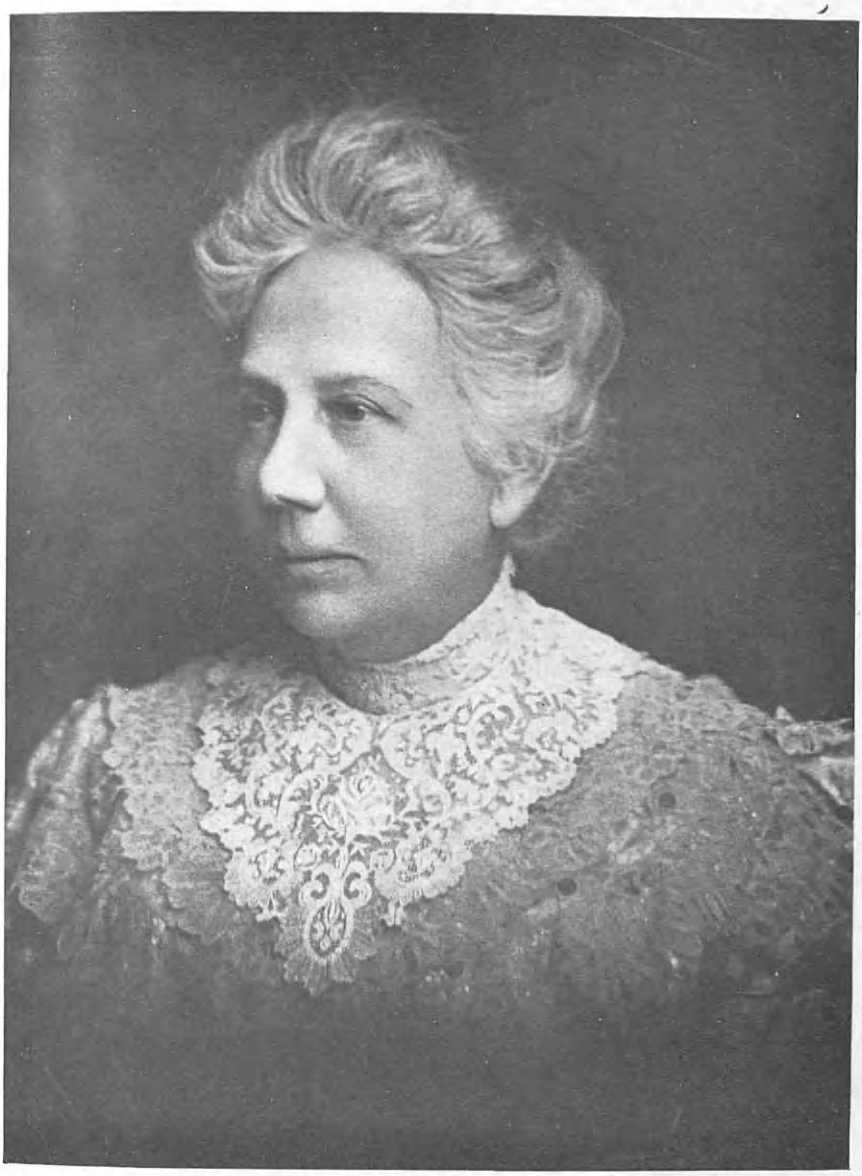
Seminary, founded in 1843 by Ruth S. Ingalls, the principal, a former student of Cazenovia Seminary. Miss Ingalls' school was always well patronized, it being both a boarding and a day school for girls, the pupils coming from many different States, East and West, and South. The evening musicals (or soirees) were much enjoyed by those Binghamton people so fortunate as to receive invitations."

Sarah Elizabeth Davis married, June 22, 1869, in Binghamton, at the bride's home, Edward L. Bennett, born in Bennettville, Chenango County, New York, June 7, 1833. "At the time we were married Mr. Bennett owned a fine dairy farm in Chenango county containing five hundred acres to which we removed and lived for several years. Later we made our home in Binghamton and there Mr. Bennett was associated with his brother Hon. Abel Bennett, in many lines of business." Edward L. Bennett died November 23, 1894, survived by his wife and one son, Abel Bennett, now of Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Bennett was long active and prominent in the societies and organizations of her city, serving as president of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal Church for fifteen consecutive years; president of the Binghamton District Missionary Work for eight years, was made a life member and decorated with the insignia of that honor; president of the Civic Club of Binghamton, a very progressive organization; member of the Monday Afternoon Club; the National Indian Association; the Young Women's Christian Association, and the Women's Club.

Ann Eliza (Annie) Davis, daughter of Ezra Fountain and Isabella (Davis) Davis, was born in Lisle, Broome County, New York, February 21, 1844, and is now in her seventy-ninth year, a resident of Binghamton, New York. She with her elder sister, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Davis Bennett, are the last survivors of their family. She attended Binghamton Female Seminary, whence she was graduated with honors, receiving her diploma from the hands of Rev. Dr. Paddock. Of that school she writes: "This institution was founded in 1843 by Ruth S. Ingalls, a graduate of Cazenovia Seminary, a still flourishing school. Binghamton Female Seminary was a fine boarding and day school for girls, popular all over our own state and throughout the South and West as far as Illinois, for many years. A feature of Commencement Week was the presence of the parents of southern students with colored maids and attendants who were slaves at that time."

Ann Eliza (Annie) Davis married, in the First Congregational Church, October 14, 1884, Albert Johnson, born at Oxford, New York, in 1840, died in Binghamton, New York, December 18, 1920. He attended Norwich Academy (New York), and Durham Academy (Connecticut), also teaching drawing and penmanship at the last named. On September 23, 1861, he enlisted at Norwich in Company E, 89th Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and in 1863 was transferred to the 10th Regiment Veteran Reserves, and made quarter master sergeant. Afterwards he was detailed as lieutenant, and was cited for a captaincy but as the war soon closed, he never received his commission. After the war he became a successful commercial traveler, continuing until 1886, when he was appointed an inspector of customs at the port of New York. In 1887 he was promoted to the position of superintendent of night inspectors, having under him a force of one hundred and twenty men. In 1894 he was appointed a United States Internal Revenue Stamp Agent in New York City, holding this position under the Treasury Department, and was in direct daily communication with the Secretary of the Treasury. That position



Mrs. Annie D. Johnson

he held eleven years, then was transferred to Chicago, where he continued his official duties until July, 1909, when ill health caused him to resign. Binghampton then became the permanent family home and there Mr. Johnson died. His funeral was held from his home, No. 54 Chestnut Street. Three of his comrades of Joseph J. Bartlett Post, Grand Army of the Republic, assisted as pall-bearers of the flag-draped casket, the silken flag presented by the Women's Relief Corps. Mr. Johnson is survived by his wife, Ann Eliza (Davis) Johnson, and a daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Van Dorn, of Rochester, New York.

Of her life and activities in the cities in which she has resided, Mrs. Johnson writes: "I have long been in club work having joined the 'Society for Political Study' in New York City in 1898. In Chicago I was a member of the 'Women's Outdoor Art League,' and represented that organization as a delegate to the joint conference of the American Civic Association and the National Municipal League held at Brown University in the city of Providence, Rhode Island, and also was a delegate from the same body to a similar conference held in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1910."

Forestry is a subject of interest to her and she feels deeply the necessity of conserving both our national and State forests and parks. In Chicago she was one of the founders of the "Colony of New England Women;" is a member of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution; and in 1915 represented Tuscarora Chapter of Binghamton as a delegate to the Continental Congress, held by the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington, D. C. Under the authority of the Civic Club of Binghamton, Mrs. Johnson organized and conducted Junior Civic Leagues in the city public schools in the fifth, sixth and seventh grades, the pupils becoming very enthusiastic in support of those leagues. With her sister, Miss Sarah Elizabeth Bennett, Mrs. Ann Eliza (Davis) Johnson attended the Biennial Convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, as delegates in 1902, at Los Angeles, California, and in other years at St. Paul, Minnesota; Boston, Massachusetts; Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Illinois; and New York City. Also council meeting at Ashville, New York. All of these trips have been made of educational value by extending them into travel tours to places of national interest, natural beauty and historic value. They travel leisurely and observe closely, deriving from their journeys both pleasure and benefit.

Such have been the lives and some of the experiences of these two native daughters of the Empire State and of Broome County, who have been long known for their culture and interest in those things that make for civic progress. Of excellent Colonial New England family, they have borne well their part in life and now, although walking amid the lengthening shadows, their interest in the best things of life is unabated and they look forward to deeper joys as well as to gratefully review the many blessings and pleasures of the past. The sisters reside at No. 58 Seminary Avenue, Binghamton, New York.

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## MUNDELEIN, Cardinal George William,

**Priest.**

Like Cardinal Hayes, His Eminence Cardinal George Mundelein, Archbishop of Chicago, is a native of New York City, where he was born on July 2, 1872, of parents of German blood, but whose forebears had been in America for years. He received his early education in St. Nicholas Parochial School and the old De La Salle

Institute on Second Street. In 1887 he was graduated from De La Salle Institute and entered Manhattan College, winning his diploma there in two years. When he left Manhattan College at the age of seventeen he was the youngest man ever to receive a diploma in that institution. He then went to St. Vincent's Seminary, Beatty, Pennsylvania, and from the seminary was appointed by Bishop McDonnell to study at the Urban College of the Propaganda in Rome. On June 8, 1895, he was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop McDonnell in the Chapel of the Sister of the Holy Cross in Rome and celebrated his first Mass the following day in the crypt of St. Peter's. He returned to the United States and was appointed assistant secretary to Bishop McDonnell. For a few months the young priest had charge of the Lutheranian Church in Williamsburg, Brooklyn, although he remained attached to the household of the bishop. Aside from his brief term at this church, Cardinal Mundelein has had only one parish in his priestly life. That was as rector of the Cathedral Chapel, Queen of All Saints, Vanderbilt and Lafayette avenues, Brooklyn. This edifice, one of the finest in the country, is one of his creations in which he takes great pride. It was a labor of love and he brought to bear a keen study of church architecture made during his stay in Rome. In December, 1897, he became chancellor of the diocese of Brooklyn and held the office until September, 1907.

His brilliant work in Brooklyn first won Papal recognition when he was appointed a censor of the Liturgical Academy in November, 1903. Three years later he was made a domestic prelate, a monsignor, on application of Bishop McDonnell. On June 30, 1907, he was named titular bishop of Loryma and auxiliary bishop of Brooklyn. In 1908 he was made a doctor of sacred theology by the Congregation of the Propaganda in Rome. These honors from the Holy See were not promotions of form only, as the lasting work of Cardinal Mundelein in Brooklyn will attest. He was appointed director of the Cathedral College of the Immaculate Conception, for boys who aspire to the priesthood, when it was organized by Bishop McDonnell. He went into the work with great enthusiasm and built the structure at Washington and Atlantic avenues and saw the institution grow into one of the most important of its kind in the country. In December, 1915, he was promoted to the See of Chicago as archbishop to succeed the late Archbishop Quigley and proved the greatest executive and administrator in the history of the Roman Catholic Church in Chicago. Less than ten years had passed when news reached his faithful flock, tidings from Rome that their beloved shepherd would be summoned thither and return to them one of the princes of the church. Glowing with true Americanism, with love of country transfigured by the love of God were the words of Cardinal Mundelein in his first formal address to the people of his great archdiocese in the heart of our country. He spoke of the respect aroused abroad by American charity, when men saw that wherever there was a question of serving human lives, particularly children's lives, "we know no lines of race or creed."

He expressed his belief in the sublime mission God had given America to become the leader of the countries of the world in the noble task of reconciliation and brotherly love, for: "One need not travel far abroad to find how keen is the desire to keep alive the hatred of the war and to draw us, if possible, into the bickerings of their age-long hatreds." "Americans," he nobly said, "want to forget a fight as soon as it is over." And he concluded, "To see the hand of God in the destiny of the American

people, we need only to consider how from a mixture of immigrant races we are forming a people that is the admiration of the world. The Lord surely must have some great mission in store for a people with whose formation He has taken so much care as with this nation of ours. And now comes our duty, yours and mine, to keep that people one and undivided; to keep it far from alien influences and shield it against foreign propaganda; to repel from our midst those who would split us in parts, who would halt our progress, who would hamper our mission for the peace, the happiness and the real prosperity of our people and country. Here is my part of that great purpose: to unite all these races that are gathered here into one happy family, youths in whose veins runs the blood of many lands, but in whose hearts burns ardently and undyingly the love of but one country: the land of their birth, this land of the star-spangled flag. There is no country that is not proud when a Pope selects one of its citizens a ruler of one of its dioceses to be a cardinal. There is no great country that does not hope that it will be thus honored whenever a consistory is held." When Pope Pius XI imposed the berretta, the time-hallowed head-covering of a prince of the Roman Church, on the new cardinals, the archbishops of New York and Chicago, their first thought we are told, had been of the honor done not to themselves, but to their country. Cardinal Mundelein had the opportunity in the few words he spoke when receiving the "biglietta," of thanking His Holiness specially on behalf of the great population "west of the Alleghanies" of whom he was proud to feel himself there a representative; and Cardinal Hayes's quietly eloquent, deep felt expression of gratitude, on behalf of his great city and country thus honored, stirred the hearts of all who heard it.

The presentation of the "biglietta" to a newly-made cardinal is rather a moving ceremony, the quietly expectant assemblage of friends, ecclesiastic and lay and of varying degree, in the great hall of some great institution lending itself so well to these occasions; the word passed in by an attendant that the messenger from the Vatican has arrived; the silence of attention as the cardinal to be, or to be more correct, that now is, comes out with two prelates and stands at the door of the inner room where he has been waiting; the entry of the secretary of His Eminence, the Cardinal Secretary of State, with a Master of Ceremonies; the passing of one of the large square white envelopes containing the "biglietta" to him on whom the purple had descended, together with the intimation that the Holy Father has deigned to elevate him to the Sacred College and will impose the red berretta on him. In the Allocution of Pope Pius XI to the cardinals and to the world, he gave an indication of his feelings towards the United States, which he expressed with frank sincerity. As the "Catholic World" tells us, the Holy Father in addressing the two American Cardinals referred to them as "You who come back to Our City from the great land which the Genoese discovered" then speaking of the country whence they came; "The mighty faith of your peoples, the magnificent development of their Christian life, this it is that gives Us purest joy, that gives Us the golden key to explain the wonderful mystery of miracle of charity which your country has shown Us. It proves how happy was Our inspiration to seek the means of expressing to your people all Our gratitude and happiness by thus honoring your persons with the Sacred Roman Purple." "What with their intervention the United States deciding the fate of Europe and the world, then by their charity saving

from famine and death millions and millions of people. What shall we see in fifty, in a hundred years? Yes, what will America be in a century from now if her life continues to pulsate with as powerful a beat as at present? What will be the state of that great, of that wonderful country whose men have two inestimable treasures greater than any material treasure—intelligence and the will to do? What will be the state of that giant country, where everything is gigantic, where everything is counted in millions, where men, finding earth too small, build their houses into the skies that they may have a wider field of vision?" Already in 1911 Pope Pius X gave expression to his hope that "over that hospitable land, which receives all the peoples of the world, and with well-ordered liberty provides for the universal well-being, the Lord will reign and His glory will shine therein."

Cardinal Mundelein's career conveys a lesson to every young man who wants to be something by teaching him that success is to be achieved by hard work. In an interview given to a well-known literary man the cardinal says that only by the hardest kind of hard work has he and his brother cardinal, Cardinal Hayes, achieved their successful careers. This is the simple recipe in his own words: "We have both labored hard for many years." "Neither of us had a sudden rise and now those who have known us both testify that for each of us unremittent toil in our chosen paths of life rather than the possession of any brilliant talent has led us to this high place in the esteem of our fellow men." "It would be well for the youth to remember the lesson the centuries have always taught us that success in life means a steady grind, a toilsome climb of the rough trail to the top of the mountain to which there is no ascent by motor or aeroplane."

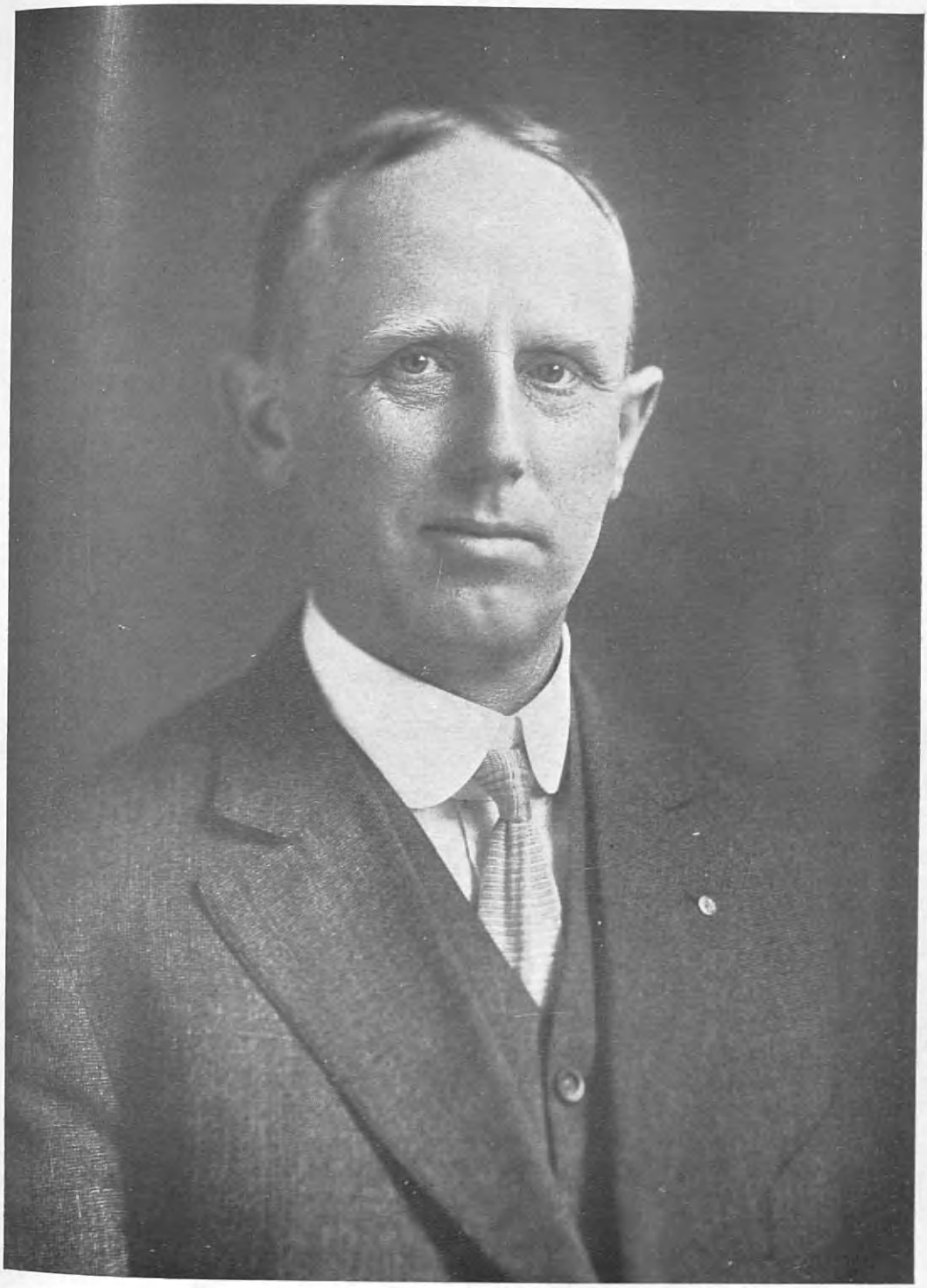
## COOPER, Edward F.,

**Business Official.**

Although removed from this existence at a period which many call the prime of life, Edward F. Cooper had lived long enough to establish what may be regarded as a very real sort of success. His circle of friends was wide and sincere in their friendship; he was prominent in the social and fraternal circles of his home city; a patron of art, a true lover of the beautiful, and possessor of a wife and family who were devoted to him. In addition to this, he was one of the founders of a flourishing business that owes much of its prosperity to his untiring efforts. Few men achieve more than this, no matter how long the span of years that may be allotted to them, and, unfortunately, the great majority do not achieve as much.

Edward F. Cooper was born in Muskegon, Michigan, August 4, 1871. He was the son of Frederick and Henrietta Cooper, both of whom were natives of Holland, and had married there and emigrated to the United States. At the time of their arrival in this country Frederick Cooper was twenty-five years old. The young couple settled at Muskegon, Michigan, where Mr. Cooper became identified with the great lumber industry of that locality. They became the parents of nine children, eight sons and one daughter. Five of these children are still living, four sons and the daughter.

Edward F. Cooper spent his boyhood and youth in Michigan. He attended the public schools of his native community but, at the age of twelve, his studies were interrupted by the serious illness of his father, which caused him to leave school and seek employment in a cigar factory. There he worked for several years, after which, his father having regained his health, he again took up his studies and took a business



Edward F. Cooper

course in stenography and bookkeeping in Muskegon, Michigan. During his employment in the cigar factory he had been a regular attendant at night school and had builded a strong foundation for his business education. Despite the long hours of work which such a program involved the fires of ambition were kept burning brightly in the young man's breast. After his schooling was finished, his first position was with a furniture manufacturing concern. There his close attention to business and ability to master detail soon advanced him to a position as foreman of the factory. Later, his attention was drawn to the possibilities of the mail order business and he became engaged in what was destined to be his life-work.

His first position in the mail order field was with a Michigan concern in that line of business. They later removed to Ft. Wayne, Indiana, and Mr. Cooper went with them. When they finally removed to Cleveland, Ohio, the concern was known as the State Medical Institute. Mr. Cooper remained in their employ until the business was finally discontinued. His next position was with a business of similar nature conducted by the Kidd Company. In November, 1910, he entered the office of Messrs. Watkins and Richmond, owners of the Lexoid Company. About three years later Mr. Cooper purchased the interests of the two owners and took over the company, taking in as his associates Dr. H. M. De Werth, who was made president of the newly-organized concern, L. E. Cope being vice-president, and Mr. Cooper himself assumed the office of secretary and treasurer. After a few trying months at the start the firm prospered and grew until it is now recognized today as being one of the most substantial organizations of this character in its section of the country. The Lexoid Company is located at No. 1869 Prospect Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. It is a mail order house for medical and general supplies. Mr. Cooper's previous experience in this line of industry had been valuable and under his able management the business was placed upon a firm foundation and flourished accordingly. Since his death his duties have been assumed by his wife, who has proven herself to be a business woman of more than ordinary capability. The children also have an interest in the business.

In addition to his connection with the Lexoid Company, Mr. Cooper was a director of the Commercial Savings and Loan Company. At the time of his death a beautifully engrossed and tenderly-worded resolution of respect was offered by this well known financial institution in memory of their pleasant association with the deceased. Mr. Cooper was a life-member of the Cleveland Yacht Club, a member of the Lakewood Country Club, and also a member of the Lakewood and Cleveland Chambers of Commerce. He took a keen interest in Free Masonry, was Past Master of the Blue Lodge at Ft. Wayne, Indiana; member of the Knights Templar, at Lakewood, and also of the Shrine. He had made preparations to enter the thirty-second degree of Masonry shortly before the time of his death, which occurred at his residence in Lakewood, Ohio, February 10, 1923. In politics Mr. Cooper was a Republican. He had a deep and abiding sense of the beautiful, and was a member of the Cleveland Museum of Art. He was a substantial citizen, a good husband and father, and his somewhat premature death was mourned sincerely by a wide circle of friends. He was an active member of the Street Beautiful Committee of Arthur Avenue, Lakewood, Ohio.

Edward F. Cooper was married, in Cleveland, in September, 1906, to Sylvia Earl, daughter of John and Eliza (Confer) Earl.

To them were born three children: Philip, Kathryn and Charles, all of whom reside with their mother at No. 2124 Arthur Avenue, Lakewood, Ohio.

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## REIGHART, Robert Abner,

**Contractor.**

Left motherless at the age of ten years and fatherless at thirteen, Robert A. Reighart came to man's estate knowing little of parental love and guidance, but through hard circumstances won his way to honorable position among the business men of Johnston, Pennsylvania. The very hardships through which he passed were agents which developed his strength of character and he came to man's estate self-reliant and resourceful. He was not a scholar, but in the district school and through the medium of books he became a very well informed man. He was a constant reader and kept well informed on current events in addition to following well chosen courses of general reading. He became a successful contractor of the city of Johnstown and did a large amount of business there and elsewhere.

The Reighart, Reichart or Reichardt family is of noble origin, and in ancient days was located in Baden and in Bavaria. In Nordlingen, Bavaria, it is traced as far back as the fifteenth century. Kilian Reichart was "Rathsherr" in Nordlingen in 1544, and from 1562 to 1569 was burgomaster of the same city. His son, Kilian, a famous legal authority, received from Kaiser Rudolph "Adels foriheit," and by diploma dated at Prague, July 10, 1610, was named Count Palatine. He bore arms previous to that time but at that time relinquished the old armorial bearings for the new ones which are those described below. He died in 1634. He had two sons, one of whom was Sebastian Reichart, born in 1561, died August 28, 1638, was the founder of one of the existing branches of the family. The arms of the Reighart (Reichart) family are as follows:

*Arms*—Per fess argent and sable, a fess vert, supporting in chief a sphere or.

*Crest*—A man issuant, habited sable, cuffed and collared argent, holding in his dexter hand a sphere or.

*Mantling*—Or and sable.

Early in the history of the State of Pennsylvania the name is found on record. Matthias Richert, born March 16, 1725, died in 1796, and his wife, Anna, are both buried in Hill Church graveyard. In this connection it is recorded that the Reighert family was of noble origin, seated in Baden and Bavaria. In 1718 John Frederick Reighart and his wife, Anna Maria, came to America and settled in Shippenburg, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1748. Children: Caspar, Matthias, and Hannah.

Matthias Reighart was born in Pennsylvania, in 1719, and died in 1775. He married Rebecca Berry, daughter of Peter Berry, officer of Colonel Greenwall's Battalion, Lancaster County Militia. Children: Christina, Elizabeth, John, George, Matthias, born March 16, 1735, died in 1796, and Anna Maria. It is probable that from this family group was descended William Reighart, mentioned below.

William Reighart, born and raised in Bedford County, at a place known as Dutch Corner was a farmer of Richland Township, Cambria County, Pennsylvania, in 1833. He died in 1860. He married Mary Ann Rodgers, who died in 1857. Children: Isaac, William, George M., Robert Abner, of whom further; a daughter who married Thomas Howe, and a daughter who married Joseph Smith.

Robert Abner Reighart, son of William and Mary Ann (Rodgers) Reighart, was born at the home farm at Geistown, Cambria County, Pennsylvania, August 10,

1847, and died at his home in Westmont, Johnstown, Pennsylvania, October 25, 1922. The first years of his life were spent at the farm and in the winter months he attended the public district school. After his father's death in 1860, when he was thrown upon his own resources, he began his wage-earning as a farm-boy, his compensation being forty dollars yearly and his board. Later he was employed on the Von Lunen farm at fifty dollars yearly and that rate of pay continued until he reached the age of eighteen years.

Even at such small wages he saved a fair proportion, and at the age of eighteen was able to buy a team. With his new purchase he executed his first contract, the hauling of brick for the building of Woodvale's historic woolen mill, which later was swept away in the Johnstown Flood of 1889. That first contract was profitable and opened the way to a life work. His next contract was a more important one and he steadily increased his force and equipment until he was able to command respectful consideration when his name appeared as a bidder on public or private contracts. He built most of the sewer system of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, where he located at the beginning of his business life, and under his supervision as contractor the foundations for many large buildings of that city were laid. He also engaged in railroad construction, and built bridges and roads and paved streets. He bore an excellent reputation as a contractor and his credit was never impaired. To the end of his career he was known to borrow unlimited sums to carry on his undertakings. He was a man of high character, and while quiet, was one of the popular and trusted men of Johnstown. He lost all his equipments and his home in the disastrous Johnstown flood and a large contract he had at the time was wiped out, but he started all over again and became the largest individual contractor in Johnstown and continued general business in his line until his passing at the age of seventy-five years.

In politics Mr. Reighart was affiliated with the Republican Party but he never took an active part in its affairs. From 1873 until his death he was a member of the Franklin Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and was one of the oldest members of the Vincent Bible Class, of that church. He aided in organizing Orient Council, No. 72, Junior Order United American Mechanics, and served as its treasurer for a number of years. He was well-liked in his community and wherever known was respected as a man of upright life, just and honorable in all his dealings.

Robert A. Reighart married, March 2, 1871, Annie Lininger, who died September 1, 1923, daughter of John Lininger, of Johnstown. To Mr. and Mrs. Reighart eight children were born: Frank L., deceased; Minnie, deceased; Emma Kathryn, who continues to reside in the family home at Westmont; Sue M., deceased; Millie Elizabeth, deceased; Horace Robert, a mechanical engineer of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; William, deceased; and Mary Helen, deceased.

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## ULMER, John G.,

**Business Man.**

That John G. Ulmer should have been a successful business man was to have been expected for he was the son of Jacob Ulmer, the founder of a great enterprise and a man who for half a century held an important place in the business life of his section. To his sons he transmitted strong qualities of business leadership and started them fairly on the road to success. The trait which rendered John G. Ulmer remarkable, however, was his deep interest in the young men

of his community and the place the Young Men's Christian Association filled in his own life. Norman H. Angell in "The Pottsville Journal" paid the following tribute to Mr. Ulmer.

In the death of John G. Ulmer the young men of our city have lost one of their best friends. As I now look back on his work at the Association, it just seemed he wanted to do all he could especially during this past year and not let any opportunity of helping pass by.

He did his service quietly. Outside of myself I don't imagine anyone knows of the number of young fellows that he had helped. Positions have been found and advice given to the fellow who had a special problem before him. To the young man stranded he always gave a helping hand.

When in the city, there was seldom a day Mr. Ulmer didn't come to the building. In the morning on his way to work he would just stop in to say "Good Morning" and see if we were all right. In the afternoon he would come in about three or four o'clock. Some days he would spend a whole afternoon talking over with some young fellow his problems and how to make the best of life.

He had the background of a Christian experience and he could impress that experience on a young man.

Generally in the evening he also came to the building. He loved to sit in the lobby, tell of his travels, and the men enjoyed it.

John G. Ulmer was a son of Jacob Ulmer, born in Würtemberg, Germany, November 24, 1826, died in the city of Philadelphia, November 7, 1904, his parents John and Agnes (Retman) Ulmer, living and dying in the Kingdom of Würtemberg, then a part of the German Empire. The first twenty-four years of the life of Jacob Ulmer were spent in the land of his birth, where he obtained a good education. In 1850 he came to the United States and found a home in Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he spent the first two years of his American residence. In 1852 he moved to Philadelphia and there secured a position with the contractors then building the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, the first railroad built between Philadelphia and Atlantic City, on the New Jersey coast. In 1855 he went to Pottsville and there opened a meat market and soon built up a large and lucrative business. In 1858 he purchased the property on Centre Street, which was later used by the Ulmer Packing Company as a retail market. His success continued as the years rolled by and in 1873 he began the erection of the Ulmer packing house in Jalappa. On December 1, 1890, this business was incorporated as a stock company and its founder retired from active management of the concern, though retaining his interest as a stockholder. Two years later, after an industrious life of half a century, he removed to Philadelphia and there died November 7, 1904. On his retirement his son, Jacob S. Ulmer assumed the management of the Ulmer Packing Company as its president.

John G. Ulmer was born in Pottsville, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, January 13, 1857, died in Rome, Italy, July 21, 1921. He received a good education in the public schools and other educational institutions of his native city and was identified with the extensive meat-packing business founded by his father, most of his life. He was a member of this large corporation doing business under the corporate title of Jacob Ulmer Packing Company, and had special charge of the retail department of the firm's business. He was an active, successful business man and a citizen of high standing in his community. In the words of the "Journal," in his death:

Pottsville loses a citizen who could be classed as a "well-liked man." Genial, radiating good nature, he went through life with a smile and maybe it was because of this fact that the world was good to him. He will be missed by many people into whose hearts he entered and closed the door.

Mr. Ulmer was a Republican in his political sentiments, and in religious faith a member of the German Lutheran Church. He held the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Free-

Nicola Gigliotti, A. M., M. D., LL. D.

masonry: was a member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and had long been a member of Humane Fire Company. He was always greatly interested in the young men of his community, and it was due to his kindly interest, advice and material help that many of them were well started in life and later became successful business men. The Young Men's Christian Association of which he was a director was an all engrossing hobby with him. He spent much of his time there in the latter years of his life, talking to boys and giving them valuable advice.

John G. Ulmer married, October 13, 1892, Charlotte Berner, who died February 1, 1914, daughter of William and Mary (Fink) Berner, of Pottsville. To Mr. and Mrs. Ulmer one child was born, a son, William Berner, now a resident of Pottsville, Pennsylvania.

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## GIGLIOTTI, Nicola, M. D.,

**Physician, Writer, Art Connoisseur.**

The career of Nicola Gigliotti covered a period of fifty-six years, thirty of which were spent in the United States, the last nineteen in the city of Erie, Pennsylvania, where he was widely known as physician, writer and politician. He was a native son of Italy, his family an illustrious one, his father a soldier under the great patriot, Garibaldi, who gave his fortune for the cause of a Free Italy. Dr. Gigliotti was finely educated, and was not only known as a writer of poetry and prose, but as a magazine and newspaper contributor, an authority on art and music, a fine linguist, a graduate M. D., a teacher of theology and editor. He was the eldest of a large family of children born to Felix and Louise (Persico) Gigliotti, who were residents of Naples, Italy.

Nicola Gigliotti was born in Naples, Italy, November 22, 1867, and died at his home in Erie, Pennsylvania, No. 2905 Poplar Street, August 2, 1923. He was educated at the University of Naples, where he completed a classical education, Latin, French, Greek and Spanish being among the languages he mastered. His education was further broadened by study at Paris and by extended tours in many countries of the world. During this period Dr. Gigliotti also served his regular duty in the Italian Army.

Leaving Naples after graduation from the University, he spent a year in London, going thence to Paris, where he studied medicine and received his degree of Medical Doctor. From Paris he came to the United States, in 1893, becoming editor of "Progresso," a newspaper of New York City printed in the Italian language. Later he went West and was president of the Press Association in Denver, Colorado. He then returned East, taught theology in Meadville, Pennsylvania, and in 1904 located at Erie, Pennsylvania, and there spent the remaining nineteen years of his life. In Erie Dr. Gigliotti practiced medicine and continued his literary work, contributing many articles to the "Gazetta," of Erie, and many other American and Italian newspapers and magazines throughout the country. He was also the author of several poems, and published a book, "The Heart of the World." He took deep interest in politics and at one time was the Republican candidate for coroner of Erie County. He continued active until the last year of his life, when his health failed, his death resulting from a sudden heart attack. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Loyal Order of Moose, and of other societies, professional, literary and patriotic.

Dr. Gigliotti married Delfina Mestorino, daughter of Pietro and Madeline (Lambert) Mestorino, of Turin, Italy, her father an

officer of the Italian Army. Three children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Gigliotti: 1. William, a physician of Bedford, Ohio; married Helen Freeman, and has a daughter, Flora. 2. Louise, a teacher in grammar schools of Erie, Pennsylvania. 3. Franklin, a student at the University of Michigan.

## PARKE, Harwood Burns,

**Contractor.**

For many years the late Harwood B. Parke was a well known and respected figure in banking and contracting circles in Boston, Massachusetts. His death, at his home in Arlington Heights, Massachusetts, in May, 1921, was genuinely regretted by a large circle of friends.

Harwood Burns Parke was born in Paterson, New Jersey, May 4, 1847. He was the son of Edwin Perry Parke, a native of Philadelphia, and a member of an old American family which dates from an early period of our history. Edwin Perry Parke died in 1872.

Going to Boston in early manhood, Harwood B. Parke established himself in the contracting business, in which he engaged successfully for a long period, with offices at No. 80 Boylston Street. He was well known among successful business men in the city.

Harwood B. Parke was the father of Edwin V. B. Parke, secretary to Mayor Peters. He also is survived by his wife and three daughters. His body was taken to Mt. Auburn Cemetery for cremation. Rev. Arthur W. Shaw, rector of St. Mark's Church of Dorchester, officiated at the funeral.

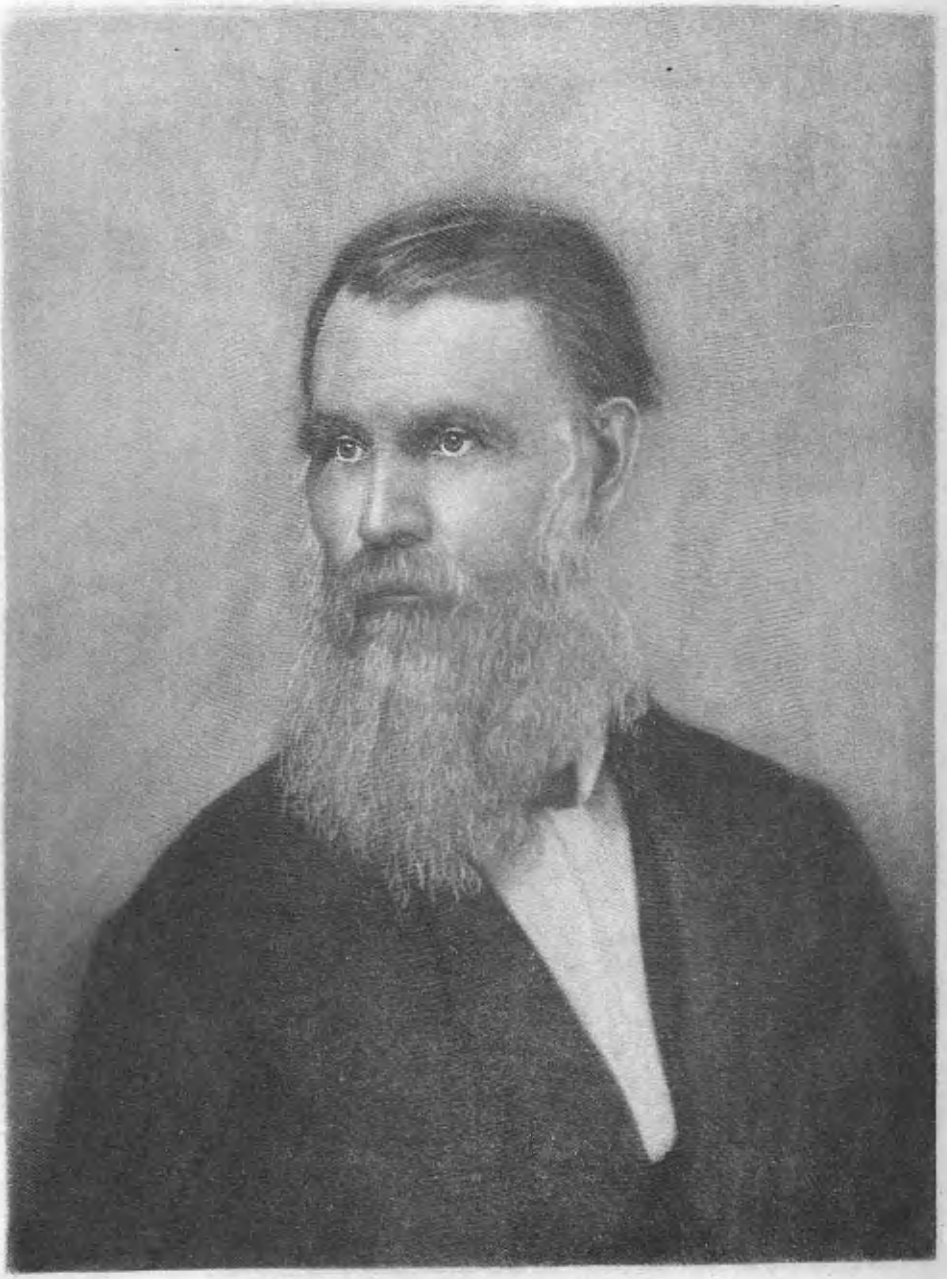
## GRAY, William Henry,

**Author, Missionary, Humanitarian.**

In the volume entitled "A History of Oregon, 1792-1849," published in 1870, the name of William H. Gray appears but seldom, except on the title page, for he was the author of that valuable work. Other historians, however, unrestrained as was he by a wholly commendable modesty and regard for the properties of authorship, have given fitting recognition to the importance of the work performed by him and Mrs. Gray in the Oregon territory, and have written his name in the illustrious company with which it belongs, with those of Whitman, McLaughlin, and Spalding. In a life of inspired service, spent in fields that placed personal benefits last on the list of earthly aims, he won a richly deserved fame. Two points of imperial importance stand out in this record,—his association with Dr. Whitman in their desperate and successful effort to hold Oregon for the United States, and his lifelong opposition to the influences of Catholicism, particularly the activity of the Jesuits, in exploiting the Indians and in extending an influence that was proved unwholesome throughout the territory. William Henry Gray and Mrs. Gray represent, in American history, the highest expression of selflessness, the ultimate achievement of minds and hearts bent toward human service.

William Henry Gray, of the sixth American generation of his family, and son of Samuel and Rhoda Gray, (see Gray line) was born in Cayuga County, New York, September 8, 1810, and died in Portland, Oregon, November 14, 1899. He gained a medical education, and as a young man of twenty-six years went to the Oregon country with Dr. Marcus Whitman and Rev. H. H. Spalding, as secular agent of the missions they went to establish among the Indians. Returning to his native New York, he married, in February, 1838, Mary Augusta Dix, (see Dix line), born at Ballston Spa, New York, of New England ancestry as notable as his own.

Harwood Burns Parke



W. H. Gray

Mary A. Dix Gray.

From this time until Mrs. Gray's death, in 1881, her life and her husband's were closely interwoven in Christian service. She was to be not wife alone, but co-laborer in the mission field. Not long before the death of Mrs. Gray, her daughter, Mrs. Kamm, said to her: "Mother, I have often wondered how, with your education and surroundings, the refinements of life you were accustomed to and your personal habits, you could possibly have made up your mind to marry a man to whom you were a total stranger so short a time before and go with him on such a terrible journey thousands of miles from civilization into an unknown wilderness, exposed to countless dangers. Mother, how did you do it?" After a few moments' pause her mother replied with earnestness and solemnity: "Carrie, I dared not refuse. Ever since the day I gave myself to Jesus, it has been my daily prayer, 'Lord what will Thou have me to do?' When this question, 'Will you go to Oregon as one of a little band of missionaries to teach the poor Indians of their Savior?' was so suddenly proposed to me, I felt that it was the call of the Lord and I could not do otherwise."

This was the motive that led Mrs. Gray to sever home ties and go with her husband in the work of consecrated Christian service to the Far West. By steamer and stage coach they traveled westward, until they reached Independence, Missouri, where they were joined by the Rev. Cushing Eells and wife, Rev. Alkanah Walker and wife, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Smith, and Mr. Rogers, who were also to become workers in the missionary fields. They planned to make the journey on horseback—a difficult undertaking as well as an arduous one in that day when the streams and rivers in the West were unbridged and when little more than an obscure trail marked the way to the coast. The Indians were a constant menace and often surrounded their camp, standing around like great dogs and sometimes even following the party all day. They carried with them tents which served as shelter at night, while a buffalo robe and oil cloth blankets constituted their beds. At times their blankets would become heavy with rain and their clothing in the morning would be as damp as when they took it off the night before, and when darkness came upon them they pitched their tents, spread the robes upon the ground within and then the piece of oil cloth. The saddles and loose baggage were arranged neatly about on the walls inside and rolled up blankets served for seats. In the center of the tent a table was spread for the evening meal. At night the cries and howling of wild animals could be heard. When day broke, about 3:30 in the morning, all were astir; the animals were turned out to feed, breakfast prepared and eaten, the dishes washed, the repacking done, morning prayers were said, and they were ready for the journey of another day. They had traveled for one hundred and twenty-nine days after leaving Independence, Missouri, when on August 29, 1838, they reached Whitman mission, where they were joyously greeted by Dr. and Mrs. Whitman and the Rev. and Mrs. Spalding, who had been anxiously awaiting them. Mr. and Mrs. Gray became the assistants of Rev. and Mrs. Spalding, who were in charge of the mission at Lapwai. Mrs. Gray earnestly undertook the task of teaching the Indian women and children and soon was introducing a band of fifty or more natives, whom she taught under a pine tree until a log school house could be built. It was a primitive structure, with puncheon seats and earth floor. There Mrs. Gray continued her labors, her well trained voice proving a potent factor in her work.

When she first joined in the singing at family prayers, Rev. Spalding realized what a power her voice would be in his Sunday worship and requested her to take charge of that part of the service. The Indians, too, were visibly impressed by her singing and spoke of her as "Christ's sister," and told the tale of her music long afterward. No doubt the awakening powers of her voice, coupled with her rare sweetness of character, had much to do with bringing about the great revival among the Nez Perce Indians. Several hundred made confessions of religion, and the influence was at least in a degree lasting, for years after Mr. Spalding left that field the Indians in many of the lodges continued to read the Bible, to sing hymns, to pray and return thanks at their meals. Word came to the Whitman mission that Oregon was to be ceded to England, and Whitman and Gray determined upon an effort to keep the territory for the United States. Whitman started East and Gray accompanied him a distance of several miles, so that they might formulate a plan uninterrupted and unobserved by spies. They decided that Whitman should go to Washington to attempt to influence the government, while Gray should return to Salem, Oregon, to consult with and determine the sentiment of the pioneer settlers. Each carried on their work according to their secret plans and their efforts are known to have been primarily instrumental in saving Oregon to the United States.

So, in November, 1840, the Gray family came to the Willamette Valley, Mr. Gray having severed his connection with the missions to accept the appointment of secular agent for the Oregon Institute. The journey to the coast was one of untold hardships, the parents, their son and two daughters, floating down the Columbia to Celilo in a bateau belonging to the Hudson Bay Company. Believing that the trail would be safer than the turbulent waters of the Columbia near the cascades, Mr. Gray arranged that he and his family should proceed on the backs of Indian ponies, but when they were deep in the mountains they encountered a severe snow storm which not only imperilled their lives, but rendered further travel impossible. At the Columbia the red men found a canoe in which they proceeded down the river, and when Dr. McLaughlin heard that a woman and little children were snow-bound in the mountains he at once sent a boat manned by Hudson Bay Company men to their relief. Mrs. Gray's calm faith and belief that all would yet be well served to keep up the courage of the others, and as the relief party were making their way up the Columbia, there came to them upon the wings of the wind the strains of a song that she was singing. Thus they directed their course to where the little party were imprisoned. They returned with the family to the river bank where embarkation was made for Fort Vancouver.

From that time forward the work of Mr. and Mrs. Gray proved a strong force in advancing the religious development of Oregon and also the temperance and educational work. Their home was the center from which radiated social and reform movements. In 1846 they assisted in forming on Clatsop plains the first Presbyterian Church in the Northwest. The strongest influences in life are often the most intangible, and who can measure the work of this noble couple who were never contented with second best but chose those things which are highest and holiest. Every movement or measure for the promotion of truth, justice and righteousness received their support and many such found their impetus in their home. In December, 1869, they re-

turned on a visit to their old home in New York, going from Portland to San Francisco, and thence across the continent by rail, accomplishing in a few days a journey to which they had devoted months when they made their way on horseback to the Pacific Coast thirty-two years before. It has been said of Mrs. Gray that her presence was gentle and dignified. Many there are yet who bear testimony to the nobility of her character. She possessed a pure spirit and a strong soul and was so pacific in her disposition that under the severest tests she remained calm and self-possessed. Her last words were a prayer that her husband, children and friends might join her in the Father's house not made with hands. She passed away at her country home, the Klatskanine Farm, December 8, 1881, when nearly seventy-two years of age, survived by her husband and seven of the nine children born unto her. The high sensitiveness of her nature was tempered by a serenity that had its root in an unwavering faith. She never faltered when she believed that the work before her was that which her Maker intended that she should do. Of a most quiet, refined nature, her life was a restraining power to the spirit of lawlessness which is too often an element in a new community where an organization of society and of government has not been effected. While her words carried weight and influence, the beauty of her own Christian life and spirit constituted a still stronger power for good.

Reference has been made to Mr. Gray's stalwart Protestantism and his uncompromising stand against the influences of Catholicism in the new territory. Bigotry was a thing absolutely foreign to his nature, but when he saw the best good of the country and its people undermined in the interests of a religious system that he considered unworthy of the name, he was roused to immediate and resultful action. His book abounds in authentic instances to prove his points and constitutes a sweeping condemnation of the denomination in the Northwest.

On January 26, 1921, Mrs. Kamm, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gray, made a gift of $10,000 to the endowment fund of Whitman College, at Walla Walla, as a memorial to her father and mother, associates of Dr. and Mrs. Whitman in their consecrated missionary endeavors. In 1919, Mrs. Kamm caused the remains of her father and mother to be moved from their burial place at Astoria to Waylatpu, near Walla Walla, where they now rest by the side of Dr. and Mrs. Whitman.

Issue of William Henry and Mary Augusta (Dix) Gray: 1. John Henry Dix, born March 20, 1839, died October 27, 1902. 2. Caroline Augusta, born October 16, 1840, who married Jacob Kamm, a biography of whom follows. 3. Mary Sophia, born March 12, 1842, died December 6, 1895. 4. Sarah Fidelia, born November 25, 1843. 5. William Polk, born July 26, 1845. 6. Edwin Hall, born February 14, 1847, died February 16, 1854. 7. Truman Powers, born December 24, 1848, died April 23, 1849. 8. Albert Williams, born June 28, 1850, died July 11, 1914. 9. James Taylor, born August 12, 1852.

Memoirs of Mrs. Jacob Kamm *nee* Caroline A. Gray.

My father, Dr. W. H. Gray, as is historically known, was a member of the Whitman Expedition of 1836, but evidently it is not known that he rode horseback for two days and two nights with Dr. Marcus Whitman when the latter was starting on his famous trip overland to Washington to present the needs and opportunities of the Oregon country to the government of the United States. The fact came to my knowledge many years later when my father was reading to me a letter from Mrs. Victor, who was securing data for Bancroft's "History of Oregon," in which letter Mrs. Victor asked the question: "What do you know or what does anyone else know why Dr. Whitman went

to Washington?" Whereupon, having no knowledge of the matter, I inquired: "What do you know, more than anyone else, why Dr. Whitman went to Washington?" At this juncture my mother came into the room and, touching me on the shoulder, said, "Why do you talk that way to your father, he rode two days and two nights with Dr. Whitman when he started on his journey to Washington."

These two days were spent together by my father and Dr. Whitman in order that there might be a thorough understanding between them. On that trip they laid out their program. The part that Dr. Whitman was to carry out at Washington and the part that my father was to carry out in the Oregon country.

Father returned from his two days' ride with Dr. Whitman, set things in order at the Mission and, on November 2, with his family, left for Salem, where he remained for some time in the interest of keeping Oregon for the United States. I read the above statement as to date in mother's diary the day we left the Whitman Mission.

On making the discovery that father had had an important relation to the work of saving Oregon to the United States, I asked, "Why have you not told us that before?" Father only smiled. Then addressing both father and mother, I asked, "Did you put this in your diary?" Mother answered, "No, we did not think it necessary. We had nothing but a latch string for our protection; we were afraid to write anything down."

My father's whole thought was in saving Oregon to the United States. I know of my father's endeavors from the things I have seen and heard since. He evidently came down to Salem to keep Oregon for the United States and to keep Canada from getting it. Just what were his movements at Salem with the Indians, the Missionaries and others, there is no way of knowing. My father had a way of keeping his own counsel.

Father had made a trip East in 1837, going part of the way with the Hudson Bay men, who were collecting pelts. The Hudson Bay people were kind to him, as shown by his diary of that trip. He left his diary in New York State with a man, who died several years later. Subsequently, this man's sister offered the diary to the library of Cornell University. Information that this diary could be obtained came to me through Mrs. James T. Gray, who had received a letter to this effect, and I said to her, "Don't let my name be mentioned but send for the diary, no matter what it costs." The diary was thus secured and is now in the possession of the historical department of Whitman College, at Walla Walla, Washington.

I, the undersigned, Mrs. Jacob Kamm (nee Caroline A. Gray), having personal knowledge of the facts set forth in the foregoing statement, hereby certify the same to be a correct statement of the facts therein related.

(Signed) Mrs. JACOB KAMM.

Subscribed and sworn to before
me, this 18th day of May, 1922.
L. F. STEEL (Signed)
Notary Public for Oregon.
My commission expires: Dec. 8, 1924.
[SEAL].

## Ancestral History

*Arms*—Gules, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed argent.

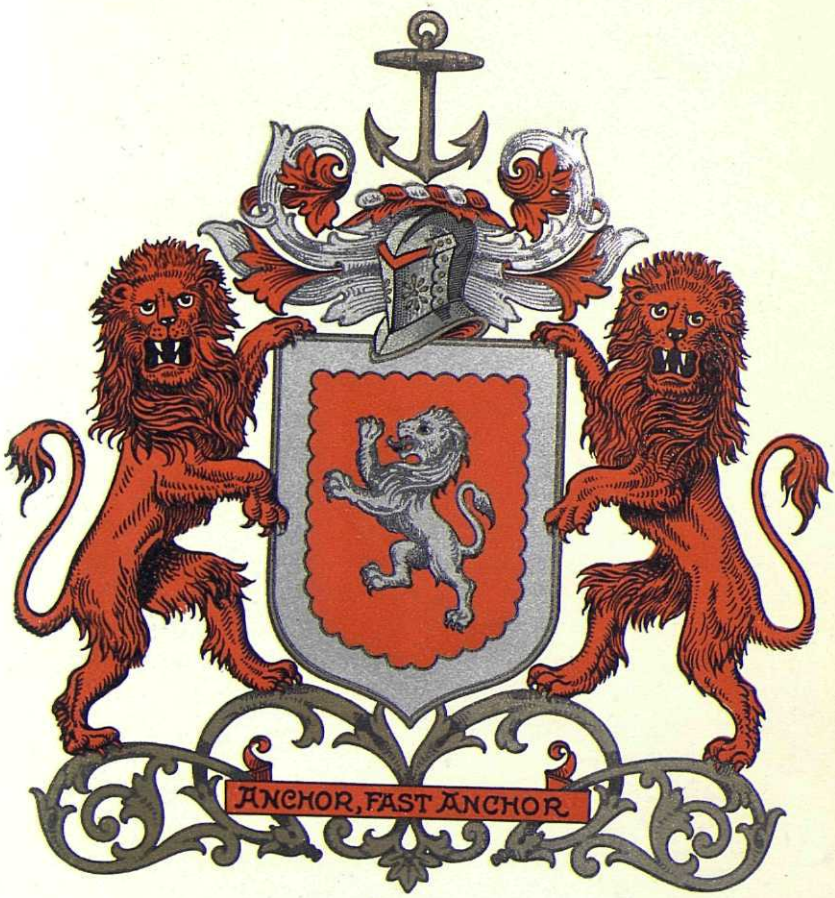
*Crest*—An anchor (sans cable) in pale or.

*Supporters*—Two lions guardant gules.

*Motto*—Anchor, fast anchor.

The name Gray is of local origin, that is, following the name of a place in Burgundy, France. The name was originally Croy. A Norman chief named Rolf or Rollo or Raoul invaded France with his Norwegian followers and established himself there in the ninth century. A descendant or a member of the same family became chamberlain to Robert, Duke of Normandy, and received from him the castle and honor of Croy, from which his family assumed the name De Croy, afterwards changed to De Gray, and at last to Gray, without the prefix. The Grays unquestionably came to England with William the Conqueror in 1066, for among the names of those inscribed at Battle Abbey, after the decisive battle of Hastings, as worthy to be remembered for valiant services there rendered, was J. de Gray.

In an old manuscript of arms in the reign of William the Conqueror are the armorial bearings of Paganus de Gray. From the same authority "Gray, Earl of Kent, Chief of ancient and illustrious house of Gray, from whom are descended and branched the Barons of Rotherfield, Codmore, Wil-




Gray

ton, Ruthem, Croby and Rugemont, the Viscount of Lisle, the Earl of Stamford, the Marquis of Dorset and the Duke of Suffolk all of that surname derived from the honour of Castle of Gray in Picardy, their patrimony before the conquest." The Grays were closely allied with the royal House of England. Edward IV married Elizabeth Gray, widow of Sir John, who was slain at the second battle of St. Albans, 1461.

Burke's "Peerage" says: "The family of Gray is of great antiquity. Henry de Gray obtained from King Richard I (1190) the manor of Turoc in Essex. Sir John Gray, Knight of Berwick, 1372, was father of Sir Thomas of Berwick and Chillingham. Sir Edward Gray married the daughter and heiress of Henry, heir-apparent of William of England. They are also allied with the royal line of Tudor."

The Gray family in America is numerous, widespread, and consists of many branches. From 1620-1720 researches made warrant for the estimate that at least twenty different families of Grays had emigrated to this country. As early as 1622 two brothers, John and Thomas Gray, had become proprietors of the island of Nantasket, in Boston Harbor, by purchase from the Indians, and at an early period there were also Grays at Salem, Boston, Plymouth and Yarmouth.

Savage, in his "Genealogical Dictionary," traces the family as follows:

(I) John Gray, of Yarmouth, 1643, married Hannah, perhaps daughter of William Lumpkin. Issue: 1. Benjamin, born 1648. 2. William, born 1650. 3. Probably Mary. 4. Edward, of whom further. 5. John. 6. Gideon.

(II) Edward Gray, of Yarmouth, probably son of John Gray, married (first) a daughter of Jonathan Sparrow. He married (second) July 16, 1684, Meletiah Lewis, daughter of George Lewis, of Barnstable. The records of Harwich show that he had a son Benoni, born 1680, and probably other children by his first wife.

Issue by second wife: 1. Priscilla, born October 8, 1686. 2. Gideon, born September 6, 1688. 3. John, born July 26, 1691. 4. Meletiah, born June 6, 1694. 5. Mercy, born April 13, 1696. 6. Probably Edward, of whom further

(III) Edward (2) Gray, who married Hannah Godfrey, at Yarmouth, July 3, 1727, was probably the son of Edward (1) Gray, for he appears on the records in 1741 as receiving rights to land originally owned by Edward Gray. He removed with his family from Yarmouth to Southeast, New York; about 1740-45. The exact date of his death is not known, but it was probably previous to 1772, as after that date his son, Edward, is not referred to as Edward, Jr. The record of a deed in 1741 of land to Edward (4) that originally belonged to Edward (3) if not absolute proof of lineage of Edward who married Hannah Godfrey, is certainly strong circumstantial evidence.

Issue of Edward and Hannah (Godfrey) Gray: 1. Mary, baptized October 18, 1728. 2. Edward, of whom further. 3. Priscilla, baptized in 1732. 4. Richard, baptized in 1735.

(IV) Edward (3) Gray, son of Edward (2) and Hannah (Godfrey) Gray, was baptized in 1730. He remained at Southeast about twenty years, and then removed with his family to the Berkshire hills in Massachusetts. On April 6, 1770, he is found in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, on the "Minister's Grant." In 1771 he was an innkeeper at Lenox, where he bought a large tract of land, built a grist mill, and became a man of note. On July 6, 1774, he was chosen one of the delegates to the so-called Berkshire Congress. December 26, of the same year, the town of Lenox voted to refund

to Edward Gray and others expenses incurred in thus going to the coast on what proved to be a false alarm of war. His patriotism prompted him and his sons, John, Isaiah, and Samuel, to enlist as soldiers in defense of the country. He was chosen captain and served with distinction. In 1784 he was one of the delegates to a convention to locate the court house of Berkshire county. About 1790 he sold his estate in Lenox and followed his children to Vermont. He had, prior to this time (1782), purchased from Cornelius Van Schoack, agent for the New Hampshire Grant Company, one-seventieth of the town of Dorset, Vermont, for "£18 lawful money." He died at Sandgate, Vermont, in 1803.

Edward Gray married, at Southeast, New York, in 1748, Mary Paddock, daughter of David Paddock, who came from Cape Cod with his family of eight children in 1740, and settled at Southeast. (See Paddock V). Mary was born at Cape Cod in 1728, and died at Lenox, Massachusetts, February 28, 1789. She was of Pilgrim stock, united herself with the Congregational church in Lenox, and the names of her children are recorded there.

Issue of Edward (3) and Mary (Paddock) Gray: 1. Daughter, died young. 2. Naomi, born 1749. 3. John, born May 19, 1750. 4. Isaiah, born 1752. 5. Samuel, of whom further. 6. David, born April 9, 1757. 7. Mary, born 1759. 8. Ruth, born April 14, 1762. 9. Mercy, born June 11, 1764. 10. Hannah, born 1766. 11. Abigail, born 1769. 12. Edward, born 1772. 13. Miriam, born October 9, 1774.

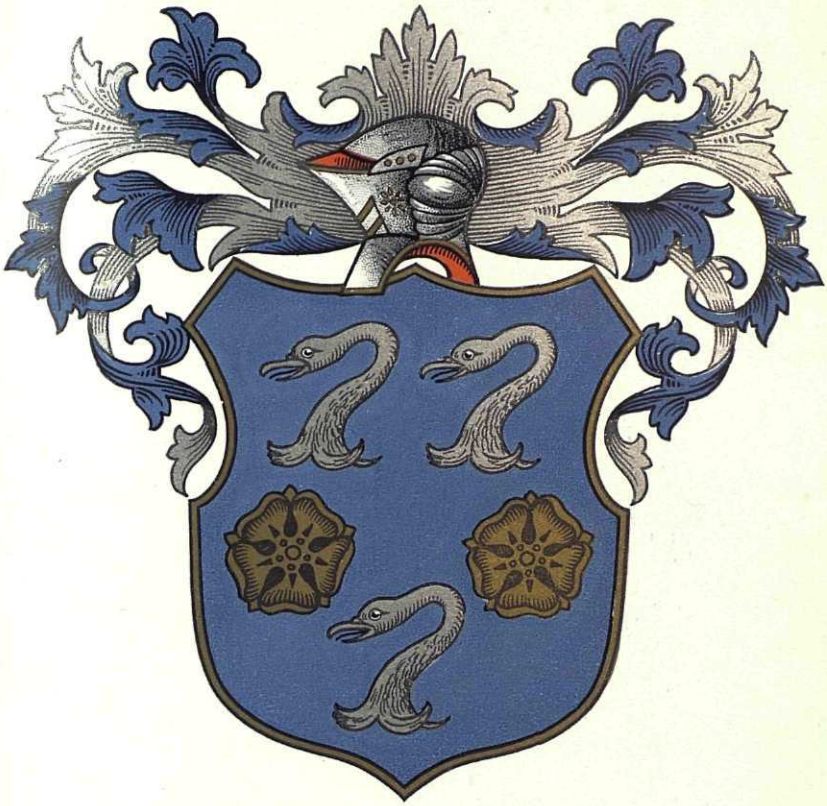
(V) Samuel Gray, son of Edward (3) and Mary (Paddock) Gray, was born in Southeast, Putnam county, New York, in 1754. It is known that he was in Vermont for a time, for his name is found on a deed given by Edward Gray to John Gray, of Dorset, Vermont, witnessed November 3, 1793, by Samuel and Rhoda Gray.

Issue of Samuel and Rhoda Gray: 1. Hannah, born June 29, 1790. 2. Calvin, born August 6, 1793. 3. Samuel, born August 15, 1795. 4. Burr, born July 3, 1797. 5. John, born September 21, 1799. 6. Rhoda, born December 25, 1801. 7. Abigail, born December 25, 1803. 8. Lyman, born February 25, 1805. 9. Lyman (2), born September 16, 1807. 10. William Henry, (q. v.) 11. Barber H., born June 3, 1813.

(The Dix Line)

*Arms*—Azure, three swans' heads and necks erased argent, between two roses in fess or.

The family name of Dix is of the same significance as the name Dicks or Dickens, the final letter, "s" being a contraction of "son," meaning the son of Dick, or of Richard. Dick, the familiar abbreviation of Richard, is thought to be derived from the Dutch word *dyck* or *dijck*, a bank or dyke, mound or ditch of earth, sand or stone reinforced, thrown up to prevent low land in Holland from being inundated by the sea or water. The reason for including the meaning "ditch" in connection with mound is because, in the act of creating a barrier or diking, a ditch is created at the self-same time; but the intention being to create a wall of earth, chief thought is therefore directed to that meaning of the word. Based accordingly on this idea of the significance of the name's derivation, the conclusion cannot be otherwise than that this family, before coming to America, dwelt near a dyke in Holland, in the lowlands as they are called, undoubtedly along the coast. The name is found in the spellings, Dix, Diks, Dikx, Dicks, Dyck, Dyk, Dijck, and Dyke, and some families in this country show that they came originally from such a locality in Holland by employing the prefix "van" or "con," as Van Dyke.



DIX

Four distinct branches of the Dix family were started in America in early times. These were the lines instituted by Leonard Dix, of Wethersfield, Connecticut; Anthony Dix, of Plymouth, Massachusetts; Edward Dix, of Watertown, Massachusetts; and the Dix family of Accomac county, Virginia. It is not known that anybody has succeeded in demonstrating the relationship reliably. Undoubtedly they were connected by the generation just previous to any one of them coming to America.

(I) Leonard Dix was born in England, in 1624. His mother, Deborah Dix, a widow, with her three children, Leonard, John and William, moved from Watertown, Massachusetts, to Wethersfield, Connecticut, between 1630 and 1645. He was known to be in Wethersfield, Connecticut, after which he was in Branford, Connecticut, where he received a grant of land; soon afterwards was again at Wethersfield, where he also had grants of very good land and a lot in the village on which he resided from about 1650 until the time of his death. He was a prominent man of that place, constable in 1672, and surveyor of highways in 1684. On his death he left considerable land on the east side of the Great river, "between the Indian Purchase," a horse, two cows, a heifer, swine, agricultural implements, mechanical tools, a "great musket," a long fowling-piece, swords, belts, etc., appraised at £53. He died December 7, 1697, and his will bore date March 24, 1697. He married, in 1645, at Wethersfield, Sarah, who died in 1709.

Issue: 1. Sarah, born 1658, died April 3, 1682; married, February 10, 1680, John Francis. 2. John, of whom further. 3. Mercy, died December 20, 1711; married, in 1687, Moses Goff. 4. William. 5. Hannah, died April 7, 1733; married, November, 1693, John Reynolds. 6. Samuel. 7. Elizabeth.

(II) John Dix, son of Leonard and Sarah Dix, was born at Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1661, and died November 2, 1711. He was hayward in 1686, and surveyor of highways in 1704. His sons, John and Leonard, were administrators of his estate, and reported on the inventory, January 27, 1712, that it amounted to eighty-three dollars. His wife was named Rebecca, and she died November 17, 1711, aged sixty years.

Issue: 1. John, of whom further. 2. Rebecca, born March 17, 1687. 3. Leonard, born January 27, 1688-89. 4. Elizabeth, born April 3, 1691.

(III) John (2) Dix, son of John (1) and Rebecca Dix, was born at Wethersfield, Connecticut, February 17, 1684-85, and died September 4, 1755. He married, June 9, 1709, Sarah Waddams, daughter of John (2) Waddams; she died August 1, 1741. (See Waddams III).

Issue: 1. Samuel, of whom further. 2. John, born August 6, 1713. 3. Sarah, born March 30, 1721; married, December 2, 1741, Joseph Smith. 4. Moses, born March 15, 1724, died September 25, 1798; married September 1, 1744, Hannah Dickinson. 5. Benjamin, born May 27, 1729, died September 4, 1755.

(IV) Samuel Dix, son of John (2) and Sarah (Waddams) Dix, was born at Wethersfield, Connecticut, February 28, 1711, and died January 8, 1779. He married, February 7, 1739-40, Mary Williams, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Stebbins) Williams. (See Williams V). She died February 8, 1779.

Issue: 1. Elizabeth, born May 16, 1741, died, unmarried, November 22, 1822. 2. Sarah, born August 2, 1742, died April 1, 1794; married Captain Thomas Newson, who died in 1811, aged forty-six years. 3. Leonard, born in 1743. 4. John, born in 1745. 5. Samuel, of whom further. 6. Mary, born in 1750.

(V) Samuel (2) Dix, son of Samuel (1) and Mary (Williams) Dix, was born at Wethersfield, Connecticut, where he was baptized August 2, 1747, and died at that place, September 17, 1778. He married, May 15, 1775, Sarah Palmer. After his death she married, July 26, 1798, Benjamin Roberts, of East Hartford, Connecticut.

Issue: 1. Abigail, baptized February 18, 1776; married Charles Crane. 2. John, of whom further. 3. Mary, baptized May 2, 1779, died November 14, 1860; married, June 27, 1797, Samuel Rhodes.

(VI) John (3) Dix, son of Samuel (2) and Sarah (Palmer) Dix, was born at Wethersfield, Connecticut, March 16, 1777, and died at Springport, New York, April 8, 1841. He removed to Champlain, New York, some time previous to 1805, and there married, October 9, 1806, Sarah Dunning.

Issue: 1. Lucy Matilda, born August 15, 1807, died September 17, 1855; married, January 12, 1832, at Seneca Falls, New York, Philip Church Schuyler. 2. Camilla, born September 27, 1808, died September 7, 1888, unmarried. 3. Mary Augusta, of whom further. 4. Martha, born August 10, 1811, died June, 1881; married, at Ithaca, New York, September 6, 1837, Colvin C. Godly. 5. Fidelia, born April 25, 1813, died January 12, 1838, unmarried. 6. John Dunning, born April 23, 1815, died August 22, 1887; married (first) at Ithaca, New York, April 11, 1839, Catherine Lewis Evertson; (second) at New York City, October 12, 1857, Lorinda Morris Kingsley. 7. James Hedden, born November 20, 1816, died November 29, 1843; unmarried. 8. Elizabeth, born December 24, 1818, died April 1, 1835; unmarried. 9. Sophia, born January 14, 1821, died October 25, 1856; married, at Ithaca, New York, October 1, 1838, James Robbins. 10. Caroline, born May 24, 1824; married, at Ithaca, New York, August 10, 1846, William Parke Pew. 11. Edwin, born September 23, 1826, died September 28, 1828.

(VII) Mary Augusta Dix, daughter of John (3) and Sarah (Dunning) Dix, was born January 2, 1810, and died December 8, 1881. She married, at Ithaca, New York, February 25, 1838, William Henry Gray (see Gray VI).

(The Stebbins Line)

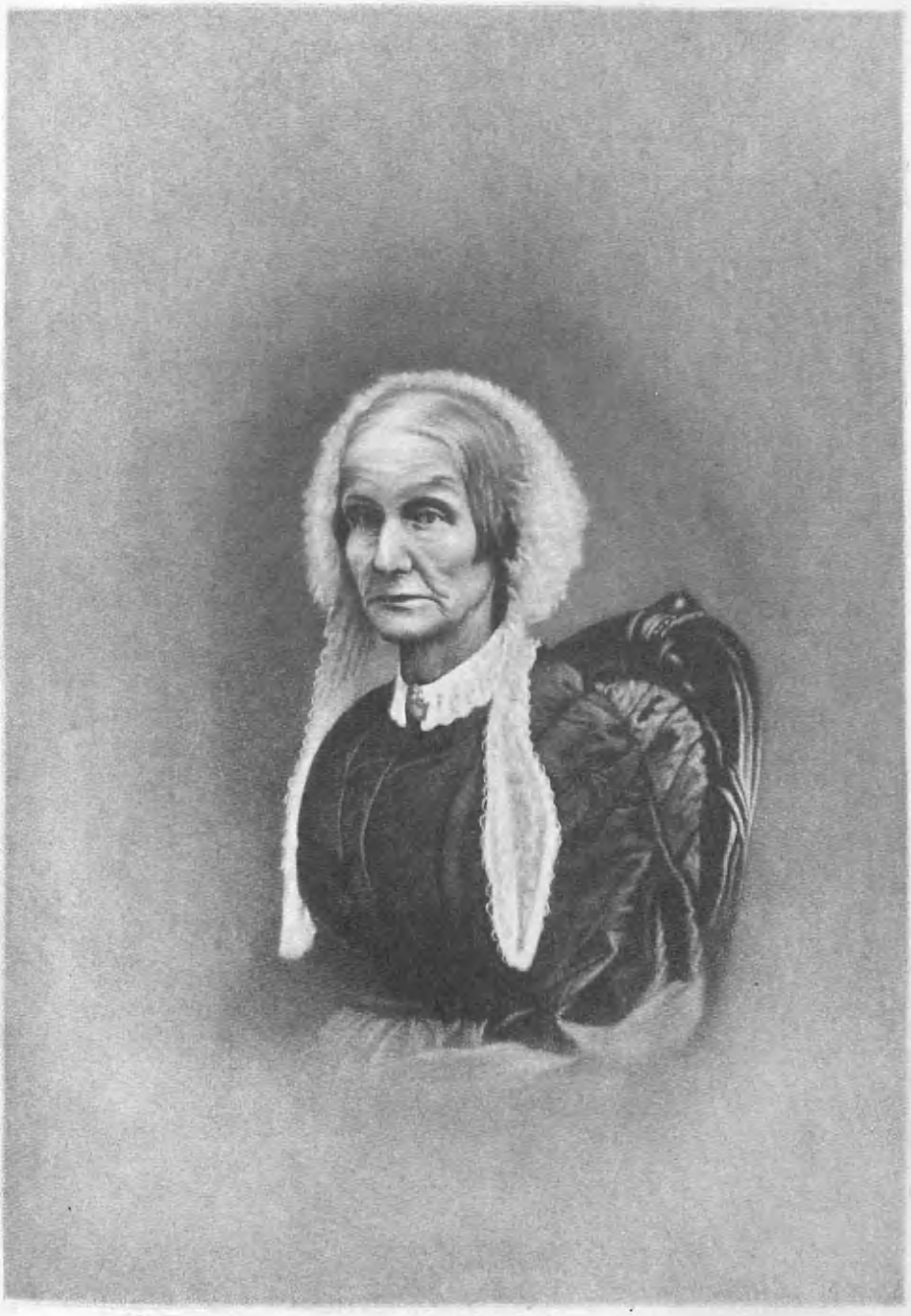
*Stebbins-Stebbing—Arms*—Quarterly or and gules on a bend sable five bezants.

*Crest*—A lion's head erased argent.

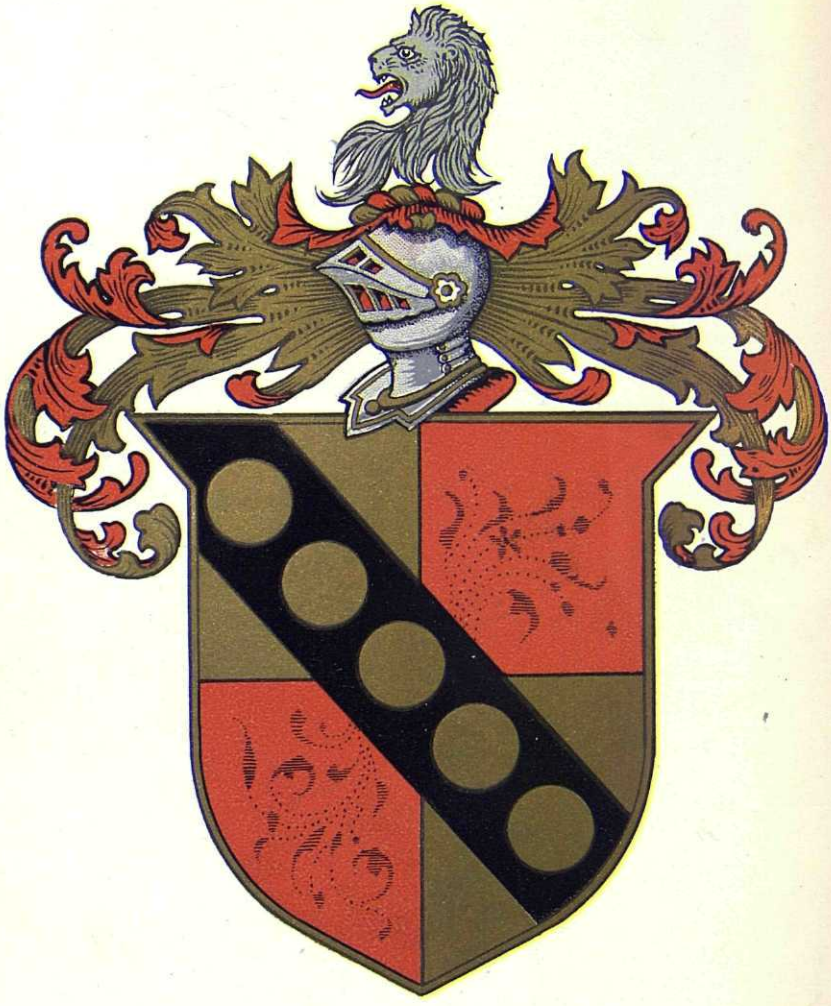
Stebbins is a corruption of Stebbing, deriving from *stub*, a stump, and *ing* a field or meadow. It was first applied to a parish of Stubing or Stibing. The first mention of the name is found in the Domesday Book (1080-1086) applied to a villa of Stibing, when this villa in the "Hundred of Hincford" was owned by Henry de Ferrers. Later it was owned by Ralph Peverell, and still later by Count Eustace. The "Hundred of Hincford" was in County Essex. John de Stubing of County Essex is recorded in Chancery Rolls in 1201. John de Stebbing held lands in Hincford in 1324. William Stebbing, Gent., was of Bumpstead Hall, parish of Bumsted-Helion, about 1550.

(I) John Stebbins, born probably in England, in 1601-05, died about 1685 at New London, Connecticut. He resided at Watertown, Massachusetts, and New London, Connecticut, and had extensive land grants. He married Margaret (or Mary) and they were the parents of: 1. John, of whom further. 2. Mary, born August 6, 1641; married Thomas Marshall. 3. Daniel.

(II) John (2) Stebbins, son of John (1) and Margaret (Mary) Stebbins, was born May 21, 1640, at Watertown, Massachu-



Sarah Dunning Dix



Stebbins

# Williams

setts, and died in 1707. He removed with his parents to New London, Connecticut, and married, about 1660, Deborah Moore.

Children of this marriage: 1. John, born February 11, 1661. 2. Daniel. 3. Deborah, married Joseph Grimes. 4. Mary, of whom further. 5. Margaret, married John Howard.

(III) Mary Stebbins, daughter of John (2) and Deborah (Moore) Stebbins, married, June 24, 1697, Samuel Williams. (See Williams IV).

(The Williams Line)

*Arms*—Quarterly first and fourth, gules, three chevronels argent for Jestyn ap Gwrgant; second and third sable a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis argent, for Einion ap Collwyn.

*Crest*—A paschal lamb proper.

*Motto*—*Y ddioddefws y orfu.* (He who suffered has conquered).

The name Williams is derived from the Welsh *Gwylym*, meaning sentinel, and has been used since 1086; surname for four hundred and fifty years. Morgan Williams, of Glamorganshire, was the first to assume the name. He married Catherine Cromwell, a relative of Oliver Cromwell, and from them was descended Richard Williams.

(I) Richard Williams, of Aberpgraway, County of Glamorgan, Wales, married Frances Dighton. He may, however, have had a former wife. He came to America in 1621 and settled at Taunton, Massachusetts. One authority says Richard had four sons, another says five. Inasmuch as tradition affirms that Matthew was of ancient Welsh family of Glamorganshire and a kinsman of Oliver Cromwell, a traditional claim of Richard as well and one not common to other pioneer Williams families, it is believed that the full number of sons of Richard Williams, of Taunton, Massachusetts, was seven: Matthew, of whom further; John, Samuel, Joseph, Nathaniel, Thomas, Benjamin.

(II) Matthew Williams, born about 1605 in Wales, died in Wethersfield, Connecticut, 1679-80, said to be the son of Richard Williams, of Glamorgan, Wales, who came to America with his family in 1621. He was for a time at Watertown, and removed to Wethersfield, Connecticut, before 1645, where later his brother Thomas followed him. He was a brick-maker and a farmer, and after 1655 he was for a while on Long Island. He married, prior to 1644, Susannah, probably a sister of John Cole, of Wethersfield, Connecticut.

Children of this marriage: 1. Amos, of whom further. 2. Matthew, born October 27, 1647, died in infancy. 3. Matthew, born May 14, 1651. 4. Samuel, born January 4, 1653-54.

(III) Amos Williams, son of Matthew and Susannah Williams, was born March 14, 1645-46, and died August 20, 1683. He was town crier of Wethersfield in 1668, and was one of the earliest settlers of the Rocky Hill section of old Wethersfield. He married, June 27 or 29, 1670, Elizabeth.

Children of this marriage: 1. Amos, born March 17, 1670-71. 2. Samuel, of whom further. 3. Elizabeth, born March 3, 1677. 4. Susannah, born July 22, 1680.

(IV) Samuel Williams, son of Amos and Elizabeth Williams, was born June 25, 1675, and lived in Wethersfield, Connecticut. He married, June 24, 1697, Mary Stebbins.

Children of this marriage: 1. Amos, born March 27, 1698. 2. Elizabeth, born April 28, 1700. 3. Samuel, born February 3, 1701-02. 4. Deborah, born April 18, 1704. 5. Susanna, born October 3, 1707. 6. Mary, of whom further. 7. Joseph, born January 29, 1713.

(V) Mary Williams, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Stebbins) Williams, was born March 7, 1709, died February 8, 1779. She married, February 7, 1739-40, Samuel Dix. (See Dix IV).

(The Waddams Line)

*Wadham—Waddams—Arms*—Gules, a chevron between three roses argent.

*Crest*—The attires of a buck with a piece of the scalp attached or, between the attires a rose argent.

Waddams, variously spelled Wadom, Wadams, Waddems, and Wadham, designates in this record a family of Somersetshire, England, whence came the American founder, John Waddams, as his descendants of the branch here recorded spell the name.

(I) John Waddams, born in Somersetshire, England, came to America and settled at Wethersfield, Connecticut, about 1650. After a short residence there he returned to England, and married while in his native land. He came again to America and was in Wethersfield a second time in 1654. A house lot was granted to him there in 1656, but by the town grants and purchases he had become possessed of several pieces of real estate as early as 1654. He was constable for Wethersfield in 1667-68, and he died December 19, 1676, his will proved January 19, 1676-77. He married Susannah, tradition stating that she was of French descent. She married (second) a Buchnell, and died August 18, 1683.

Children of this marriage: 1. John, of whom further. 2. Noah, died young. 3. Ichabod, died young.

(II) John (2) Waddams, son of John (1) and Susannah Waddams, was born July 8, 1655, in Wethersfield, Connecticut, and died June 30, 1718. He married (first) December 20, 1677, Hannah Bidwell, daughter of John and Sarah (Wilcox) Bidwell, of Wethersfield. (See Bidwell III). She died June 17, 1696, age about thirty-three years. He married (second) October 13, 1697, Widow Abigail Belding.

Children of the first marriage: 1. Susannah, born October 4, 1678, died November 2, 1678. 2. Hannah, born October 25, 1680, died young. 3. Susannah, born January 3, 1682-83, married Ebenezer Dickinson. 4. John, born April 5, 1687, twin of Sarah. 5. Sarah, of whom further. 6. Daniel, born September 13, 1689. 7. Caleb, born November 1, 1692, died 1711. 8. Noah, born August 10, 1695.

Children by the second marriage: 9. Mary, born August 3, 1698. 10. Martha, born January 22, 1700-01, died 1715. 11. Ichabod.

(III) Sarah Waddams, daughter of John (2) and Hannah (Bidwell) Waddams, was born April 5, 1687, died August 1, 1741. She married, June 9, 1709, John (2) Dix. (See Dix III).

(The Paddock Line)

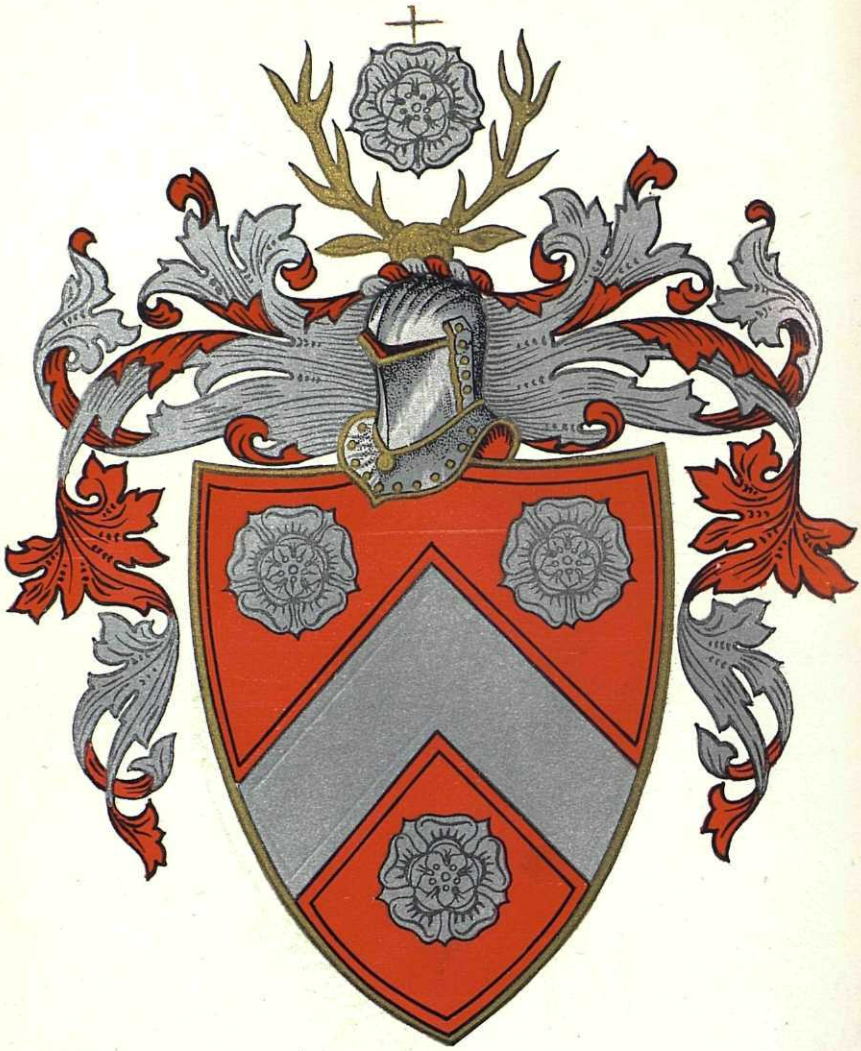
*Arms*—Chequy or and azure, on a pale sable a woman's breast distilling drops of milk proper.

According to tradition, the Paddock family is of Welsh extraction. There is a direct tradition that several of the name emigrated to America together. One of them was Robert; another may have been Mary, who married Thomas Roberts, March 27, 1650; and another Deborah, who died, unmarried, in Yarmouth, August 17, 1732, within about one month of ninety-three years.

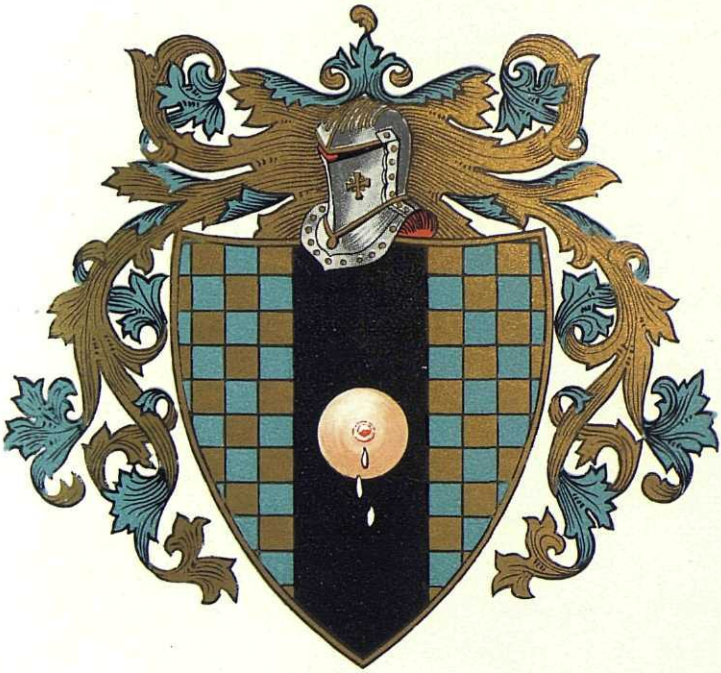
(I) Robert Paddock, who died in 1650, was of Duxbury and Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1635, a constable in 1646, and on a list of men able to bear arms in 1643. His wife, Mary, died in 1650.

Children: 1. Robert, born in 1634. 2. Zachariah, of whom further. 3. Mary, born March 10, 1638. 4. Alice, born March 7, 1640. 5. John, born April 1, 1643. 6. Susanna, born in 1649.

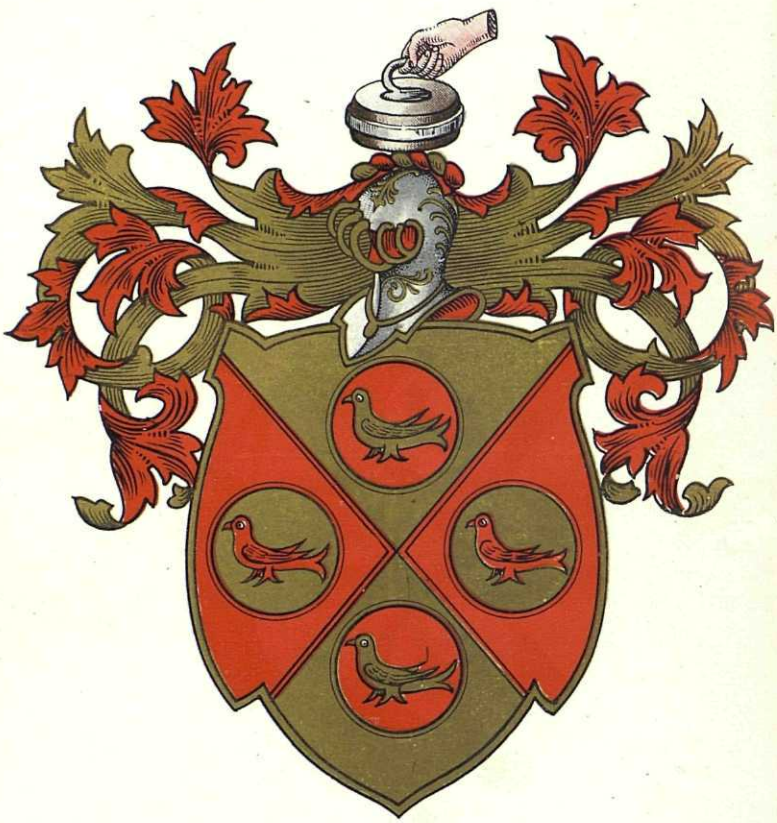
(II) Zachariah Paddock, son of Robert and Mary Paddock, was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, March 30, 1636, and died in Yarmouth, Massachusetts, May 1, 1727.



Waddams



Paddock



Bidwell

He lived at Barnstable and Yarmouth, Massachusetts, was deputy at Barnstable in 1706-07-08, and on the committee for seating people in the meeting house in 1717. He married, in 1659, Deborah Sears, born in Yarmouth, Massachusetts, September, 1639, and died there on August 17, 1732, daughter of Richard Sears.

Children: 1. Ichabod, born February 2, 1661-62. 2. Zachariah, of whom further. 3. Elizabeth, born August 1, 1666. 4. Captain John, born May 5, 1669. 5. Robert, born January 17, 1670-71. 6. Joseph, born September 12, 1674. 7. Nathaniel, born September 22, 1677. 8. Captain Judah, born September 15, 1681.

(III) Zachariah (2) Paddock, son of Zachariah (1) and Deborah (Sears) Paddock, was born in Yarmouth, Massachusetts, April 14, 1664, and died there on April 8, 1717, aged fifty-four years. He married (first) Bethia, who died March 8, 1708, aged forty-one years. He married (second) July 29, 1708, Mary (Hedge) Thatcher, born in March, 1671, widow of Deacon Josiah Thatcher, and daughter of Elisha Hedge.

Children of first wife: 1. Ichabod, born June 1, 1687, died 1748. 2. Deborah, born April 2, 1689. 3. Elizabeth, born February 11, 1690-91. 4. Zachariah, born November 10, 1692. 5. James, born December 24, 1694. 6. Peter, born May 27, 1697, removed to Southeast, New York. 7. Bethia, born May 25, 1699. 8. Mary, born July 10, 1701. 9. John, born May 21, 1703. 10. David, of whom further. 11. Priscilla, born February 29, 1707.

Children of second wife: 12. Hannah, born August, 1709. 13. Anthony, born February 5, 1710-11.

(IV) David Paddock, son of Zachariah (2) and Bethia Paddock, was born in Yarmouth, Massachusetts, August 12, 1705. He removed with his brother Peter to Southeast, New York. He married, October 12, 1727, Mary Foster, daughter of Deacon Chillingsworth and Mercy (Freeman) Foster. (See Foster IV). Among their children was Mary, of whom further.

(V) Mary Paddock, daughter of David and Mary (Foster) Paddock, was born in Cape Cod, Massachusetts, in 1728, and died in Lenox, Massachusetts, February 28, 1789. She married, in 1748, Edward (3) Gray. (See Gray IV).

(The Bidwell Line)

*Arms*—Per saltire or and gules four roundles, each charged with a martlet, all counter-changed.

*Crest*—A hand in fesse couped at the wrist, holding a curling stone.

Bidwell, Bydewell, Biddle, have their origin in the Saxon Biddulph, meaning war-wolf. One of the oldest castles in England is Biddulph Castle in County Norfolk. From Biddulph the following names are also derived: Bedewell, Bidewell, Bedwell, and Biddoll.

In 1400, Sir William Berdewelle is mentioned as giving a legacy. In 1426 Robert Berdewelle had lands at Gasthrop. William Bedwell was a noted divine of the time of James I (about 1600).

(I) Richard Bidwell, born in England, died in Windsor, Connecticut, December 25, 1647. He was an early settler at Windsor, Connecticut, and is mentioned in the records of that town.

Children: 1. John, of whom further. 2. Hannah. 3. Joseph. 4. Samuel. 5. Richard.

(II) John Bidwell, son of Richard Bidwell, died in Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1687, the inventory of his estate dated June 4, 1687. He was an early settler at Hartford, Connecticut, and in 1639 had four acres of land allotted to him. He owned a tanyard on an island in Little river in 1640; in 1666 he had land allotted to him in East Hartford; and at a court held at Hartford, he and Joseph Bull were granted two hun-

dred acres of land with "liberty to take timber out of this common for the improvement of their saw mill." His will is on file at Hartford. He married Sarah Wilcox, daughter of John and Sarah (Biddle) Wilcox. She died June 15, 1690.

Children: 1. John, born in 1641. 2. Joseph, died in 1692. 3. Samuel, born in 1650, died April 5, 1715. 4. Sarah, married William House. 5. Daniel, born in 1655, died November 29, 1719. 6. Mary. 7. Hannah, of whom further.

(III) Hannah Bidwell, daughter of John and Sarah (Wilcox) Bidwell, was born about 1660, and died in Wethersfield, Connecticut, June 17, 1696. She married, December 20, 1677, John (2) Waddams. (See Waddams II).

(The Foster Line)

*Arms*—Argent, a chevron vert between three bugle-horns sable, stringed gules.

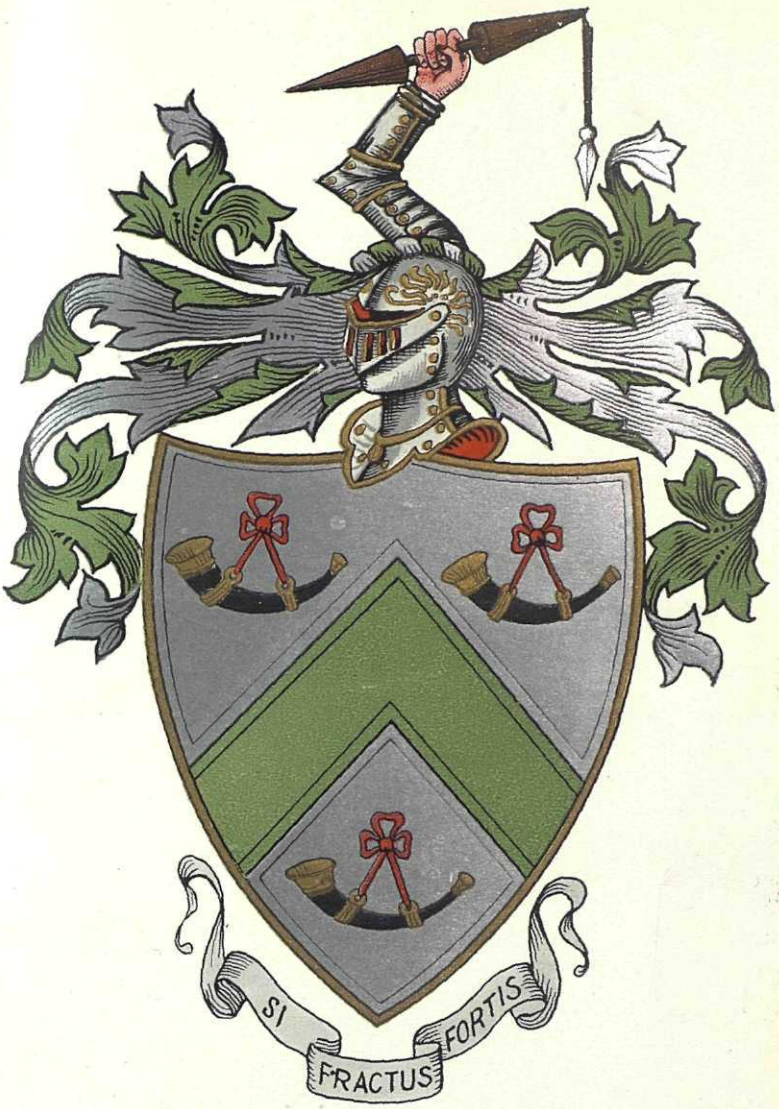
*Crest*—An arm in armour embowed, hand bare, grasping a broken spear, all proper.

*Motto—Si fractus fortis.* (Though broken, brave).

The family of Fosters traces from an ancestry dating to an early period in Flanders, the recorded history of the line beginning with Anacher, Great Forester of Flanders, who died in 837. It continues through Baldwin I, of Flanders, who married the Princes Judith, daughter of Charles II, of France; Baldwin I built castles at Bruges and Ghent to defend the country against the Normans, and died at Arras in 877; Baldwin II, of Flanders, married Princess Alfrith, daughter of Alfred the Great, King of England; he made war against Endes, Count of Paris, who defeated him and usurped the French crown; he died in 919 and was succeeded by his son, Arnulf, of Flanders, the Forester, who was succeeded by his son in 988; Baldwin III, of Flanders, called "of the handsome beard," married a daughter of the Count of Luxembourg; he was a great warrior, and defended his country against the united forces of the Emperor Henry, King Robert of France, and the Duke of Normandy; he died in 1034, and was succeeded by his son; Baldwin IV, of Flanders, called "Le Debonair," married Princess Adela, daughter of Robert, King of France, by whom he had issue; his daughter Matilda married William I; Sir Richard Forester; Sir Hugo Forster, died in 1121; Sir Reginald Forster, knighted by King Stephen at the battle of the Standard, 1138, died in 1156; Sir William Forster, died in 1176; Sir John Forster, accompanied Richard I to Palestine, where he received the honor of knighthood, he died in 1220; Sir Randolph Forster, accompanied Prince Richard, brother of Henry III, to France in 1225; he died in 1256.

The name was first Forrester, then Forester, then Forster, and then Foster. It signifies one who had care of wild lands; one who loved the forest, a characteristic trait which has marked the bearers of the name through all the centuries that have followed. The Fosters seem to have located in the northern counties of England, and in the early centuries of English history participated in many a sturdy encounter with their Scottish foes. The name is mentioned in "Marmion," and in the "Lay of the Last Minstrel." During its existence the Foster family has been a hardy, persevering and progressive race, almost universally endowed with an intense, nervous energy; there have been many instances of high attainments. The Foster family has an authentic record covering a period of nearly one thousand years. It has furnished to the world its share of the fruits of toil; it has contributed its share to enterprise and progress.

Rev. Thomas Foster, born in England, died there in 1638. His residence was in Biddenham and Ipswich, County Suffolk, England, and he married, in England, Abigail Wimes, daughter of Mathew Wimes




Foster

of Ipswich, England. Issue: Richard, born in England 1595, married Patience Bigg; Thomas (2), of whom further; William born in England, in 1618, married (first) Susanna, surname unknown; (second) Anne Brackenberry; Sarah, married John Smith; Elizabeth, married William Ferris; Jane, married a Ledbrooke, and had a son Robert.

(I) Sergeant Thomas (2) Foster, son of Rev. Thomas (1) and Abigail (Wimes) Foster, was born in England, about 1600, and died in Billerica, Massachusetts, April 20, 1682. He came to America with his brother, William, in the Ship *Hercules*, in 1634, and was a gunner at the castle. In 1639 he received a grant of "a great lot at the Mount" (Mount Wollaston, Braintree) for six heads, upon condition expressed for "Mount Wollystone lands." This he conveyed to Thomas Beaumont, a mariner, of London, in 1647, seven years after Mount Wollaston was incorporated as Braintree. In 1640 he was a resident of Weymouth, where his first child was born, and where he owned land in 1642. He resided in Boston during part of the year 1642, at which time he was admitted a freeman there. He removed to Billerica, where he was admitted a freeman in 1647, the following year removing to Braintree, and before 1659 was resident in Billerica. He received a grant of an eight acre lot in the latter place, in June, 1659. His home lot of fifty acres was located at the east end of Bare Hill. He is on record as having paid the fine of thirty shillings imposed upon one Thomas Richardson, convicted of stealing two loads of cedar, upon the latter's agreement to build for him twenty-two poles of four rail fence. Dr. Paige (New England Genealogical and Historical Register, Vol. XXVI., p. 394) states that he was a blacksmith and progenitor of a long line of blacksmiths. In later years he was repeatedly called before the Middlesex County Court and punished for worshipping in the way he thought right, and for attending the services of the Anabaptists on Lord's Day. His wife, Elizabeth Foster, died January 29, 1695.

Issue: 1. Thomas, born August 15, 1640; married, October 15, 1662, Sarah Parker, of Cambridge. 2. John, of whom further. 3. Increase, born about 1644. 4. Elizabeth, born about 1646; married, January 22, 1666, Deacon James Frost, of Billerica. 5. Hopestill, born March 26, 1648; married, October 15, 1670, Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Wittemore. 6. Joseph, born March 28, 1650; married (first) December 11, 1672, Alice Gordon, of Roxbury; (second) Margaret Brown; (third) Mrs. Rebecca Danforth.

(II) Deacon John Foster, son of Sergeant Thomas (2) and Elizabeth Foster, was born in Weymouth, Massachusetts, October 7, 1642, and died in Marshfield, Massachusetts, June 13, 1732, aged ninety years. He was a blacksmith, and active in public affairs; was selectman in 1690; was elected deacon April 6, 1700, and ordained July 20, 1701. He is said to have resided near South river on lands inherited from Thomas Chillingsworth. He married (first) about 1663, Mary Chillingsworth, daughter of Thomas Chillingsworth, of Marshfield; she died September 25, 1702. He married (second) December 30, 1702, Sarah Thomas.

Issue, all by first wife, born in Marshfield: 1. Elizabeth, born September 24, 1664; married William Carver, of Marshfield. 2. John, born October 12, 1666; married, in 1692, Hannah Stetson, of Scituate. 3. Josiah, born June 7, 1669; married Sarah Sherman, of Marshfield, daughter of Samuel Sherman. 4. Mary, born September 13, 1671; married, December 30, 1696, John Hatch, of Marshfield. 5. Joseph, born about 1674; married, September 8, 1696, Rachel Bassett, of Sandwich. 6. Sarah, born about

1677, died April 7, 1702; married (first) Nathan Thomas; (second) Jedediah Bourne. 7. Chillingsworth, of whom further. 8. James, born May 22, 1683, died in July, 1683. 9. Thomas, born 1686; married Faith (Oakman) White, widow of Benjamin White. 10. Deborah, born about 1691, died November 4, 1732.

(III) Deacon Chillingsworth Foster, son of Deacon John and Mary (Chillingsworth) Foster, was born in Marshfield, Massachusetts, June 11, 1680, and died in Harwich, December 22, 1764. He settled in the part of Harwich, now called Brewster, and was a blacksmith in calling. For nine years he was selectman, town treasurer twenty-five years, town clerk twenty-eight years, and representative eight years. He married (first) Mercy Freeman, daughter of John (2) Freeman, of Harwich (now Brewster), Massachusetts; she died July 7, 1720, aged thirty-three years. (See Freeman IV). He married (second) Susan (Gray) Sears, widow, daughter of John Gray; she died December 7, 1730. He married (third) December 7, 1731, Ruth (Merrick) Sears, widow of Samuel Sears, and daughter of William Merrick.

Issue by first wife: 1. James, born January 6, 1706; married Lydia Winslow. 2. Chillingsworth, born December 25, 1707; married Mercy Winslow. 3. Mary, of whom further. 4. Thomas, born March 15, 1712; married May Hopkins. 5. Nathan, born June 10, 1715; married, June 14, 1739, Sarah Lincoln. 6. Isaac, born June 17, 1718; married Hannah Sears. 7. Mercy, born March 30, 1720, died August 28, 1720.

Issue by second wife: 8. Mercy, born July 29, 1722; married, October 7, 1742, Isaac Crosby. 9. Nathaniel, born April 17, 1725; married (first) Phebe Wing; (second) Charity Knowlton. 10. Jerusha, born December 9, 1727; married, April 2, 1769, Captain Solomon Bangs. 11. A son, born and died in March, 1729.

(IV) Mary Foster, daughter of Deacon Chillingsworth and Mercy (Freeman) Foster, was born January 5, 1710, and married David Paddock (see Paddock IV).

(The Freeman Line)

*Arms*—Three lozenges or.

*Crest*—A demi-lion rampant gules, holding between his paws a lozenge or.

*Motto—Liber et audax.* (Free and bold).

Freeman, an old English name, is undoubtedly derived from the condition of the first who assumed it as a surname. In that ancient day the holding of slaves was a common custom in England, and the condition of a freeman was something of which to be proud. The family has been long established in America, and has borne no inconsiderable part in promoting the progress and development of the Nation, and this has been the patronymic of several distinguished citizens.

(I) Edmund Freeman was born in England about 1590, died in 1682, his will probated November 2, 1682. He was at Saugus (Lynn), Massachusetts, in 1635. Mr. Lewis, in his "History of Lynn," says: "This year many new inhabitants appear in Lynn, and among them worthy of note Mr. Edmund Freeman, who presented to the Colony twenty corsletts, or pieces of plate armor." He was subsequently in the Plymouth Colony, and with nine associates was soon recognized by the Government as a suitable person to originate a new settlement. He was admitted a freeman at Plymouth, January 2, 1637, and after a short residence in Duxbury received permission of the Colonial Governor to begin the establishment of the first English town on the Cape. A large number of persons from Duxbury, Plymouth, and Lynn, but chiefly from the latter place, went to the present site of Sandwich, Barnstable county, this being the

Freeman

first successful settlement in that county. Mr. Freeman's status is inferred from the fact that he was one of the fifty-eight persons entitled to shares in the division of lands, his portion much the largest, and his successive elections to the office of assistant to the Governor in the direction of public affairs. He was early appointed head of a court of three "to hear and determine controversies and causes," within the several contiguous townships. When, several years later, select courts were established by the Government in each county, he was one of the selected. He was always prominent, active and influential. During the agitation against Quakers, which reached Sandwich sixteen or seventeen years after its settlement, Edmund Freeman counseled moderation, and remonstrated against all illiberal enactment and enforcement. No blemish is found upon his record. Pre-eminently respected, always fixed in his principles, decisive in action, but quiet and unobstructive, a counsellor and leader without ambitious ends in view, he was a man of uncompromising integrity and sound judgment, and the "symetry of his character furnished an excellent example that is a rich legacy to his descendants." He is buried on his own land, on a hill in the rear of a dwelling —the oldest burying place known in Sandwich. When his wife was buried, the bereaved husband summoned, soon after the funeral, two sons and a grandson Matthias, led them to a large stone or rock in the neighboring field, bearing resemblance to a pillion. This was hauled to the new grave and placed as a monument. Another rock resembling a saddle was placed beside the first "to mark the spot where ere long another grave must be digged." This was his injunction:

"Here, after death shall have called your father, bring my earthly remains, and lay by the side of your mother; place the saddle upon my grave, and so let us rest until the resurrection day."

He married Elizabeth (may have been Bennet or Beauchamp), who died February 14, 1676.

Children: 1. Alice, born in England; married Deacon William Paddy, November 24, 1639. 2. Edmund, born in England; married (first) April 22, 1646, Rebecca Prence; (second) July 18, 1651, Margaret Perry. 3. Elizabeth, born in England, probably 1625; married John Ellis. 4. John, of whom further. 5. Mary, married, about 1653, Edward Perry.

(II) Major John Freeman, son of Edmund and Elizabeth Freeman, was born in England, probably in 1627, and died October 28, 1719, his will proved November 4, 1719. He resided in Sandwich during his early years, where he was deeded lands at Skauton Neck (in Sandwich) December 30, 1650, by Jonathan Fish, also, same date, other lands adjoining those of his father. He removed to Eastham a few years later, where with Governor Prence, he was among the earliest settlers. He served in the Indian wars, and was always a large landowner. In 1676 the sachem of Satucket (now West Brewster) conveyed to him "certain lands" which were re-conveyed to him by his son John in 1696. In 1691 the town of Eastham mortgaged to him two islands as security for payment of seventy-six pounds, the town's proportion of the expenses of obtaining a new charter from England. In 1695 there was still another deed to him of "lands which belong to my father Prence and Bradford,—land which belonged to their purchase agent." Prominent in public affairs, he was "one of the fathers of Eastham." Deputy eight years, 1654-1662, selectman 1663-1673, assistant to Governor for several years, from 1666. He was appointed to the bench to the Court of Common Pleas, December 7, 1692, and

for many years was a deacon of the Eastham church. He married, February 13, 1650, Mercy Prence, who died September 28, 1711, aged eighty years.

Children: 1. John, born in 1650, died in infancy. 2. John, of whom further. 3. Thomas, born September, 1653; married, December 31, 1673, Rebecca Sparrow, daughter of Jonathan Sparrow. 4. Patience, married, January 31, 1683, Lieutenant Samuel Paine. 5. Hannah, married, April 14, 1681, John Mayo. 6. Edmund, born June, 1657; married probably (first) Ruth Merrick, daughter of William M. Merrick; (second) Sarah Mayo, daughter of Samuel Mayo. 7. Mercy, born July, 1659; married, December, 1679, Samuel Knowles. 8. William, born about 1660; married about 1685, Lydia Sparrow, daughter of John Sparrow. 9. Prince, born February 3, 1666, died young. 10. Nathaniel, born March 20, 1669; married, about 1690, Mary. 11. Bennet, born March 7, 1671; married, March 14, 1689, Deacon John Paine, of Eastham.

(III) John (2) Freeman, son of Major John (1) and Mercy (Prence) Freeman, was born in Eastham, in December, 1651, died July 27, 1721. He resided in the part of Harwich now called Brewster, and was one of the eight charter members of the first church originated in Harwich, October 17, 1700. He married (first) December 18, 1672, Sarah Merrick, born August 1, 1654, died April 21, 1696, daughter of William Merrick. He married (second) in 1701, Mrs. Mercy Watson, widow of Elkanah Watson, of Plymouth. She died September 27, 1721.

Children: 1. John, born September 3, 1674, died in Eastham, in 1674. 2. Sarah, born September, 1676; married Edward Snow, of Eastham. 3. John, born July, 1678; married, about 1701, Mercy Watson, daughter of Elkanah Watson, of Plymouth. 4. Rebecca, born January 28, 1681, probably died young. 5. Nathaniel, born March 17, 1683; married, October 24, 1706, Mary Watson. 6. Benjamin, born July, 1685; married, June 2, 1709, Temperance Dimick. 7. Mercy, of whom further. 8. Patience, married, October 24, 1706, Eleazer Crosby. 9. Susanna, married, October 22, 1712, John Mayo. 10. Elizabeth, married, May 2, 1726, John Bacon. 11. Mary, married, in 1713, Judah Berry.

(IV) Mercy Freeman, daughter of John (2) and Sarah (Merrick) Freeman, was born August 3, 1687, died July 7, 1720, aged thirty-three years. She married Deacon Chillingsworth Foster (see Foster III), of Harwich.

(The Dunning Line)

*Arms*—Bendy sinister of fourteen, or and purple, over a lion rampant sable.

*Crest*—An antelope's head, couped at the neck, argent.

*Supporters*—Two antelopes proper, collared argent.

*Motto—Studiis et rebus honestis.*

Dunning in its earliest mention, is found in Nelson's "Life of Walter de Merton," who says that "about the year 1269 he (Walter de Merton) purchased the Norman Mansion, Cambridge, together with the estate of the Dunnings, who had held it since the Conquest." Bardsley's "Dictionary of English Surnames" gives the following: Dunning, Dunnig, and Dunnigs occur as personal names in the Hundred Rolls. Harvey Dunning (County Cambridge) 1273; Richard Dunning (County Oxford) 1273; and others to 1432. The family existed in England at a very early period. Early in the reign of the later Stuarts a family of Dunnings lived in Walkhampton, Devonshire, on the western edge of Dartmoor. From this family came the celebrated lawyer and parliamentarian, John Dunning, Baron Ashburton. A number of families named Dunning lived at Throwleigh and South Tawton, about twenty miles from Walk-

Dunning

Jacob Kamm

Caroline A. Kamm

hampton, and from these families came several of the Dunning emigrants to America. Richard Dunning was one of the seven principal landowners of South Tawton. James Dunning, Esq., was one of the chief landowners of Throwleigh.

(I) Theophilus Dunning, born in County Devon, England, came to America and settled in Salem, Massachusetts, where he had land granted to him in 1642.

Issue: 1. Theophilus, baptized March 13, 1642, at Salem. 2. Ann (or Hannah) baptized September 8, 1644. 3. Benjamin, of whom further.

(II) Benjamin Dunning, son of Theophilus Dunning, was baptized at Salem, Massachusetts, January 17, 1647. He removed to Boston, Massachusetts, before 1679, was sealer of leather in Boston, March 12, 1682, and a tythingman in Captain Turill's company, April 30, 1684. He removed to Long Island (Jamaica) before 1699. The Christian name of his wife was Mary.

Issue: 1. Benjamin, of whom further. 2. John. 3. Michael. 4. Hannah, married Isaac Hurd, of Stratford.

(III) Sergeant Benjamin (2) Dunning, son of Benjamin (1) and Mary Dunning, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 3, 1679, and died at Newtown, Connecticut, March 21, 1739. With his brother, John, he removed from Long Island to Stratford, Connecticut, about 1700. He was one of the party that founded Newtown, Connecticut, in 1711. The name of his first wife is unknown. He married (second) in 1710, Elizabeth Miner, born 1690, daughter of Captain John Miner.

Issue by first wife: 1. Mary, born July 6, 1707. 2. Benjamin, born August 9, 1709; married Sarah Burritt. Issue by second wife: 3. David, of whom further. 4. Sarah, born August 14, 1713. 5. Abel. 6. John, died 1764; married, 1747, Anna Kimberly. 7. Elizabeth, married a Stilson. 8. Michael, born July 30, 1730; married, 1750, Abiah Kimberly; removed to Pownal, Vermont, and died in 1810. 9. Amos, born January 20, 1734, died before 1752.

(IV) David Dunning, son of Sergeant Benjamin (2) and Elizabeth (Miner) Dunning, was born September 6, 1711, and died before October, 1783, when his will was proved. He married, in 1736, Hannah Botsford.

Issue: 1. Ann, born January 11, 1737; married Francis Barnum. 2. David, born April 17, 1738; lived at Sandgate, Vermont. He had the Dunning Family Bible. 3. Gideon, born December 19, 1742; lived in Brookfield, Connecticut, Amenia, and later Galway, New York. 4. Abijah, born May 28, 1744; living in 1766. 5. Amos, born December 16, 1745, died 1753. 6. Richard, born April 23, 1747; removed to Dorset, Vermont, died 1810. 7. Silas, born November, 1748, died 1753. 8. Abigail, born August 30, 1750, died 1753. 9. Ashbel, born February 22, 1752, died 1753. 10. Abigail, born November, 1753; married Ebenezer Murray; lived at Orwell, Vermont. 11. Silas, born May 6, 1755; married Jerusha Bristol; removed from Brookfield, Connecticut, to Salem, Washington county, New York, in 1784, thence to Aurelius, Cayuga county, New York, in 1796; died 1830. 12. Hannah, married Colby Hurd.

The Dunnings lived at Champlain, New York, Sandgate, Vermont (opposite Salem, Washington county, New York), and later at Aurelius (now Springport), Cayuga county, New York. There is every indication that Sarah Dunning, who married John (3) Dix (see Dix VI), was a daughter of one of the sons of David Dunning.

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**KAMM, Jacob,**

**Public Benefactor.**

The conquest of the Northwest is a romance whose every chapter teems with inter-

esting and often thrilling incidents, and of interest equalling the story of the exploration and settlement is that of the development of the region to the service of men and the advancement of civilization. Across the pages of this narrative are written the names of a few men whose achievements, reviewed in the perspective of time, stand out as of primary value and importance. That of Jacob Kamm is one of these, and the following paragraphs show the nature and extent of his service to his time.

Jacob Kamm, who was born in Canton Glarus, Switzerland, December 12, 1823, died in Portland, Oregon, December 14, 1912. His father resigned his commission in the French Army to make a home for himself and his family among the broader opportunities offered in America, but four years later, in New Orleans, yellow fever claimed him as a victim, and his son, then twelve years of age, was left to face the difficulties of life alone. A sturdy, self-reliant spirit came to him from his ancestry, and with this there developed in him a determination to utilize to its full every advantage. Already prior to his father's death he had secured a position in the office of a prominent daily paper in New Orleans, and after leaving that position, which he had obtained through the influence of the foreman, who was his friend, he performed any task which he could secure until November, 1837, when he changed the base of his business operations to St. Louis. On the trip up the river he was robbed by a smooth-talking stranger of all his money save ten cents. The urge of necessity therefore forced him to obtain immediate employment, which he secured as cabin boy on the "Ark," a small steamer on the Illinois River. During the winter months he attended a private school. Contact with the world served to show him his own limitations and at the same time awakened his ambition. He gave every leisure moment to mastering the details of marine engineering and, becoming an expert workman in that field, was offered paying positions, which in time brought to him the capital that enabled him to become part-owner of the steamer "Belle of Hatchie," a steamboat which he ran until his health became impaired. He then sold out and for several years thereafter was chief engineer on packet boats plying between St. Louis, Keokuk, and New Orleans. The requirements demanded of engineers before they were licensed was at that day very high. Mr. Kamm received his diploma from the Engineers' Association of Missouri, but again failing health forced him to seek a change and, hoping that different climatic conditions would prove beneficial, he crossed the plains, in 1849, to the mining regions around Sacramento. After a brief period he was installed as engineer on a steamboat running on the Sacramento and Feather rivers in California. The following year, in San Francisco, he became acquainted with Lot Whitcomb, and it was this incident that eventually brought Mr. Kamm into such close connections with the development of navigation in the Northwest. In order to install the machinery ordered for the steamer, "Lot Whitcomb," Mr. Kamm went to Milwaukee, a Portland suburb. While his knowledge of such work was of expert character, his sole equipment at that point was a bellows and anvil; but with the assistance of a blacksmith, by the name of Blakesley, who was ingenious and painstaking, Mr. Kamm managed to shape the crude tools that enabled him to perform the work that he had undertaken. It was necessary also that he assemble the boilers, which had been shipped from New York in twenty-two sections, and at length the "Lot Whitcomb" steamed out of the harbor—the first craft of the kind ever

JACOB KAMM RESIDENCE

First Large Residence of Portland, Ore.

Built in 1871.

THE GRAVES AT WAIILATPU

The shaft marks the grave of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gray; the slab that of Dr. and Mrs. Marcus Whitman and other victims of the Whitman Massacre.

equipped in this port, Mr. Kamm being behind the engines and operating the machinery until the vessel was sold and taken to California.

From that time forward, Mr. Kamm was closely identified with navigation interests of the Northwest. He built the first stern wheel steamer of Oregon, the "Jennie Clark," of which he was half-owner, with Messrs. Abernethy, Clark and Ainsworth owning the other half. This enterprise was a stupenduous one for that day, for all machinery had to be brought around Cape Horn, but the work was successfully executed and the craft launched. Later he was active in the construction of the "Carrie Ladd," also one of the first steamers on the Columbia, this vessel becoming the nucleus of the property of what was later the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, which was organized in 1860, with Mr. Kamm as one of the stockholders and as chief engineer. He sold his interest in the business in 1865 to a syndicate, which in turn transferred its stock to the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company. Mr. Kamm also became one of the organizers, president and principal stockholder of the Willamette Steam Navigation Company, which operated extensively on the Willamette and eventually sold out to the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company. He was likewise the owner of the "George S. Wright," a steamer engaged in the coast trade, running from Portland to Victoria and Sitka. With the settlement of Oregon and the northwest he developed his business to meet the growing demands of the time. Although on one occasion he thought to withdraw from active connection with navigation, he was forced to take in payment the small steamer "Carrie," which was made the nucleus of the fleet of the Vancouver Transportation Company, that was organized in 1874, with Mr. Kamm as president. He was at one time owner of considerable stock in the Ilwaco Railway and Navigation Company, and with others he was associated in building the "Ocean Wave," and the "Norma," of the Snake River Transportation Company, which was the only boat that passed through the famous Box canon on the Snake River without being wrecked. Long before the era of railroad transportation his labors had facilitated trade relations in providing means of transportation for the products of the Northwest. The growth of a district must always depend upon this, and the work of Mr. Kamm was therefore of incalculable benefit and value to Oregon and Washington. Moreover, he became a factor in banking circles in Portland, subscribing largely to the stock of various banks and at one time serving as vice-president of the United States National Bank. His business operations at Astoria featured largely in the upbuilding of that city. He invested extensively in property and business enterprises there until he became one of the large taxpayers of that seaport, and also served as president of the First National Bank of Astoria. His realty holdings included valuable property in Portland and in San Francisco.

While the extent of the business interests which Mr. Kamm managed is such as would preclude for many a man the opportunity for engaging in other work, Mr. Kamm was long known among the active workers of the First Presbyterian Church and as president of its board of trustees. He contributed generously to the maintenance of the church, manifesting deep interest in the extension of the work. In Masonry he attained high rank. His initiation into the order occurred in St. Louis, Mo., July 27, 1847, and following his arrival in Oregon he became one of the early members of Multnomah Lodge, No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons, of Oregon City, later a

member of Willamette Lodge, No. 2, of Portland. His name was on the membership rolls of Portland Chapter, No. 3, Royal Arch Masons; Oregon Commandery, Knights Templar; Oregon Consistory, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite; and Al Kader Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

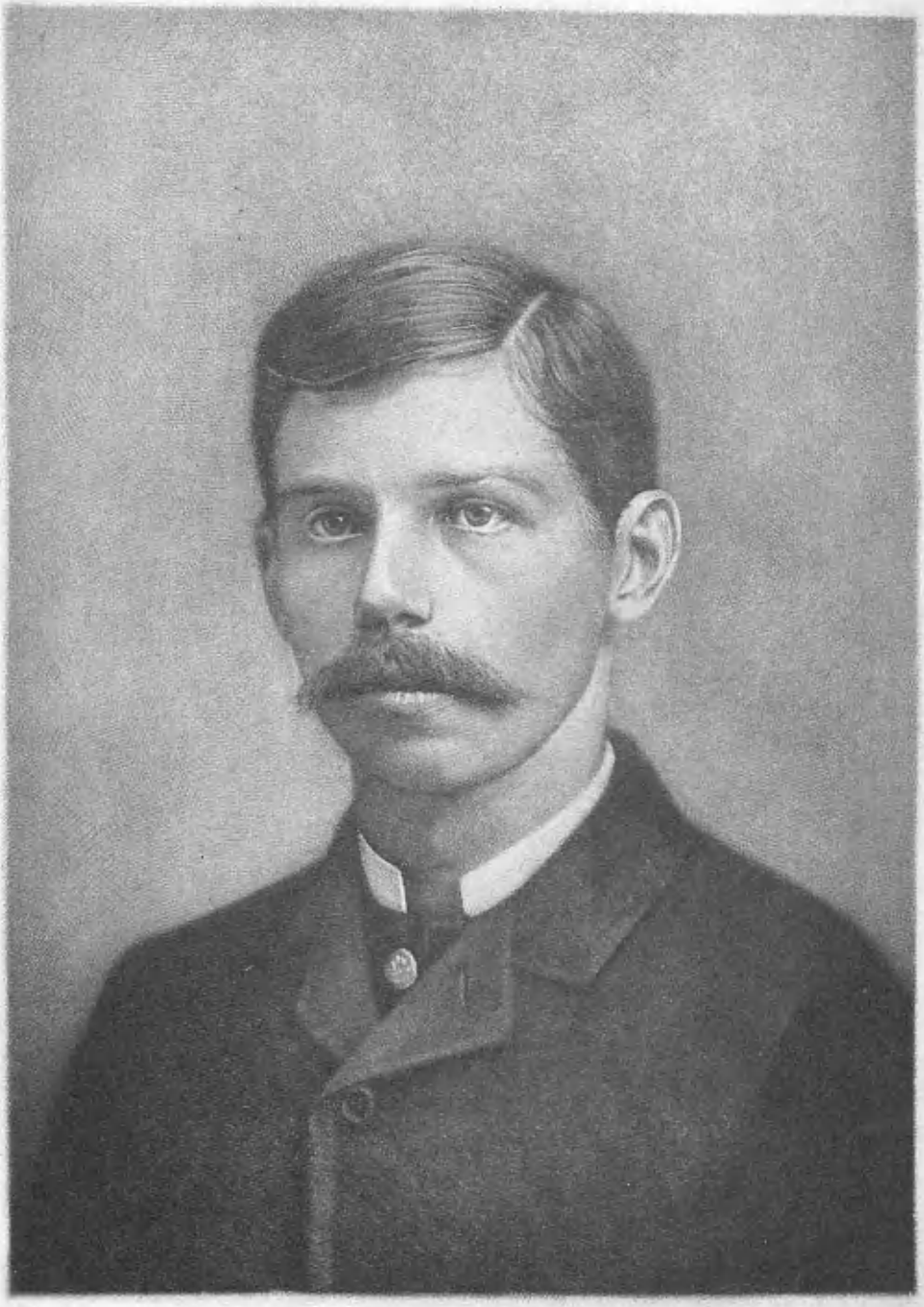
At his death, at patriarchal age, all circles of the city's life joined to pay him final honor, as they had yielded him the tributes of respect and regard throughout his length of years. The call of death took him from the scenes in which he had labored, but there remained behind and exist today concrete evidences of how firmly he builded, with what vision he planned, and how wisely he chose his fields of endeavor. It was conceded by all men, even his bitterest enemies, that Mr. Kamm's word was as good as a United States bond. The inauguration of an industry, the upbuilding of a commonwealth, the organization of society, all stand revealed in greater interest when they have been traced to the source of their permanence and excellence,—the lives of such men as Jacob Kamm.

Jacob Kamm married, September 13, 1859, Caroline Augusta Gray, daughter of William H. and Mary Augusta (Dix) Gray (see preceding biography), Mrs. Kamm now (1923) continues in charge of extensive business interests and is gifted with the qualities of the able executive. She is interested and active in civic affairs and the larger concerns of the country at large, a well-informed, enjoyable conversationalist. From her father she inherits a broad intellectuality; and a poise of bearing, a graciousness of manner, and a gentle dignity come from the mother whose life of devotion and service are alike her greatest pride and a hallowed chapter in the history of the Northwest.

Charles Tilton Kamm, son of Jacob and Caroline Augusta (Gray) Kamm, was born December 30, 1860, died September 11, 1906. He attended Portland schools, McClure's Military Academy, at Oakland, California, Amherst Preparatory School, and Brown University, at Providence, Rhode Island. Upon completing his education he entered transportation business with his father, and was at different times captain of the "Ocean Wave" and several other ships. Later he entered the office and assumed executive duties in the administration of the vast Kamm interests. He was a Mason in fraternal affiliation, holding membership in Multnomah Lodge, No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons, of Oregon City; later a member of Willamette Lodge, No. 2, of Portland; also a member of Portland Chapter, No. 3, Royal Arch Masons; Oregon Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; Oregon Consistory, No. 1, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite; and Al Kader Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and in political sympathy a Republican.

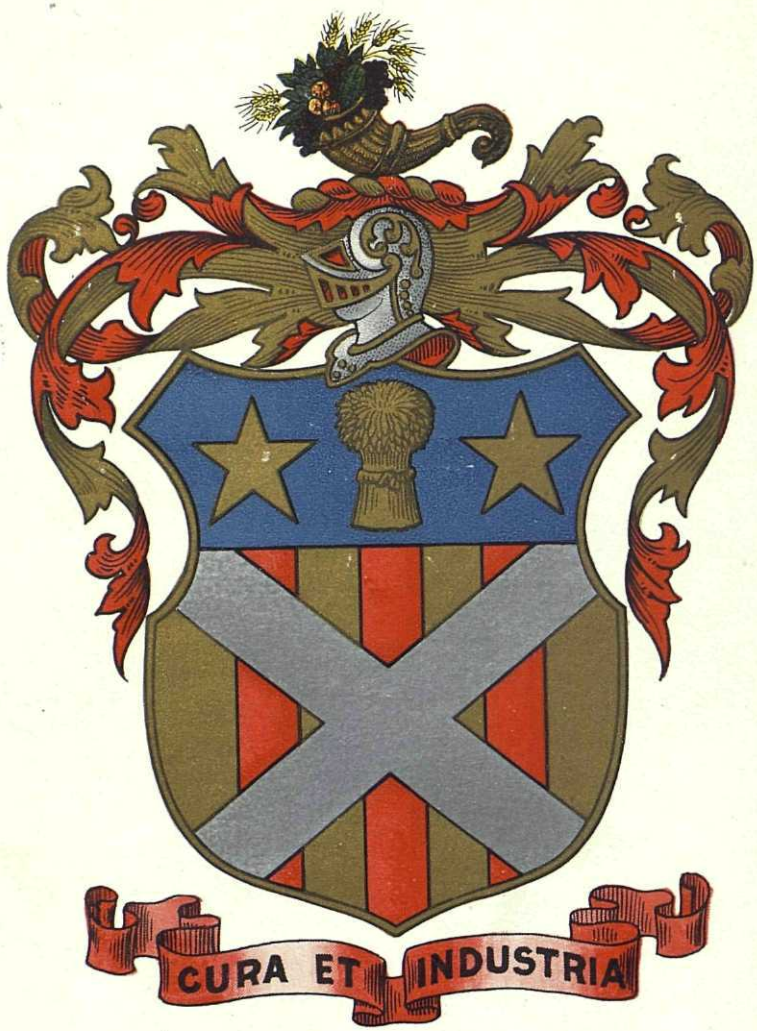
He married, at Walker's Ranch, September 3, 1883, Fannie Hoyt Walker, daughter of Wellington and Catherine (Purvine) Walker, (See Walker III).

Issue: 1. Caroline A., born August 13, 1884; married, in the Presbyterian church, Portland Heights, Portland, Oregon, September 9, 1909, James Austin McKinnon. 2. Jacob Gray, born August 24, 1888; married, at the First Presbyterian Church, Portland, Oregon, September 17, 1914, Florence E. Bonnell. (See Bonnell IV). Issue: Caroline Augusta and Katherine. 3. Willis Walker, born December 28, 1890; married, November 14, 1914, Louisa Eliza Roberts, of Los Angeles, California. Issue: Charles R., and Kathlyn. 4. Philip Schuyler, born September 2, 1892; married, in December, 1920, Cordelia Tildon, of New York City.



Chas. T. Hanny

Fanny Walker Kamm




Walker

(The Walker Line)

*Arms*—Or, pallets gules surmounted by a saltire argent, on a chief azure a garb between two mullets of the field.

*Cres*—A cornucopia proper.

*Motto*—Cura et industria. (By caution and industry.)

Walker, says Lower in his "Surnames," signifies either (Anglo-Saxon wealcere) a fuller or an officer whose duty consisted in walking over or inspecting a certain space. In the North of England a fulling mill is still called a "walk mill," and at Alfrich, County Worcester, there are some thin strata of unctuous clay of a whitish hue, still called Walker's clay. The same custom obtains in Scotland, where the Walkers are numerous.

John Walker, born in Wigton, Scotland, married there Katherine Rutherford. From Scotland he and his family went to Newry, Ireland. He and his family, with three of his brother Alexander's children, left Strangford bay in May, 1726, on board a vessel commanded by Richard Walker, and landed in Maryland, August 2, 1726. He transported his family and settled in Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he died in September, 1734. His wife died in 1738, and both are buried in Chester county, Pennsylvania. Most of the family left Pennsylvania and settled in Rockbridge and adjoining counties in Virginia. John Walker contemplated such a move and had been to Virginia a short time prior to his death, selecting a farm upon which he erected a small building. The line here followed was established by Adam Walker.

(I) Adam Walker, born in October, 1729, came from his Ireland home to America and settled in Pennsylvania. Here he married, May 19, 1767, Agnes Davis, and they were the parents of eight children, among them Adam, through whom the line descends. Adam Walker died September 30, 1812.

(II) Adam (2) Walker, son of Adam (1) and Agnes (Davis) Walker, was born February 12, 1773, died April 27, 1835. He married Mary (Polly) Doak, born October 26, 1779, died July 28, 1842, a native of Virginia. In 1829 Adam Walker took his family to Missouri, settling near Clarksville, Pike county, where the remainder of their lives was spent.

Issue: 1. Walter Montgomery, born near Wytheville, Virginia, July 23, 1814, died May 4, 1896; married, in Pike county, Missouri, July 6, 1843, Jane Mackey, daughter of Captain John Mackey, a native of South Carolina. One child, Mary Virginia, was born in Missouri. 2. David Doak, born near Wytheville, Virginia, June 25, 1816, died November 27, 1835. 3. Claborne Campbell, born near Wytheville, Virginia, in March, 1819; married, July 4, 1850, Louisa Purvine, and died December 30, 1902. 4. Nancy H., born near Wytheville, Virginia, July 22, 1821, married, August 29, 1839, John D. Henry, and died in August, 1894. 5. Wellington Bolivar, of whom further.

(III) Wellington Bolivar Walker, son of Adam (2) and Mary (Doak) Walker, was born near Wytheville, Wythe county, Virginia, March 17, 1824, and died in February, 1904. He was five years of age when the family moved to Pike county, Missouri, and in 1845 he with his brother, Claborne C., made the arduous journey to Oregon. In 1847 Wellington B. Walker was one of a pack train of sixteen who returned to Missouri, coming to Oregon again in 1848 as captain of a company of which his brother, Walter M., and family were members. The party reached Oregon in October, 1848, and settled in Spring Valley.

Wellington Bolivar Walker married, September 30, 1849, near Salem, Oregon, Catherine Purvine, born on a farm near Jacksonville, Morgan county, Illinois, May 1, 1829, died in 1901, daughter of John and

Mary (Longe) Purvine. John Purvine was born March 23, 1799, died August 16, 1852, married, January 2, 1821, Mary Longe, born March 29, 1802. Among the children of Wellington Bolivar and Catherine (Purvine) Walker was Fannie Hoyt, who married Charles Tilton Kamm.

(The Bonnell Line)

*Arms*—Or a lion rampant between eight crosses crosslet azure.

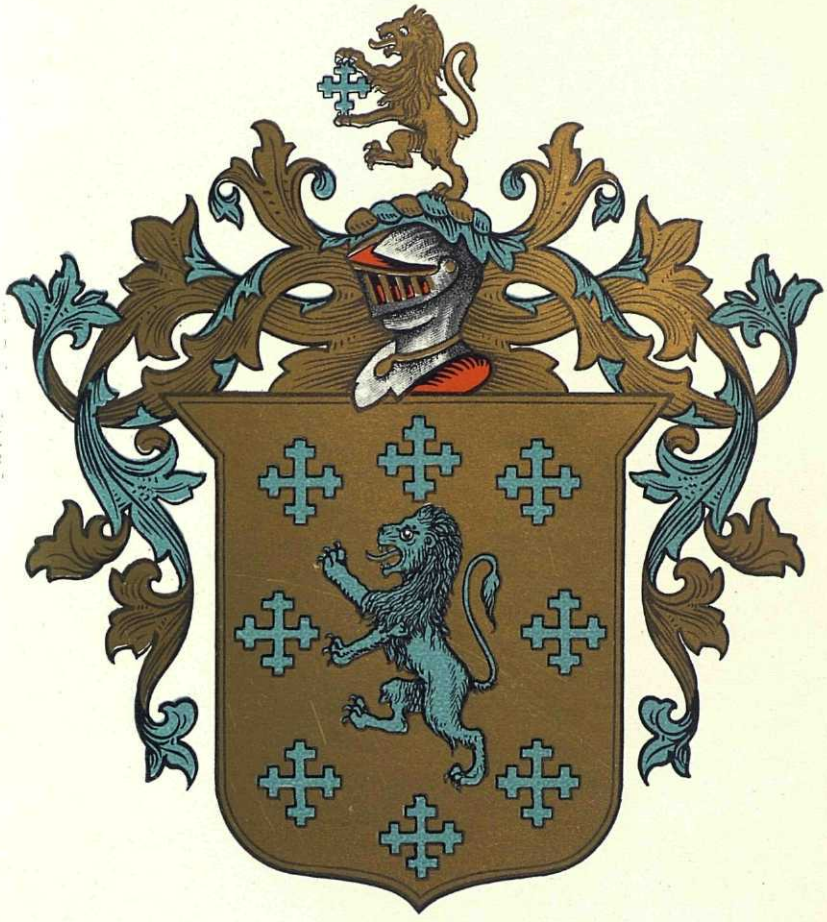
*Crest*—A lion rampant or, holding between the forepaws a cross crosslet azure.

Bonnell as a family is numbered among those of French origin which sought asylum in England and there gained position of prominence, and its history contains the records of men of distinction in arms and statecraft, while two at least are reported as being knighted. Notable among these early members of the line is James Bonnell, born at Geneva, November 14, 1603, mayor of Norwich, England, where he settled. O'Hart, in his "Irish Pedigrees" naming the refugees who settled in Great Britain and Ireland before the reign of Louis XIV, of France, calls him Thomas Bonnell, and mentions his son, Daniel Bonnell, merchant of London, father of Samuel Bonnell, who became accountant-general for Ireland, and was succeeded in that office by his son, whose life has been written by Archdeacon Hamilton, of Armagh.

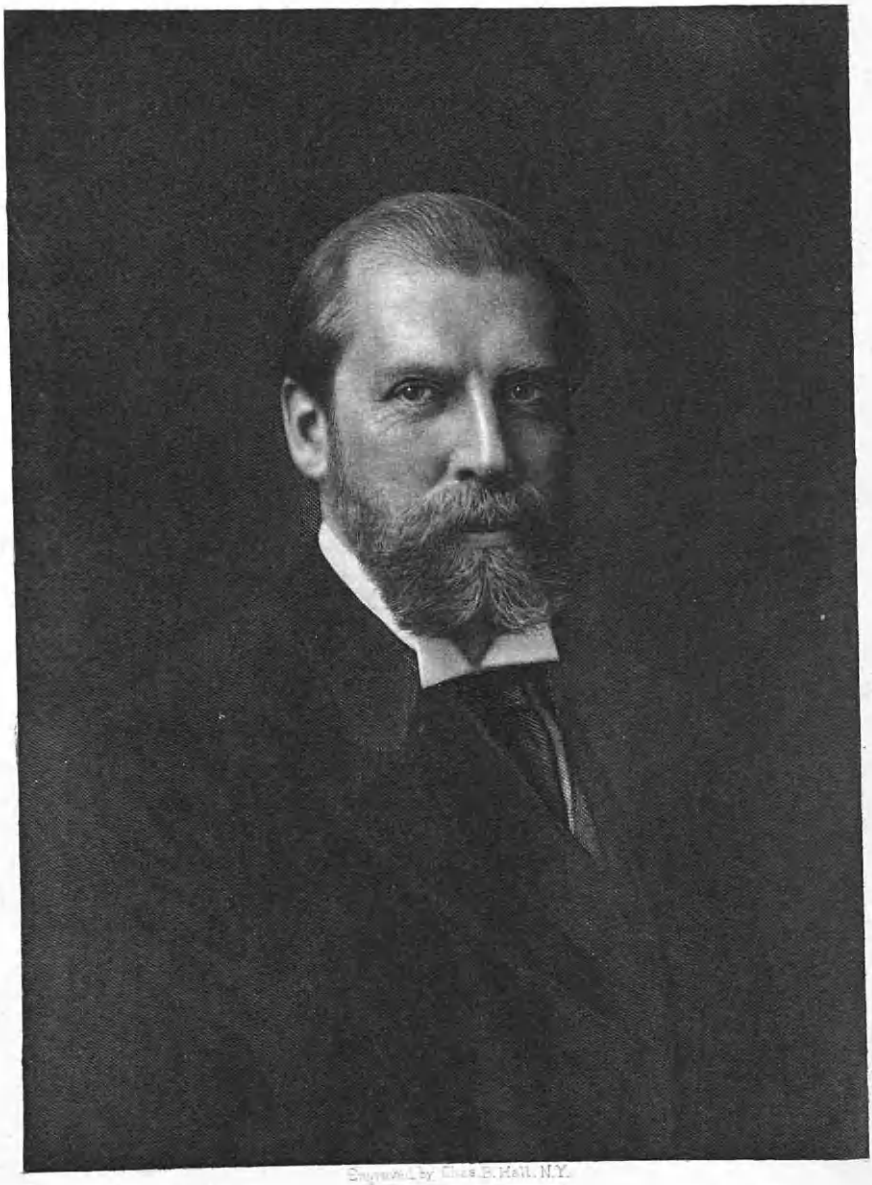
(I) The Revolutionary ancestor of this line was Colonel Abraham Bonnell, who was born August 4, 1732, and died in November, 1797. He married Elizabeth Foster, born May 17, 1743, died June 27, 1822. His homestead was "Bonnell's Tavern" at Clinton, New Jersey, purchased in 1767 (formerly known as Hunt's Mills), and it was here that the first meeting was held in this vicinity to raise "minute-men." Colonel Bonnell distinguished himself at the battle of Monmouth when General Lee proved unworthy. Colonel Bonnell and Colonel Stewart were under General Washington's immediate command, and stood their ground, thus saving their forces from utter rout, Colonel Bonnell being personally praised after the battle by the commander-in-chief. He was one of the three "sons of Liberty" chosen to represent lower Hunterdon county at the meeting held at the house of David Reynolds, in the township of Bethlehem, March 11, 1766. The record of Lieutenant-Colonel Abraham Bonnell's service in the American Revolution is as follows: "It is recorded that Lieutenant-Colonel Abraham Bonnell served in the Third Regiment, Hunterdon County Battalion and Detached Militia, July 18, 1776, under Colonel Mark Thomson, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Regiment, Second Battalion," (found in Vol. 1, page 357, "Officers and Men of New Jersey," and Manuscripts on file in the office of the adjutant-general at Trenton, New Jersey). In the War Department at Washington is a record showing a debit and credit account with these officers, with an entry dated March 21, 1777, also a letter dated at Alexandria, May 10, 1777, which indicates that he attended a meeting of officers of that battalion on May 9, 1777.

Issue of Lieutenant-Colonel Abraham Bonnell and Elizabeth (Foster) Bonnell: 1. Mary V., born in December, 1760, died same year. 2. John, born May 16, 1762; married Zemina Van Sycle. 3. Jeremiah, born January 31, 1763, died same year. 4. Colonel Clement du Mont, of whom further. 5. Alexander, born January 16, 1768; married Catherine Mattison. 6. Newell, born April 25, 1770; married J. Godley. 7. Captain Charles, born December 13, 1775; married, October 24, 1818, Deborah Lee. 8. Abraham, married, December 30, 1797, Catherine Rhea.

(II) Colonel Clement du Mont Bonnell,



Bonnell



Engraved by Chas. E. Hall, N.Y.

Charles E. Hughes

son of Colonel Abraham and Elizabeth (Foster) Bonnell, was born January 4, 1766, and died January 24, 1836. He married Rachel Wolverton, born April 17, 1766, died February 16, 1836. The Wolverton family traces in New Jersey to Charles Wolverton, who, on August 20, 1693, purchased one hundred acres of unsurveyed land in Burlington county, in 1716 moving to Amwell, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, serving as a member of the Supreme Court in 1721. Another Charles Wolverton, descendant of the first Charles, and also a resident of Amwell, New Jersey, married, August 6, 1763, Mary Drake of Hopewell, New Jersey. This Mary Drake is stated to have been a direct descendant of Sir Francis Drake, famous English admiral, who first carried the English flag around the world and who gained notable naval victories.

Issue of Colonel Clement du Mont Bonnell and Rachel (Wolverton) Bonnell: 1. Mary, born October 7, 1787; married Joseph Boulby, a non-commissioned officer of the War of 1812; moved to Sharpsville, Tipton county, Indiana. The Boulby family now have the family portrait of Rachel (Wolverton) Bonnell. 2. Elizabeth, married, February 16, 1812, Daniel Carhart, of Virginia, born July 3, 1789, died April 20, 1863. 3. Abraham, of whom further. 4. William C. 5. Charles W. 6. Rachel.

(III) Abraham (2) Bonnell, son of Colonel Clement du Mont and Rachel (Wolverton) Bonnell, was born September 14, 1795, and died January 4, 1859. He married (first) Lydia Hull Beavers. He married (second) April 20, 1843, Sarah Lusk, born September 5, 1826, died November 21, 1888.

Issue by first wife: 1. Catherine, married Peter Barnes, of Reading, Pennsylvania. 2. Rachel Ann, born August 13, 1823; married, October 22, 1846, Senator Eli Bossenbury. 3. William M., born September 8, 1825; married Margaret Potter. 4. Sarah, married, September 18, 1851, Benjamin Shalenberger. 5. Emeline. Issue (by second wife): 6. James, born April 7, 1844; married (first) Mary Henry; (second) Mary Argyle. 7. Catherine, born December 25, 1845; married James Kelly. 8. Mary L., born November 21, 1847; married Lyman Cole. 9. E. Jane, born February 5, 1851; married Robert T. Watts. 10. Joseph W., of whom further. 11. Susan R., born December 31, 1858; married (first) Edgar Chart; (second) Henry Stoddard.

(IV) Joseph W. Bonnell, son of Abraham (2) and Sarah (Lusk) Bonnell, born August 5, 1854, and his wife Mary, were the parents of Florence E. Bonnell, who married Jacob Gray Kamm.

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## HUGHES, Charles Evans,

**Secretary of State.**

The American Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Hon. Charles Evans Hughes, who is regarded by competent judges, irrespective of party or nationality, not only as a great American but as one of the world's greatest statesmen, is a native of New York State, the son of a clergyman, and as far as origin goes embodies in his personality the best strains of American descent, being of mixed Welsh, Scotch-Irish and Dutch extraction. He commenced his education in the public schools of New York City and was fitted for college by his father. At the age of eleven he entered the Madison (now Colgate) University, transferring two years later to Brown University, from which he was graduated in 1881, receiving the Bachelor of Arts degree with honors—winning the prize in English literature and that of general attainment during his course, and delivering the class tion; in 1884 he received from his *alma mater* the Master of Arts degree. During

1881-1882 he taught Greek and mathematics in the Delaware Academy, at Delhi, New York, and in the latter years entered the Columbia Law School, also studying in the offices of the United States District Attorney in New York, and in those of Chamberlain, Carter & Hornblower. He received his diploma from the law school in 1884, and was admitted at once to the bar. From 1884 until 1887 he held a prize fellowship at Columbia University.

On being admitted to the bar he became a clerk in the office of his former preceptors, Chamberlain, Carter & Hornblower, remaining as such until 1888, when he became a member of the firm of Carter, Hughes, Cravath, afterwards, Carter, Hughes & Dwight. He served Cornell University as professor of law in 1891-93, and as special lecturer on general assignments and bankruptcy, 1893-1900. In 1905-06 he was counsel for the Armstrong Insurance Commission of the New York Legislature, and special assistant to the United States Attorney General in the coal investigations.

The public career of the Secretary of State may be dated from 1905, when he received the Republican nomination for the mayoralty, of New York City, but which he declined. In 1906 he was elected Governor of the State of New York, and was re-elected in 1908, resigning in September, 1910, to take his seat as associate justice of the United States Supreme Court under appointment of President Taft. As Governor he steadfastly adhered to "the highest administrative standards" and effected many salutary changes in relation to railroads, street railways, gas and electrical companies. He made strenuous efforts to procure legislation providing for a system of direct nominations for elective offices, in which he was several times defeated. He succeeded, however, in securing the passage of an act for the enforcement of the constitutional prohibition of race track gambling, but only after long delay and in the face of bitter opposition. In his last appeal to the Legislature, at the session in which the measure was passed, he said: "The issue has been clearly presented whether the interests of those who wish to maintain gambling privileges at race tracks shall be considered paramount to the Constitution of the State. It is an issue which has been clearly defined and is fully appreciated by the people. It cannot be obscured by discussion of the propensities of human nature. Race track gambling exists, not because it is hidden or elusive but as an organized business shielded by legislative discrimination. The law which professes to prohibit it, in fact protects it."

Early in his administration he undertook certain reforms in the management and affairs of the Insurance Department, and in which he persisted until he left his high office. He brought about the creation of a State Commission to which was specially committed the construction and maintenance of public roads and which took this labor away from the State Engineer who was over-employed in the engineering operations on the great barge canal, and he subsequently secured the establishment of a Department of Highways. He also took a persistent and determined interest in the preservation of forest lands and undeveloped water power streams, and greatly increased the State's forest domain, which included a one thousand acre tract given by Hon. William P. Letchworth in Wyoming and Livingston counties; a twenty-five acre tract at Crown Point containing the ruins of Fort Frederic and Fort Amherst from Whiterbee, Sherman & Company; and a ten thousand acre tract in Orange and Rockland counties given by Mary W. Harriman, in accordance with the wishes of her deceased husband, Edward H. Harriman. Until he

left his chair, Governor Hughes industriously and persistently followed up a policy of improvement and retrenchment; also steadily insisting upon honesty and efficiency in all of the various departments of the State government.

Early in 1916 it became evident that a very large element in the Republican party looked upon him as its most desirable candidate for the presidential nomination. Seated as he was, upon the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, his position was most delicate. He maintained a dignified silence, and even the close friends who presented his name in the convention, could give no assurance that he would accept, and he only broke his silence when his nomination was actually made, when he at once forwarded to President Woodrow Wilson his resignation as an associate justice of the Supreme Court, and which was instantly accepted. He received two hundred and fifty-four electoral votes for the Presidency November 7, 1916, as against two hundred and seventy-seven for Woodrow Wilson, Democrat.

From 1917 to 1921 he was a member of the law firm, Hughes, Rounds, Schurman & Dwight, New York City. Since March 4, 1921, he was Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Warren G. Harding. He acted as commissioner plenipotentiary for the United States in the International Conference on the Limitation of Armaments, which met at Washington, on November 12, 1921, and served as chairman of the same.

Hon. Charles E. Hughes is Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Calvin E. Coolidge and enjoys an international prestige in all countries of the world such as only the greatest American statesmen could lay claim to. He is not only one of the greatest moral assets in the public life of his country, but by millions of people outside of America, especially in Great Britain and her colonies, is regarded as a tower of strength and one of the greatest forces among contemporary leaders for sound, safe and steady progress in a world full of contention, strife, race and class hatred and subverse, revolutionary and destructive tendencies. He is a Fellow of Brown University, and a trustee of the University of Chicago. From 1917 to 1918 he acted as chairman of the Draft Appeals Board of New York City; special assistant to the attorney general in charge of aircraft inquiry, 1918; president of the New York State Bar Association, 1917 to 1918; the Legal Aid Society of New York, 1917 to 1919; the St. David's Society, New York, 1917 to 1918; the Italy American Society, 1918 to 1919; the New York County Lawyer's Association, 1919; Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, etc. His clubs are the University; the Union League, of which he was president from 1917 to 1919; Century; Lawyer's; Brown; Delta Upsilon; and Nassau Country Club.

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## CUTLER, William Clifton,

**Inventor.**

The truism that genius knows no limitations of race, color or creed, and is confined and hampered by no restrictions, boundaries, or professions and vocations, is self-evident from the fact that it shows itself constantly in all walks of life—in artistic, musical, commercial, financial, industrial, and mechanical fields of human endeavor. And in the last-named and widely diversified field is today found the unusual inventive genius of William Clifton Cutler, of whom it has been said: "He rivals Edison, though he has not his fame." The divinely granted spark of genius in Mr. Cutler lies in the commendable direction of

inventing, perfecting, changing, utilizing, and of striving constantly to bring the utilitarian out of the useless, unprofitable, and ineffectual. By dint of hard and consistent work Mr. Cutler has to his credit one hundred sixty-four prime inventions, and this number is increased to four hundred fifty when all the many minor devices and novelties are counted. These achievements of Mr. Cutler, monumental both in number and usefulness, assure his name of perpetuity, for in bequeathing such a heritage of succeeding generations Mr. Cutler has built for himself a very real, fitting, and imperishable monument.

William Clifton Cutler (originally Rummel) was born at Centerville, Appanoose County, Iowa, on September 11, 1867, a son of Jacob and Sarah (Hinkel) Rummel, formerly natives of Pennsylvania who had migrated to Iowa during the early pioneer days, the father, Jacob Rummel, becoming prominent both in banking and mercantile circles. Of this union there were three children, of whom William Clifton (Rummel) Cutler was the second.

William Clifton Cutler received his early education in the public schools of his birthplace, but at the age of nine years he removed to Los Angeles, California, and almost immediately sold one of his youthful inventions to C. P. Huntington. A half-brother, E. R. Cutler, had located at Secora, New Mexico, where William Clifton Cutler subsequently removed. In 1884 William Clifton Rummel had his name legally changed to William Clifton Cutler. Mrs. Cutler once gave an interview to the press which described her husband's inventions, his early life in California, and his many successes. The interview, valuable by reason of its sympathetic telling and its veracity, is herewith included in its entirety:

Mr. Cutler was a very early visitor in the State of California, his first visit being at the age of ten, as he ran away from home when about nine and had traveled a way out here in his adventuring. During those years of his early youth, he became intimately associated with the men owning and operating the great and celebrated mines in Virginia City, the most of whom lived in San Francisco, and traveled back and forth to New York and other eastern points—men who became nationally known and whose names are very familiar to all westerners. There were among these, Messrs. Fair, Mackay, Hobart, Keith, Stanford, C. P. Huntington, Dr. Benton, the Sutros, etc., and many are the tales of thrilling experience and adventure which Mr. Cutler can tell of those days, and I have often laughed and cried over the stories of the early days which he loves to tell. Then, oh yes, his first invention was a cash system in his father's store back in the Middle West, and I think they used the crude system for some years. A little later followed what afterward attained universal use, the mail chute now built into every office building in the United States.

His later and more prominent inventions have included pie and bread wrapping machinery, ice cream vending machinery, box-making machinery, oil well machinery, and I think in 1911 it was, that he began working on what finally developed into six patents on Isko Ice-making machinery, which were sold and are used today in this capacity. In all I think he has 164 inventions, and since coming to Glendale, Mr. Cutler has taken out 31 patents in two years' time, some of which are now in commercial use, so you see he has not been idle.

During the years in which all this has been accomplished, Mr. Cutler has crossed the continent many times, as until recent years models and machine work were best executed in the East. On one of his eastern trips he won a cup of which I am very proud. It was awarded at the International Inventors Association convention in New York for the number and commercial possibilities of his inventions that year, and it was during this and former trips that Mr. Cutler met and enjoyed the companionship of many eastern friends prominent in American life, among whom were H. U. Mudge, Theodore Shonts, John A. Droege, and others of this class.

Mr. Cutler had the first radio or wireless device in 1909. I cannot even think of the many inventions and patents which have come and gone through the years. But besides inventions, his interest in growing things, trees and flowers has been one of our greatest diversions and pleasures.

I think you will remember the large variety of geraniums which Mr. Cutler collected and grew in our garden here in Glendale a few years ago. There were 385 varieties, about 100 of his own creation, all numbered and staked, of geraniums and pelargoniums, the largest variety and collection in the world. Many people came to see them and he gave cuttings to numbers of those who called and wanted them. They were very beautiful. Our pure white zonal geranium was perfected after nine years of work, the only one of this variety known in the world today. Mr. Cutler also had the distinction of planting the largest acreage of dates, up to 1912, in the Coachella Valley, Riverside County, California, and he has always been greatly interested in this industry which is as yet so little known even in our own State.

Yes, inventions are very interesting, particularly when they have led a man into such a varied and interesting career as Mr. Cutler has experienced, and some day I hope he will tell you some of his tales.

If I should name his most prominent quality or characteristic it would be perseverance. There are many obstacles to be overcome in making an idea practical, and then commercial, after you have secured the idea. In this capacity Mr. Cutler is very gifted, his practice being to make an invention commercially practical, as well as practically useful, before it is even offered to any one. I believe that is the secret of his success with inventions, and it does require much perseverance and faith in the article itself. Then he protects his patents or inventions by every known process so that anyone purchasing them has this added security of success.

It is very seldom that in the handling of inventions and patents, the inventor can escape infringement actions, or that he does not infringe upon the rights of others; but only on two occasions has Mr. Cutler had to sue anyone for infringements on his rights in a patent, and he himself has never been sued for infringement; but has always maintained his affairs so that he does not owe a man in the world one dollar, and has never been sued in the forty odd years devoted to inventions but once, and that was for $104,000, and the action was finally thrown out of court.

The quality of good business ability rarely goes with the inventive quality, but Mr. Cutler combines the two, and I can truthfully say that I do not believe he knows what failure is.

Mr. Cutler possessed a keen, analytical and searching mind from earliest boyhood, and while yet a youth he devised a money-carrying system to facilitate business in his father's store. He also installed a mail chute, which, with improvements, is a familiar sight in the majority of public and office buildings. While a resident of New Mexico, he invented and installed the first artificial ice plant, which he has perfected and now considers his most important invention. This is known as the Isko Ice Machine. Other widely useful inventions are the box-making machine and the Directory service device, the latter of which gives free information to the public. For years Miss Helen Gray Yount has been Mr. Cutler's extremely valuable and efficient secretary and assistant. In speaking of her gifted employer to the journalist, Hal W. Lloyd, Miss Yount told of his inventions, of his dominant yet engaging personality, and of his great philanthropic work. The interview with Miss Yount, taken down by Mr. Lloyd, is as follows:

You ask me to tell you of Mr. Cutler and his work and I will start by saying, there is just one W. C. Cutler, and he is a human dynamo; outspoken, severe, exacting, everything must be done as and when he wants it; that is W. C. Cutler as I have known him for eight years.

I never knew him to fail to help people to help themselves, those who in his judgment deserved help. I have seen more than a hundred people who have come to him who have been "put on their feet" again and started on the road to success. He is the best judge of human nature I have ever known. Of the hundreds of people, inventors, sales girls, salesmen, and the general public, whom I have heard state their business to him, I have never known of his being deceived but twice.

I have written specifications and claims for more than fifty patents for Mr. Cutler, and I have written answers to letters from some of the great men of the world, among them, Theodore Shonts, Theodore Roosevelt, and H. U. Mudge. In his office, Mr. Cutler always took the same interest, if not more, in the shop girl or a salesman who was down and out, as he did to some man who came in on a large business deal.

I have written contracts amounting to very many

thousands of dollars for sales of inventions he has made, and never knew nor heard anything of him making one misrepresentation knowingly. I have helped him on his inventions, (not helping to invent), but when secrecy and help were needed by him, for example on his wireless device, talking-moving picture machine, ice-making machinery, etc., it was always wonderful to me to see him make the apparently impossible thing succeed, and seldom before the thing was done or after he had succeeded in doing it, could he tell in words how or why he intended to do it, or did do it.

I never had a bank account in my life before I went to work for him. He started an account for me with ten dollars the first month I was there and when I left I had more than $8,000 in the bank and my mother and I had lived very well during those years. I helped him one Christmas give away 185 pairs of shoes for children, many undergarments, sweaters, caps, etc., and I know of many children he has started bank accounts for, some of whom have kept up the habit of saving since. A joke and encouraging words for everyone is a habit with Mr. Cutler. To be really acquainted with a man, constantly associated with him for from six to twelve hours each work day for eight years as I have been with Mr. Cutler, I know and respect him, and since I have been in other work, I have met hundreds of business and professional men, but never another like him. As I say, he is a human dynamo, never forgets his friends, and I wish this world had more like him.

Mr. Cutler has shown an almost indefatigable energy in carrying on his inventions and experiments. He had that genius which Matthew Arnold calls "the capacity for hard work," and Mr. Cutler's success in the inventive field is due as much to downright hard labor and constant application to the solving of different and abstruse problems, as to his innate gift of inventing and experimenting.

Mr. Cutler, since his ephebic days, has given his support to the Republican party, although he takes no active part in politics. Fraternally, he is a member of the Santa Monica Lodge, No. 906, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a supporter of all churches. Outdoor life, in all its fascinating and health-giving diversity, is his chief recreation. Although a resident of Los Angeles for many years, Mr. Cutler now makes his headqtarters and official place of residence at Glendale, California.

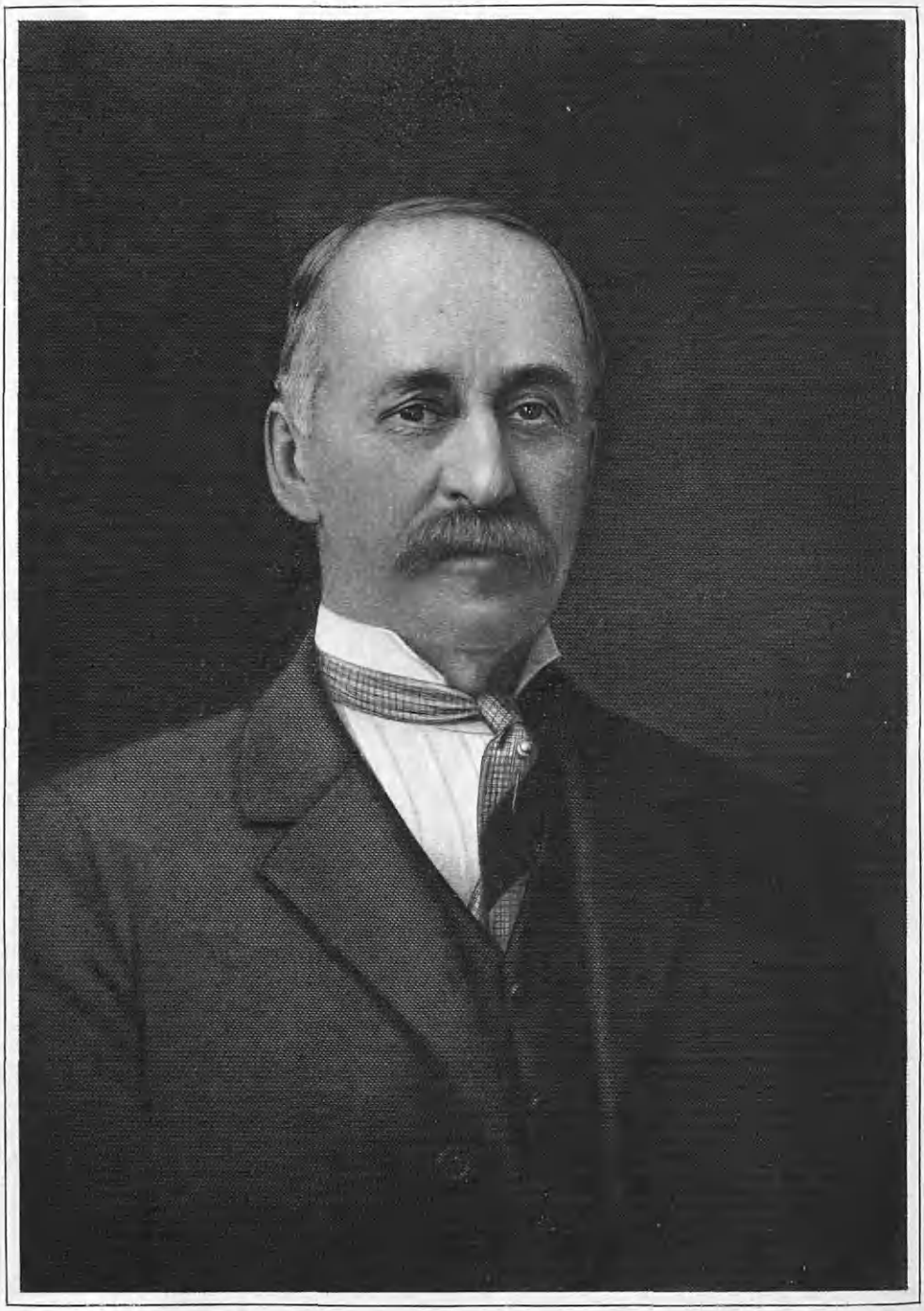
William Clifton Cutler was married, in Pasadena, California, on April 29, 1909, to Isabella M. Palmer, a daughter of Captain Jesse Palmer, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and a sister of Mrs. George W. Rease, of the New York "World." Mr. and Mrs. Cutler reside at Glendale, California.

William Clifton Cutler's views on patented inventions are interesting and instructive, and are herewith presented verbatim, as they were given to Hal. W. Lloyd, who propounded the question to the inventor: "Do patented inventions pay?"

"Yes, and no," replied Mr. Cutler, "about one out of every 8,000 inventions in the United States Patent Office ever gets on the market. About one out of every 400 is a workable device. About one out of every 25,000 becomes nationally known. About one of every 32,000 becomes internationally known.

Thousands of inventions which are of more or less value, for one reason or another, the public never gets a chance to see. Inventors are easy prey for the promoter, who often relieves them of their hard-earned efforts with a few promises and perhaps a few dollars. But at that, patented inventions do pay.

It's an old saying, "You can lead a horse to water, but you cannot make him drink." This to my way of thinking illustrates the mind of most inventors. They must do all things in their own way only. They become so sold on their invention and its possibilities that, when led to the amount of money they should accept for their idea, they refuse to accept it and the invention is finally found in a dusty corner in the woodshed at home. In this class are the first inventions of Charles Tellier of France, Seth Boyden, Rudolph, Hannible Goodwin, Eli Whitney, Charles Goodyear, all of whom died poor; although after their deaths, business methods were applied to their inventions with more or less financial success. Silas Howe was one who enjoyed some cash returns during his life. Thomas Edison's friends finally persuaded him that he was not a business man and today he is making money because others applied business methods to marketing his inventions. For his best inventions he has received very little, yet probably he would have



Charles. B. McCoy

been but little known without them. Thus they have paid him, but not in cash.

When we stop to consider that not over three percent of all the machinery in the world is more than twenty per cent efficient; and the amount of power wasted in the rise and fall of the tides, in the sun's heat and light, in waterfalls, and other power about us that we do not yet quite understand, it can readily be seen what a vast field there is for inventive genius.

The public is waiting for the ideal in everything. Inventions arrive almost unannounced, or at least unexpected, by ninety-nine percent of the people. The world of invention still has vast undiscovered continents in it. The inventors who have gone before have helped to make the trails of new discoveries, and though they may not have reaped riches, they have helped to enrich others who have come after them, and are still to come, to produce inventions growing out of their original ideas.

Now here is another point you must put in action before the public's eye. In other words, they must see just what it does to be convinced. Telling them about it means but little or nothing to them. In 1907, you remember, I told you what I thought of radio, and in 1912 had my wireless device completed. Then we talked of levitation as an assistance in flying, and the heavier-than-air machines, and what they could accomplish. Well, today all this, except levitation, is common. You can at almost any time of day hear a radio, or see a heavier-than-air flying machine in action.

William Clifton Cutler, as one of America's pre-eminent inventors, is steadily making this great land of ours and these lives we live increasingly easy and comfortable—truly a great work, embodying the elements of public welfare and being basically, the quintessence of humanitarianism.

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## McCOY, Charles B.,

**Pioneer Merchant, Oil Promoter.**

To those indomitable men—who, fired by the exciting tales of the great West and urged on by an unquenchable pioneering spirit, set out from their comfortable Eastern homes, endured hardships, experienced fatigue, overcame obstacles, and bravely faced innumerable dangers in order that future generations might profit and benefit by their achievements—the West of today owes much, in fact, it owes all—its very existence. The number of the early pioneers is legion, but each is entitled to his need of praise and eulogy. One of these was the late Charles B. McCoy, pioneer merchant, settler, rancher, and oil promoter, whose efforts in behalf of Ventura County, California, have been of the most signal benefit to that particular part of the Golden West. Of an uncomplaining and tolerant disposition, genial, just, charitable, kind, energetic, and honest, he represented the true type of western pioneer.

Charles B. McCoy was born near Steubenville, Jefferson County, Ohio, on March 7, 1848, a son of Joseph and Fannie (Day) McCoy. The father, Joseph McCoy, was a son of Robert McCoy, a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania. For many years, Joseph McCoy was a riverman on the Ohio River, following which he engaged in farming in Jefferson County, Ohio. He died in 1870, at the age of eighty-four, his wife, Fannie (Day) McCoy, having passed away five years before, in 1865.

Charles B. McCoy inherited from some explorative forebear the spirit of adventure, pioneering proclivities, and a well-defined wanderlust, but until his nineteenth year he remained at home on his father's farm, taking advantage of what educational facilities the local public schools offered, and doing a man's work meanwhile upon the farm. When he was nineteen years of age, however, he decided to make his own way in the world, and suiting the action to the desire, he left home, made his way to Northern Michigan, and for two years was employed in the lumber camps. He then returned to his father's farm, where he remained until 1871. He was then employed in a rolling mill until he decided to remove to California.

Mr. McCoy went to California in 1873,

locating at Hueneme, where for a period of three years he was employed on a farm. The following two and one-half years were spent in the employ of the Butler & Birell Meat Market, at the end of which time, with a partner, he bought out the market and operated the business with his partner for two years. He then took over the latter's interest and continued the business alone and most successfully for a period of nine years. Mr. McCoy then disposed of the business and spent the following six months in the East, at the end of which time he returned to Hueneme, erected a building and engaged in general merchandising on an extensive scale, giving up this enterprise at the end of two years in order to engage in the retail meat business. After two years' identification with the aforementioned business, Mr. McCoy again sold out in order to accept the position of manager of the Simi Ranch, on the appointment of Senator Bard. This ranch, comprising more than 96,000 acres, situated in Ventura County, California, was sold off by Mr. McCoy, who, having completed his duties, resigned his connection in 1907. Prior to this, in 1897, he had purchased the Canada Verde Ranch of 5,076 acres near the Simi Ranch, and on this property, Mr. McCoy devoted all his time and energy to carrying on ranching operations on a large scale. He devoted 2,500 acres to agriculture, while the remainder, together with an acquired acreage for range, was given over to extensive cattle raising. Mr. McCoy became increasingly successful in these correlated fields of endeavor, and after ten years of hard but fruitful work, he disposed of his great holdings and decided to retire from active business connections. But at this time he was approached by members of an European oil syndicate, who urged him to act as their American representative and property buyer. Mr. McCoy finally consented, and for two or three years was of the greatest worth to the syndicate, his extensive geographical and topographical knowledge of Ventura County being of signal value to him in this respect.

Politically, Mr. McCoy had been affiliated with the Republican party since his ephebic days, but had always been too occupied with business matters to give a thought to office-holding. His religious affiliation was given to the Presbyterian Church. In later years, upon retiring from business life, he purchased a beautiful home on Virginia Road, in Los Angeles, where he spent his remaining days.

Charles B. McCoy was married, at Steubenville, Ohio, on January 2, 1872, to Elizabeth B. Garrett, a daughter of John Brooks and Helen (Greaves) Garrett, natives of Ohio. The father, John B. Garrett, was an engineer on river passenger boats, plying between Pittsburgh and New Orleans. To Charles B. and Elizabeth B. (Garrett) McCoy were born two children: 1. Henry Dohrman, born November 7, 1872, now a resident of San Francisco, engaged in the automobile accessory business, under the firm name of the McCoy Motor Supply Company, with a branch in Los Angeles. He was married, October 12, 1904, to Elizabeth Newport, of Hanford, California, and they are the parents of three children: Elizabeth Newport, Dohrman Newport, and Patricia Newport McCoy. 2. Helen, who on December 5, 1906, became the wife of Edward Charles Hauser, of the Hauser Packing Company, of Los Angeles, California, and they have two children: Edward Charles, Jr., and Caroline Hauser.

The death of Charles B. McCoy occurred at his home in Los Angeles, California, on September 18, 1917, six months before his seventieth birthday. He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth B. (Garrett) McCoy, his

two children, and five grandchildren. His passing lost to the State of California in general, and to Ventura County in particular, one more of those courageous pioneers whose every energy was bent to the formidable task of making a hitherto uninhabited portion of the country both habitable and safe. The name of Charles B. McCoy is linked with the early history of California, and since his achievements form a part of the annals of the pioneers, so is his name assured of perpetuity.

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## POST, Charles Albert,

**California Attorney.**

His prominent leadership in the professional world and his eminent fellowship with fraternal circles were qualifications won by his pleasing personality and gifts that distinguished Charles Albert Post during a career that he had dedicated to excellence in whatever he undertook. The methods of his life-work and the field in which they were so capably displayed had no counterpart, for he was endowed with talents that brought him mastery of situations and brilliant ability in office. A southern California attorney of conspicuous worth, Mr. Post lived the greater part of his life at Los Angeles, where both his juridical and fraternal associations were of an unusually high type. He was a son of Charles P. and Mary A. (Davis) Post. Mr. Post, senior, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was a soldier of the Civil War; he served in the Union Army and received decoration for gallant action in the Battle of the Shenandoah.

Charles Albert Post was born in Lowell, Indiana, January 28, 1871. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of his birthplace, and graduated from the Lowell High School with the class of 1890. Pursuing higher courses of study, he matriculated at Northern Indiana College, at Valparaiso, Indiana, graduating there with the class of 1893. Upon his removal to Los Angeles, California, in 1894, he took the course at the State Normal School and graduated there with the class of 1897, then served as principal in the public schools at Palms, California, for five years. At the close of that period he gave much attention to the study of the law, and as a result he was admitted to the bar upon examination before the Supreme Court of California, at Los Angeles, April 7, 1903, and by the United States Courts, on motion, December 27, 1904. Soon thereafter, he formed a partnership for law practice with Judson M. Davis and the late Robert W. Kemp, and this well known association continued unbroken for many years. Since 1918 Mr. Post had practised his profession alone, with his offices in the Citizens' National Bank Building, and in November, 1919, he was admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court. His labor and influence were abundant and far-reaching, particularly during the period of the World War, when he gave freely of his time and services; and as he was a member of the United States Secret Service Commission, he made his investigations with great thoroughness and with valuable results to the United States Government. He supported the Republican party by his vote, though he had not held political office. His law associations were numerous, and he was held in greatest esteem by their membership; he was affiliated with the Los Angeles County Bar Association, with the California State Bar Association, and the American Bar Association. He was especially active in the Los Angeles County Bar Association, serving as chairman of the judicial procedure committee for a number of years.

He was widely known in fraternal

circles, having served in the Fraternal Brotherhood since 1908 as Supreme Counsellor, and was also a prominent member in official capacity of the Knights of Pythias. At the time of his death splendid tributes to his memory were prepared and resolutions of respect and sympathy were passed by the various bodies with which he had been associated.

Following were the Resolutions of Condolence of the Los Angeles Lodge of the Knights of Pythias upon the loss of their brother, Mr. Post.

Whereas, in accordance with the Divine laws and usages, the Supreme Ruler of the universe has visited our Lodge, and has called from his labors among us our beloved brother Charles A. Post, and

Whereas, our brothers are deeply grieved with the realization of the fact that they will hereafter be deprived of the pleasure of his presence, the value of his counsel, the cheerfulness of his personality, the magnetism of his speech, and the heartfelt warmth of his brotherly love and affection for his fellows, and

Whereas, on reviewing the records of his life while here with us, we find that he was not alone a true, devoted and loyal knight, but that he was an exemplary American citizen, a lover of his community, his state, and his nation, a man ever ready to do all and dare all in the upbuilding of his community, to brighten, enlighten, uplift, comfort, cheer, and otherwise, so far as possible, bless all of the lives of those with whom he came in contact, and

Whereas, we realize that while he cannot and will not again be with us in person, that the spirit of such an one does remain, is ever with us, and will continue to be present in all of the lives of those who had the pleasure of his personal acquaintance, as well as the lives of those who were influenced by his exemplary life, manly and courageous conduct, and

Whereas, as we come to this, a meeting of our Lodge, and stand with bowed heads in commemoration of and devotion to a life such as that of our beloved brother, Charles A. Post, which has, after its glorious day, sunk beyond the western hills, we all with one accord see him as one "whose hands were always filled with golden deeds of charity, the golden keys that open the palace of eternity," and are wont to think that here, indeed, is the closing of the day of a perfect life, and a life about which "the briefest, truthful thoughts must be, he lived to bless mankind";

Therefore, be it resolved that the life of our beloved brother, Charles A. Post, is one that ever shines a glowing example of truth, loyalty, fidelity, and brotherly love; and that while he has crossed the River which marks the boundary of the Great Beyond, we know that he has but preceded a great army of loyal Knights, who will continue to follow him as their leader into the mysteries of that Home built not with hands, but built for the faithful and the true

And, be it further resolved that in this, her dark hour of bereavement, in the loss of her companion and husband, we extend to Mrs. Charles A. Post, the wife of our beloved brother, our deepest sympathy and condolence, and ask her to join with us at this time in our belief that Brother Charles A. Post has been called from his labors here to a higher service, and that he still lives, and is carrying on a higher and better service, in the employ of the Master of the Universe;

And be it further resolved, that a copy of these Resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our Lodge, and that a copy, under the seal of the Lodge, be mailed to Mrs. Charles A. Post.

Dated February 4, 1924.

Fraternally submitted

(Signed) WILLIAM LEE HARD
J. W. HACKER
B. A. OWEN
Committee.

Mr. Post was also affiliated with leading clubs, among which were the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the City Club, and the Gamut Club.

He married Edna B. Willman, a daughter of Charles G. and Pauline (Langhoff) Willman.

Mr. Post died at Los Angeles, California, January 18, 1924, his exemplary record of having fulfilled the requirements of great opportunity in the vocation of law practice being worthy of faithful emulation, and his distinguishing marks of human brotherhood ennobling every institution of which he was a member.

## BINGHAM, Herbert Cushman,

**Business Man, Farmer.**

The life of Herbert Cushman Bingham, which closed in 1910, was one of usefulness and success largely spent in the city of Hartford. He was a son of Samuel and Ann Robinson (Cushman) Bingham, a grandson of Deacon Roger, great-grandson of Gideon (II), great-great-grandson of Gideon (I), son of Joseph, son of Thomas (II), son of Thomas (I) Bingham, the American ancestor. Thomas Bingham, the founder, was baptized in Sheffield, England, June 1, 1642, and at the age of eighteen years came to New England with his widowed mother. They lived at New London, Saybrook, and Norwich, Connecticut, Mrs. Bingham having married a second husband and become Mrs. Backus. She was an early settler of Norwich, Connecticut, with her husband and son Thomas, who married Mary Rudd, and founded the Bingham family in Connecticut.

Samuel Bingham, a descendant of the seventh generation, was born December 21, 1818, died January 5, 1887, a long-time cashier of the Windham Bank, Windham, Connecticut. He married Ann Robinson Cushman, and they were the parents of nine children, one of them a son, Herbert Cushman Bingham, of further mention.

Herbert Cushman Bingham was born at Windham, Connecticut, October 16, 1848, and died at his home on Steel Road in Hartford, Connecticut, December 6, 1910. He grew up on the home farm and obtained his education in the public schools and old Windham Academy. He was quite young when he first entered the insurance business, and during those early years the demands of his business took him through the Western States. Later he located in Hartford, Connecticut, entering the employ of the Continental Insurance Company. But he preferred out-of-door life, and with his insurance affairs in good order, he bought a tract of ten acres on the Hartford side of Prospect Avenue and there had a fine garden, and bred blooded horses and other stock. He was a good judge of horses and always very fond of animals. At the time he bought this tract there were but two families living there, his own and another. It has since been laid out, and is considered Hartford's exclusive residential section. Mr. Bingham sold his tract and built a home on Steel Road, then isolated, but now becoming well settled.

Mr. Bingham was a Democrat in politics, and although reared an Episcopalian, he attended the Congregational Church with his wife. He was a man of energy and ability, highly regarded in his community, and very popular.

Herbert C. Bingham married, April 20, 1881, Mary Frances Roberts, daughter of Enoch Cornwall and Mary Ann (Wright) Roberts, her father of an ancient family long seated in Hartford, her mother from a Wethersfield family. Enoch Cornwall Roberts was a man of wealth, interested in the ownership of silver mines, and each summer visited the West to look after his interests. He was the founder of the Hartford Steam Boiler Works, and was one of the strong influential men of his day, passing away in Hartford, at the age of sixty-five, his wife preceding him to the spirit land. Mr. and Mrs. Enoch C. Roberts were the parents of nine children, two of the children yet living and residing in Hartford. Mary Frances, widow of Herbert C. Bingham; and Anna, widow of John P. Bronk, formerly of the Travelers' Insurance Company, of Hartford. C. Frederick Roberts, the last survivor of the sons of the family, died December 7, 1922. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Bingham has sold her home on Steel Road, and with her sister,

Mrs. John P. Bronk, resides at No. 237 Farmington Avenue, Hartford.

Enoch C. Roberts, father of Mrs. Bingham, was a brother of Ebenezer Roberts, a partner and trustee of the will of Henry Keney, to whom Keney Tower, in Hartford, is a memorial. Ebenezer Roberts was born in Westfield, Connecticut, October 28, 1819, and died in Hartford, Connecticut, March 7, 1896. He entered business life at the age of fifteen years as an employee of H. & W. Keney, and twenty-one years later was admitted a partner, the firm name then becoming Keneys, Roberts & J. N. Goodwin. At Mr. Goodwin's death his interest was acquired by his partners, the firm then becoming and continuing until the death of Walter Keney, Keneys & Roberts. After his death the firm became Keney, Roberts & Company, and after the death of Henry Keney, Roberts, Tucker & Goodwin. This was then the largest wholesale grocery store in Connecticut, and brought the Keneys and Mr. Roberts large fortunes. Mr. Roberts had other important business interests, was a member of Park Congregational Church, and a man highly esteemed.

Enoch Cornwall and Ebenezer Roberts were sons of Enoch Cornwall Roberts, of Westfield, Connecticut, and grandsons of Ebenezer Roberts, who was an officer of the Revolution in New York with George Washington, and was with him in the closing days of the war at Yorktown. The line of descent is traced from Samuel Roberts, who died in Middletown, Connecticut, in 1739. He married, in 1691, Mercy Blake. The brothers, Enoch C. and Ebenezer, were great-great-grandsons of Sarah Bulkeley, a daughter of Edward Bulkeley, one of the founders of the Society of the Cincinnati, and through her they trace descent from Rev. Gershom and Rev. Peter Bulkeley. Rev. Gershom Bulkeley was a graduate of Harvard College in 1661, was minister at New London, Connecticut, and in 1666 was minister at Wethersfield. The Roberts brothers were also descendants of Charles Chauncey, the second president of Harvard College. Ebenezer Roberts married Clarissa Bancroft, of Granville, Massachusetts, and left a daughter, Florence Clarissa, who married Colonel William C. Skinner.

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## VALE, Ruby Ross,

**Lawyer.**

Among the most widely known of Philadelphia lawyers must be numbered Ruby R. Vale, who for many years has been practising in her courts.

Ruby Ross Vale was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, October 19, 1874. His parents were Joseph G. Vale, a member of the Dauphin and Cumberland County bars, and a captain in the Union Army, and Sarah (Eyster) Vale, the daughter of Thomas and Catherine (Ruby) Eyster. The Ruby and Eyster families were among the earliest settlers in Cumberland County, coming there in the early part of the eighteenth century. The Vale family settled in York County, Pennsylvania, the last decade, the seventeenth century and were among the founders of Warrington Meeting House. The Vale family is entitled to display the following arms:

*Arms*—Per fess argent and azure, in chief a lion passant guardant of the second.

*Crest*—On a tower a crescent gules.

After attending the Carlisle public schools, Mr. Vale prepared for college in Dickinson Preparatory School, where he completed his course in 1892. Entering Dickinson College, he pursued classical and philosophical courses, receiving the degree of A. M. and Ph. B., and was then for two years, from 1896 to 1898, principal of the Milford Classical School, Milford, Dela-

Lewis Historical Pub. Co. Eng. by L. S. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Ruby R. Vale

ware, after which he returned to Dickinson to complete his legal studies. He was awarded his LL. B. in 1899, and in 1910 received the degree of D. C. L. from his *alma mater*. He began his law practice in Philadelphia, and later was associated with the law firm of Alexander & Magill. Success attended his activities from the first, and a large clientele, including well-known firms and corporations, rewarded his industry, and his talents and learning were recognized by his professional brethren. Mr. Vale, in the course of his career, has been connected with several interesting cases involving deeply intricate legal points, several of which, when finally decided, established points long in controversy, one notable case being that of Coke vs. Doran, 215 Pennsylvania 393, in which he vindicated the right of an alien to take as tenant by the courtesy in the absence of treaty.

Mr. Vale is by nature a student. He is the author of several legal works, among them "Elementary Principles of Pennsylvania Law," which passed through four editions; annotated "Rules of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania," indexed and arranged; "Pennsylvania Law of Negotiable Instruments." He also compiled "Vale's Supplement to Brightley's Digest of Pennsylvania Decisions," in 1903, and in 1907 completed "Vale's Digest of Pennsylvania Decisions," in ten volumes, to which have been added four supplemental volumes, bringing all the decisions of the Courts of Pennsylvania down to 1917 inclusive. His works are of a high standard of scholarship, and have been accepted by the profession as authoritative.

Mr. Vale is a member of the Union League and Racquet clubs. His fraternity is the Phi Kappa Psi. He holds membership in numerous law associations and the Law Academy of Philadelphia, and is a member of the American and the Pennsylvania Bar associations. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Milford (Delaware) Lodge. He holds membership in the Economic League for the State of Delaware, his residence being Milford; also is a member of the American Political Science Society.

Mr. Vale married Maria Elizabeth Williams, of Milford, Delaware, daughter of Robert H. Williams and Maria Elizabeth Williams, the latter a daughter of former Governor Causey, of Delaware; and they have been the parents of two daughters: Maria Elizabeth, deceased; and Grace Ruby.

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**EAGER, Caroline Burnett (Boss-Thompson),**

**Musician, Litterateur.**

Caroline Burnett (Boss-Thompson) Eager, daughter of Robert Prior and Clarissa P. (Pearce) Boss, natives of Rhode Island, was born on May 15, 1862, and received her early education in the Boston Public School, following which she attended the Girls' High School until 1883. From earliest childhood she delighted in all athletic pursuits, and while yet a small girl became a proficient oarsman. Her maternal grandfather, Benjamin Wood Pearce, was harbor master of Newport, Rhode Island, and often was the little girl to be seen rowing her grandfather about the harbor. A girlhood friend of hers was Ida Lewis, the light-house keeper at Lime Rock, Rhode Island, and the two girls spent much time in the healthful exercise of rowing. Outdoor life fitted Mrs. Eager for the activities and arduous roles she was destined to play in later life, and to her splendid constitution and strong physique does she owe her ability to overcome obstacles and thus achieve success. Another evidence of Mrs. Eager's athletic skill was her winning of the ladies' tennis champion-

ship at Bethlehem, New Hampshire, in 1890. After 1883 Mrs. Eager continued her studies under private tutors, specializing in literature and English. Her mother, Clarissa P. (Pearce) Boss, was a woman of pronounced literary ability, and this had won for her membership in the old Literary Coterie of Boston, which included such well known people as Oliver Wendell Holmes, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Ralph Waldo Emerson, William Dean Howells, Julia Ward Howe, Louisa M. Alcott, Frances Hodgson Burnett, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Mrs. Humphrey Ward, Henry James, John Greenleaf Whittier, Edward Everett Hale, James Whitcomb Riley, Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Elbert Hubbard, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, and Bronson Alcott. As a child and a young lady Mrs. Eager was surrounded by these leading literary lights of America, and was reared in the atmosphere of poetry, prose, and music par excellence. Both she and her well-known mother were members of the All Round Dickens Club of Boston, whose membership was limited to one hundred fifty by its charter. Mrs. Eager's mother often prepared and read many valuable Dickensian studies before this body.

In 1871 Mrs. Eager entered the New England Conservatory of Music, from which she was graduated with honors. She became a pianist, pipe-organist, and music teacher of repute, and while in Boston was associated with four well-known musical organizations: The Handel and Haydn Society, the Boston Singing Club, the Schumann Club, and the Dorchester Choral Society. Her interests and activities in the musical circles of the "Athens of America" were many and varied, and included among others: choir work, chorus training, professional recitals, church music, instruction in dancing, and the supervision of elementary music in the schools of six townships adjacent to Providence, Rhode Island. After three years of this work the physical strain became too great, almost resulting in a breakdown, so Mrs. Eager was forced to take a well deserved rest.

Later, she again resumed her musical work, specializing in voice culture, with special attention to the training of boys' voices. In 1882 she was married to Robert R. Thompson, who died seven years later at Aiken, South Carolina. In April, 1907, Mrs. Eager removed to Los Angeles, California, where she continued in her profession. Here, on September 22, 1907, she was married to Charles Henry Eager, of Boston, Massachusetts, who died at Inglewood, California, September 2, 1916. One annalist, in speaking of Mrs. Eager's club work has said the following.

They (Mr. and Mrs. Eager) established their home in Inglewood, California, and here Mrs. Eager was responsible for the inception of the Dickens Fellowship Club and was its first president, this club having since developed into the Inglewood Woman's Club. She also conducted on Saturday afternoons for one year in her home, classes in sewing and music for pupils in the sixth, seventh, and eighth grades. Mrs. Eager has always been a pioneer and untiring worker in cultural movements and on February 8, 1912, she inaugurated the Dickens Fellowship of Los Angeles, a branch of the London organization, of which she is a member. Her labors in this connection were prodigious, vast public enthusiasm was aroused, and much was accomplished, there developing from this organization a charity for the care of blind babies, and they furnished a room at the Crittenden home. In 1914, after Mrs. Eager's return from a journey to the South Sea Islands, the club became the Dickens section of the Wednesday Morning Club and on March 9, 1922, with a part of the old club as a nucleus, Mrs. Eager formed a new Los Angeles Dickens Fellowship, a branch of the International Society of Dickens Lovers, with headquarters in London, Sir Henry Dickens being life president of the parent organization and G. K. Chesterton president for 1922. Mrs. Eager's personal acquaintance with the founders and English members facilitated and simplified the organization of the Los Angeles branch. During a European tour several years ago Mrs.

Eager first made the acquaintance of the Dickens family and a cordial correspondence resulted, a firm friendship being cemented at the Christmas season, 1922, when she and her son, Theodore, who were then in England, were invited as the only persons outside of the Dickens family to the Christmas festivities held at the delightful home, No. 8 Mulberry Walk, Chelsea, London. Preceding this she was a guest at a family dinner to which all of Sir Henry Dickens' seven children and their wives and husbands were asked. The story of Mrs. Eager's visit and the work of the new Los Angeles Dickens Fellowship were described at length in the magazine section of the Los Angeles "Times," Sunday, August 27, 1922. Mrs. Eager has long been recognized as the leader in Dickensian affairs in Los Angeles and in recognition of her deep and abiding interest in the work of this great English writer she was honored with the life presidency of the local society. They have the finest Dickens library on the Pacific coast, and now there is a private library at Hollywood, a branch of the Los Angeles public library. The purposes of the club have been defined as follows:

> This is an organization for both men and women which will be affiliated with the Dickens Fellowship of London, an international society of Dickens' lovers who are banded together to spread the love of humanity which is the keynote of all of Dickens' work, to study his books and to produce his plays, and to support charitable work for children. Our work in this branch of the Dickens society will be to help the blind children, as this state does not provide for them when under the school age.

Numerous interesting social affairs, including an annual banquet, a Pickwick ride in June, and an annual Play, the Yuletide celebration of the "Christmas Carol" for charity, and similar activity have marked the Fellowship's program and public interest and support has been aroused and sustained in noteworthy degree.

It has often been said that "Mrs. Eager's interests are bounded only by the limits of her strength and time," and that this is true is proved by the number and variety of these interests. In addition to the foregoing she is a lecturer of renown, having forensic ability beyond that of many of the finest orators. Her lectures, of unusual scope and range are constantly in demand, one of the most sought and widely known being "Twenty-one Points of American Influence Around the World." Other topics are taken up under the following captions: "The Origin and Development of Oratorio and Opera," "The American Authors," "Originators of American Literature," "China," "Japan," "The South Sea Islands," and "The Philippines," the last four being dissertations on the political, social and economic conditions of the localities named. Inheriting her parents' literary genius, Mrs. Eager has written many essays and letters of travel, which are always welcomed by the press.

Mrs. Eager's clubs, organizations and societies include, among others, the following: a member of the Board of Directors of United Theatres, a national organization; and the Inglewood Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, of Inglewood; the Friday Morning Club; the Ebell Club; Southern California Women's Press Club; the League of American Pen Women; the Women's National Party, Washington, D. C., (charter member); the Matinee Musical Club; Wawan Club; Woman's City Club; Los Angeles Oratorio Society; the Women's Lyric Club; the Manila Club, Philippine Islands; the Saturday Morning Club of Kiobe, Japan, (organizer and honorary member); the American Woman's Club of London and Paris; the English Speaking Union; the Mayflower Society of Massachusetts; the Los Angeles branch of the same society; the Hollywood Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Hollywood Community Park Association; Los Angeles Musical Settlement; Hollywood Musicians' Club; Philomath Society; Los Angeles Shakespeare Club; Dickens' Fellowship of Boston, the oldest in existence; Philanthropy and Civics; the Big Sisters' League; the Parent-Teachers Association of Los Angeles; and the Humane Society. Her religious affiliation is given to the Christian Science Church.

Theodore Howland Eager, the adopted

son of Charles Henry and Caroline Burnett (Boss-Thompson) Eager, has been educated in the American schools of Japan and the Philippines, a Parisian academy, and the famous Auckenthaler School at Lausanne, Switzerland. While an undergraduate at the last-named institution, he won the 1922 championship of Swiss colleges for rowing.

The untimely death of Charles Henry Eager in 1916 cut short the nine years of happily married life between these two people who had so much in common: the love of traveling, the love of music, the love of fine literature, and especially the mutual love of the works of the incomparable Dickens. Each a musician and each a litterateur, the one was a help, a guide, and an inspiration always to the other. In philanthropic and charitable endeavor, directed along the lines of worthy musical education, Mrs. Eager today is zealously carrying forward the work of her husband, whose commendable activities and well-doing were halted by the hand of death. Of Mrs. Eager's achievements the following has been written:

Her inherited natural gifts have been broadened and strengthened by contact with real life, by deep and constant study, and by participation in the affairs of the day and that she is today nationally and internationally known is due to the fact that her work has been recognized as a permanent contribution to educational, cultural and civic advance.

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## THATCHER, Fred Wilson,

**Sportsman of Note.**

Throughout the western part of the United States in particular, but in a very general way in the larger cities of the country, Fred Wilson Thatcher, secretary and treasurer of the Tufts-Lyon Arms Company of Los Angeles, California, radiated a life-long and elevating influence as a sportsman, an influence invariably directed to the broadening of the scope of the best type of sports. For more than two decades his name had been associated with the promotion of land and water sports, and his membership with organizations established for practical athletics was one of great character and weight.

Fred Wilson Thatcher was born in Albany, New York, September 9, 1877, a son of Emeline W. Thatcher. His parents removing to Rochester, New York, during his early boyhood, he attended the public schools in that city, and afterwards, for a number of years, he read law, making many of the practical essentials of that profession his own. When he was twenty-one years of age he removed to Los Angeles, where for two years he was associated with the firm of Stoll & Thayer, afterwards joining his interests with those of the John W. Long Printing Company, with which firm he remained for a number of years. He was bookkeeper of the firm of Tufts-Lyon Arms Company in 1903 and became a member in 1916 and remained with that well-known sporting goods establishment to the time of his death. His fraternal affiliations were those of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he was a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, and of the California Yacht Club.

He married, December 19, 1902, Mabel E. Haight, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and they were the parents of: Helen J., born January 15, 1905; and Fred W., Jr., born February 24, 1910. Mr. Thatcher died at his residence, No. 2923 Halldale Street, Los Angeles, April 6, 1924, after an illness of several weeks. He was survived by his wife and two children, his mother, and three brothers: Charles Thatcher, of El Centro; Roy M. Thatcher, of Beverly Hills; and James G. Range Thatcher, of Hermosa, California. His friends were legion among those interested in sports of all descriptions,

and his thorough knowledge and keen interest in clean sport, made him an invaluable member of the organizations of which he was a member.

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## LUSCOMB, Henry Herbert,

**Factory Superintendent.**

The leaders of industry, as well as the leaders in the arts, sciences and professions, have almost always been men of keen perception, tireless energy, and possessed with unalterable determination to enforce only the right and to prevent the infliction of wrong.

Such a man was Henry Herbert Luscomb, former superintendent of the John Pratt Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, whose death occurred in that city, April 20, 1901. He was born in Manchester, New Hampshire, April 21, 1867, the son of Charles Phelps Luscomb, who was for many years a prominent figures in Salem, Massachusetts, where he was harbor inspector, and where he died in 1922, at the age of eighty-one years. When the family removed from Manchester, New Hampshire, to Salem, Massachusetts, Henry H. Luscomb was still very young. He attended the public schools of Salem, but left school to enter an industrial career when he was only a youth. By the time he had attained the age of eighteen years he had worked his way to the top of the ladder and, through his tireless industry, interest in production, and the qualities of leadership which he displayed, won promotion after promotion until he was finally appointed superintendent of the Gould & Watson factory at Boston.

On December 16, 1891, in Salem, Henry Herbert Luscomb was united in marriage to Georgia F. Murch, a daughter of Albert M. and Elida (Barker) Murch. Albert M. Murch was a veteran of the Civil War, and he is still living in Cambridge, Massachusetts, at the advanced age of ninety-two years. His wife, Elida (Barker) Murch, died when Georgia F., now Mrs. Luscomb, was a child. In the month of March following their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Luscomb removed to Hartford, Connecticut, where Mr. Luscomb became superintendent of the John Pratt Company. He held this important position until his death, a period of nine years.

Mr. Luscomb was unusually successful in his chosen line. He had a faculty for getting the best results from his men and still retain their friendship. And he was held in high esteem by the officials of the John Pratt Company, who, upon his death, drew up fitting and beautifully expressed resolutions. His death was sincerely mourned and felt keenly throughout the factory. Tolerant of opposing convictions, honestly entertained and expressed; charitable in thought and action; owning proper pride, yet lacking envy; free from avarice; a stranger to ethical expediency; considerate toward all; happy and genial in disposition, ever radiating sunshine and cheer; sincere and of integrity unquestioned and unquestionable; able to idealize the real, striving always to raise the standard higher and higher—such were his outstanding characteristics.

To the marriage of Henry Herbert and Georgia F. (Murch) Luscomb two children were born: 1. George Phelps, who married Myrtie Whitehead. They reside in Hartford, Connecticut, and are the parents of two children: Henry Herbert (2), and Marjorie Alice. 2. Charles Edward, who married Mae A. Demming. They reside in Farmington, and are the parents of two children: Mary Demming Luscomb and Charles Edward Luscomb, Jr.

Henry Herbert Luscomb was a man who was very devoted to his home.

He did not seek public office but did his duty as a citizen in an unassuming way. He was a member of the Masonic Order and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mrs. Luscomb still resides in the home which they bought shortly after coming to Hartford, located at No. 277 Collins Street.

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## GROSE, William V.,

**Former Mayor.**

The steady progress of humanity onward and upward has been aided by more than the work of great spectacular leaders whose name and fame have been carefully preserved in the archives of history. There have been many great souls content to serve their fellowmen in the offices which are attended with less fanfare of trumpets but who, nevertheless, in a quiet, unostentatious manner performed their duties with such fidelity and ability that their community and humanity at large were the benefactors thereby. William V. Grose was a man whose public-spiritedness and innate patriotism were of an unquestioned quality. In the prime of his young manhood he answered the call of his country for warriors to defend her cherished institutions and, as an officer, served with courage and efficiency throughout the dark period of the struggle between the States. Later in life when his fellow townsmen honored him by electing him executive of their thriving community he brought to the office all the benefit of a keen vision and desire to labor for the public weal which his nature possessed. His administration was marked by the steady progress made in all civic matters and a municipality which operated with a minimum of friction. Up to the time of his death, at an advanced age when most men have retired from all sorts of activity, he was serving as a magistrate and filling the office in a more than capable manner. He was a splendid example of the fine type of manhood that American soil and American ideals produce.

William V. Grose was born in Harrison County, near Blue River,, Indiana, on August 8, 1840. He was the son of Solomon and Neomie (Miller) Grose, two highly-respected residents of Harrison County. His father was a farmer and miller of that vicinity who, at the outbreak of the Civil War, enlisted and was killed in action. Young William received a meager education at the district schools of that period and started to make his own way in the world at an early age. When the war clouds threatened and President Lincoln issued a call for volunteers William V. Grose was among the first from his neighborhood to enlist and served with honor and distinction, as lieutenant of Company K, 49th Indiana Infantry, throughout the period of war. After the cessation of hostilities Mr. Grose was for a number of years employed at the Ohio Falls Iron Mills. Later he became a district agent for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, making a most creditable record. In 1904 he was elected Mayor of New Albany, Indiana, which city he had made his home since a boy, serving from September 1, 1904, to August 6, 1906. In 1922 he was elected magistrate of New Albany Township, which office he held up to the time of his death, which occurred suddenly on August 7, 1923, at the age of eighty-three.

William V. Grose was married first to Lottie Elliott, and six children were the result of this union: 1 Carree, who married George Hall. She is now deceased.

2. John K. Grose. 3. William E. Grose, now deceased. 4. Joseph R. Grose. 5. Edward Grose. 6. Etta, twin of Edward, now deceased.

Mr. Grose married, (second) May 1, 1881, R. Belle Brown, of Harrison County. She was the daughter of Goldsmith and Sarah (French) Brown. Goldsmith Brown was a prosperous farmer of Boone Township. To William V. and R. Belle (Brown) Grose were born two children: Mary E., who married James N. Brown, of Hogenville, Kentucky, and died November 17, 1913; and Charles A., who married Laura Moore, of New Albany, Indiana, and they have three children: Marjorie, Darrell, and Fredie.

One of the outstanding characteristics of William V. Grose was his intense love of home. He resided in the same house from the time of his marriage to his death. He was survived by nineteen grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren, all of whom bore for him more than usual amount of affection. Socially he enjoyed a wide circle of steadfast friends who found him ever staunch and true. He was a member of Jefferson Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Friendship Lodge, Knights of Pythias; and an active worker in the Sanderson Post, Grand Army of the Republic. His church affiliation was with the Baptists, of which denomination he was an honored member. Rev. S. S. Hill, pastor of the First Baptist Church of New Albany, in conducting the funeral services of Mr. Grose, delivered an eulogy of the deceased which, as a tender and sincere tribute, will long linger in the memory of those who were present. It was fitting close to the life of a sincere patriot, gallant warrior and exceptionally public-spirited citizen.

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